THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1780.

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THE

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PHILADELPHIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

February 21, 1780.

The Bill intitled, "An Act to render the Revenues arising from the Excise on wine and spirits, and on Licences to be granted to Public Houses effective, and equal to the public necessities," was read a second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT to render the Revenues arising from the Excise on wine and spirits, and on Licences to be granted to Public Houses effective, and equal to the public necessities.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of Assembly of the late Province of Pennsylvania, passed in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred fifty and six, it was directed, that an excise should be levied, collected and paid throughout the said Province, for the purposes therein mentioned, for all rum, brandy and other spirits, sold, drawn, shared or bartered by any person or persons whatsoever, in any quantity under seventy gallons; and for all wine sold, drawn, shared or bartered by any person or persons whatsoever, under the quantity of one hogshead; such quantities to be delivered at one time and to one person, at any time from and after the first day of October, which was in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, for and during the space of ten years, then next following, and for so long after as should be necessary to answer the purposes for which the said excise was appropriated, at the rate of four-pence per gallon, and so proportionably for a greater or less quantity, and divers regulations were made, powers given and officers appointed, in order to bring the revenue, thereby to arise, into the Treasury.

AND WHEREAS the excise aforesaid, was afterwards continued, additional regulations concerning the same made and further powers given for the more effectual collecting thereof, for and during ten years, from the tenth day of April, which was in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred seventy and two, by an Act intituled, "An Act for the support of the government of this Province, and making the excise on wine, rum, brandy, and other spirits more equal, and preventing frauds in the collecting and paying of the excise," passed in the said late Province on the twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred seventy and two, for the purpose of sinking and discharging certain bills of credit of the value of twenty-five thousand pounds, emitted by virtue of the said Act.

AND WHEREAS the residues of the said bills of credit, which were still current on the day of in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, were called in and provided for, in and by an Act of this Commonwealth, intituled, "An Act for the calling in of the bills of credit, issued by the legislative authority of Pennsylvania, under the sanction and authority of the Crown of Great Britain, and for other purposes therein mentioned," whereby the said revenue of excise is now disengaged.

AND WHEREAS the ordinary support of government, the contingent expences thereof, and divers other calls at this time of war, require considerable sums of money, and it would be very distressing to the people of this State, now labouring under heavy taxes on their estates, real and personal, to increase their burdens of that kind:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the said revenue of excise, shall be levied, collected and paid, into the Treasury of this State, during the remainder of the last mentioned term of ten years, for the purposes aforesaid.

And in order to render the said revenue of excise, effective; in some measure proportioned to the great rise in the prices of wine and spirits; and the necessities of the State;

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the day of next, the said excise of Four Pence per gallon; and the sum of Three Pounds per annum, being the lowest rate at which any retailer of wine or spirits is allowed by the said Acts of Assembly to compound for the same, shall be deemed to be money of the value of ten shillings for a bushel of wheat, and estimated, collected, satisfied, and paid, in the manner after which the fees of certain officers are directed to be estimated, satisfied and paid, in and by an Act of Assembly, intitled, "An Act for the better support of certain officers of this State, and for ascertaining the specific fines and penalties which they may incur by neglect of duty."

AND WHEREAS the great profits and advantages of late gained by the keepers of Inns, Taverns, Ale-houses, and retailers of wine, rum, and other spirits, will easily admit, that the public income arising from licences to be granted to such persons, may be augmented to a rate, in some degree proportioned to the increased prices of goods, merchandizes and tavern charges, in order to answer the salaries necessary to be given to public officers:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of August next, the money directed to be paid for such licences by the Act of Assembly of the late Province of Pennsylvania, intitled, "An Act, that no public house or inn, within this Province shall be kept without licence," and the security directed to be given by Tavern-keepers and others in £100 before such licenses be issued, and shall be taken in an equivalent to the augmented price of such licence, and shall be deemed to be money of the value of ten shillings for a bushel of wheat, estimated, collected, satisfied and paid, in like manner as the fees of certain officers, as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, intitled "An Act to increase the fines on Tavern licenses, the fines on Tippling houses, and the rates of excise," passed on the fifteenth day of March, which was in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and every thing therein contained, (saving the treble rates thereby laid upon Tavern licenses, which shall continue till the said first day of August next), shall, from and after the said day of , next, be repealed and made void.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

February 21, 1780.

The Bill intitled, "An Act, to increase the punishments of horse-stealing;" was read a second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

An Act to increase the punishments of horse-stealing.

WHEREAS the punishments heretofore provided against the crime of horse-stealing, have not proved sufficient to deter evil minded persons from the commission thereof; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons, from and after the passing of this Act, shall feloniously take and carry away, any horse, mare or gelding, of the property of any other person or persons, or of the United States of America, and shall be thereof convicted, every such person or persons so offending, shall stand on the pillory for one hour, and shall be publicly whipped on his, her on their bare backs with lashes well laid on; and at the same time shall have his, her and their ears cut off and nailed to the pillory; and be branded on the forehead, in a plain and visible manner, with the letters H. T.

AND WHEREAS persons who have heretofore committed the offence of horse-stealing, have often escaped from Justice, by reason of the insufficiency of the bail taken for their appearance to answer for the same;

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the publication of this Act, no person or persons, who shall be charged with the stealing of any horse, mare or gelding, on the direct testimony of one witness, or who shall be taken with the mainour, shall be admitted to bail, otherwise than by one or more Justices of the Supreme Court.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of an Act of Assembly of the late province of Pennsylvania, intitled, "An Act, for the advancement of justice, and more certain administration thereof," and of the supplement thereto, as are contradictory to this Act, and no more thereof, are repealed and made void.

In COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, Thursday, February 17th, 1780.

WHEREAS the public necessities require a speedy payment of all monies collected on account of the State, and also, that all officers who have acted therein, should prepare their accounts for settlement, and the Agents for confiscated estates, having acted under the immediate appointment of this Board.

Resolved, That the said Agents, for the city and county of Philadelphia, do lay before this Board, on or before the tenth day of March next, a particular account of their proceedings in their several trusts, specifying the several estates by them seized, or leased, for the public use, the time of sale, the times of payment of the purchase money, their payments to the Treasurer, the purchase money unpaid, and the balances in their hands; and also specifying what estates remain unsold. That the Agents for Chester and Bucks county, make a like return on or before the twentieth day of March next. That the Agents for Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks and Northampton, do make the like return on or before the first day of April next. And the Agents of the other counties by the first day of May next. And that the said Agents in the farther prosecution of this business, do pay a due regard to the resolutions of the third day of December last. And that this resolution be published in the several news papers.

Extract from the Minutes
TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

Philadelphia, February 2 , 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Wednesday the fifteenth of March, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee house,

A LEASE for eleven years, from the first of April next, of twenty acres of good LAND, for the most part but few years cleared, with a stone house about eight years built, about thirty-three feet front by seventeen feet deep. There is a fine spring near the door, with a house over it. A stream of water runs through part of said place, with the privilege of raising and taking out the water, if needful. When the wood is cleared off, the low part may make a considerable meadow. The whole is subject to a rent of only 6l. currency per annum. Situate in Radnor township, a few perches from the fourteen mile stone on the Lancaster road, joining the Widow Thomas's and Adam Siter's land, and the street adjoining Radnor Meeting-house. Attendance will be given at the time of sale.

Wanted, a quantity of cedar RAILS, and cedar, white oak or chesnut POSTS.

Several lots on Tinicum Island to be let; and a place below Bristol, on the river Delaware, banked in, some part of which is improved. For terms apply to

JAMES HUNTER.

Philadelphia, February 28, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-House, on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, at six o'clock in the evening,

A TRACT or piece of patented LAND, situated on the waters of Tunkhannock, in the county of Northumberland, containing three hundred and twenty-four acres and a quarter.

Also a certain piece or parcel of LAND, situate in Lower Providence township, in the county of Chester, containing forty-two acres and thirty perches.

TO BE SOLD BY
HUMPHREYS AND ROBERTS,
At their Steel Store in Market street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia,
A large QUANTITY of
STEEL SAW-MILL SAWS,
Neatly finished, and equal in quality to any ever imported from Europe.

ALL persons having any demands against the subscriber, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be settled; and all persons who are indebted to him either by bond, note or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment.

To be SOLD, half a share of the Mississippi Lands, to the amount of 800,000 or 1000,000 acres, of an extraordinary soil, laying on the river; either by quarter or half shares, or by a company. Apply to the subscriber, in Grey's Alley, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, or at his store between the Old and New Ferry-houses, in Water-street, Philadelphia.

LEVI MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber is about leaving Philadelphia, and desires all persons to whom she may be indebted to bring in their accounts; and those who are indebted to her are also desired to make immediate payment.

MARY DESILVIER.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,
Printed on fine strong paper and a new type.
N. B. Those who buy by the thousand shall have a large allowance.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, October 12, 1779.

A LETTER from Captain Pearſon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Serapis, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy, was yeſterday received at this office:

Pallas, French Frigate in Congreſs Service,
Texel, October 6, 1779.

SIR,

YOU will be pleaſed to inform the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the 23d ult. being cloſe in with Scarborough, about 11 o'clock, a boat came on board with a letter from the Bailiffs of that corporation, giving information of a flying ſquadron of the enemy's ſhips being on the coaſt, and a part of the ſaid ſquadron having been ſeen from thence the day before, ſtanding to the ſouthward. As ſoon as I received this intelligence I made the ſignal for the convoy to bear down, under my lee, and repeated with two guns; notwithſtanding which, the van of the convoy kept their wind, with all ſail ſtretching out to the ſouthward from under Flambrough head, till between twelve and one, when the headmoſt of them got in ſight of the enemy's ſhips, which were then in chaſe of them; they then tacked, and made the beſt of their way under the ſhore for Scarborough, &c. letting fly their top-gallant ſheets and firing guns; upon which I made all the ſail I could to windward, to get between the enemy's ſhips and the convoy, which I ſoon effected. At one o'clock we got ſight of the enemy's ſhips from the maſt head, and about four we made them plain from the deck to be three large ſhips and a brig, upon which I made the Counteſs of Scarborough ſignal to join me, ſhe being in ſhore with the convoy, at the ſame time I made the ſignal for the convoy to make the beſt of their way, and repeated the ſignal with two guns; I then brought to, to let the Counteſs of Scarborough come up, and cleared ſhip for action. At half paſt five the Counteſs of Scarborough joined me, the enemy's ſhips then bearing down upon us, with a light breeze at S. S. W. at ſix tacked, and laid our head in ſhore, in order to keep our ground the better between the enemy's ſhips and the convoy; ſoon after which we perceived the ſhips bearing down upon us to be a two decked ſhip and two frigates, but from their keeping end on upon us, on bearing down, we could not diſcern what colours they were under: At about twenty minutes paſt ſeven, the largeſt ſhip of the three brought to, on our larboard bow, within muſquet ſhot: I hailed him, and aſked what ſhip it was; they anſwered in Engliſh, the Princeſs Royal; I then aſked where they belonged to, they anſwered evaſively; on which I told them, if they did not anſwer directly, I would fire into them; they then anſwered with a ſhot, which was inſtantly returned with a broadſide; and after exchanging two or three broadſides, he backed his topſails, and dropped upon our quarter within piſtol ſhot, then filled again, put his helm a weather, and run us on board upon our weather quarter, and attempted to board us, but being repulſed, he ſheered off; upon which I backed our topſails, in order to get ſquare with him again, which, as ſoon as he obſerved, he then filled, put his helm a weather, and laid us athwart hawſe; his mizen ſhrouds took our jib boom, which hung him for ſome time, till at laſt gave way, and we dropt along ſide of each other, head and ſtern, when the fluke of our ſpare anchor hooking his quarter, we became ſo cloſe fore and aft, that the muzzles of our guns touched each others ſides. In this poſition we engaged from half paſt eight till half paſt ten; during which time, from the great quantity and variety of combuſtible matter which they threw in upon our decks, chains, and in ſhort into every part of the ſhip, we were on fire not leſs than ten or twelve times in different parts of the ſhip, and it was with the greateſt difficulty and exertion imaginable at times, that we were able to get it extinguiſhed. At the ſame time the largeſt of the two frigates kept ſailing round us the whole action, and raking us fore and aft, by which means ſhe killed or wounded almoſt every man on the quarter and main decks.

About half paſt nine, either from a hand grenade being thrown in at one of the lower deck ports, or from ſome other accident, a cartridge of powder was ſet on fire, the flames of which running from cartridge to cartridge all the way aft, blew up the whole of the people and officers that were abaft the main-maſt, from which unfortunate circumſtance all thoſe guns were rendered uſeleſs for the remainder of the action, and I fear the greateſt part of the people will loſe their lives. At ten o'clock they called for quarters from the ſhip alongſide, and ſaid they had ſtruck: Hearing this, I called upon the Capt. to know if they had ſtruck, or if he aſked for quarters; but no anſwer being made, after repeating my words two or three times, I called for the boarders, and ordered them to board, which they did; but the moment they were on board her, they diſcovered a ſuperior number laying under cover with pikes in their hands ready to receive them, on which our people retreated inſtantly into our own ſhip, and returned to their guns till paſt ten, when the frigate coming aeroſs our ſtern, and pouring her broadſide into us again, without our being able to bring a gun to bear on her, I found it in vain, and in ſhort impracticable, from the ſituation we were in, to ſtand out any longer with the leaſt proſpect of ſucceſs; I therefore ſtruck (our main maſt at the ſame time went by the board.) The firſt Lieutenant and myſelf were immediately eſcorted into the ſhip alongſide, when we found her to be an American ſhip of war, called the Bon Homme Richard, of 40 guns, and 375 men, commanded by Capt. Paul Jones; the other frigate which engaged us, proved to be the Alliance, of 40 guns, and 300 men; and the third frigate which engaged, and took the Counteſs of Scarborough, after two hours action, to be the Pallas, a French frigate of 32 guns, and 275 men; the Vengeance, an armed brig of 12 guns, and 70 men, all in Congreſs ſervice, and under the command of Paul Jones. They fitted out and ſailed from Port l'Orient the latter end of July, and came North about; they had on board 300 Engliſh priſoners which they have taken in different veſſels in their way round, ſince they left France, and have ranſomed ſome others. On my going on board the Bon Homme Richard, I found her in the greateſt diſtreſs; her Quarters and Counter on the lower deck entirely drove in, and the whole of her lower deck guns diſmounted; ſhe was alſo on fire in two places, and ſix or ſeven feet water in her hold, which kept increaſing upon them all night and the next day, till they were obliged to quit her, and ſhe ſunk, with a great number of her wounded people on Board her. She had 306 men killed and wounded in the action; our loſs in the Seraphis was alſo very great. My officers and people in general behaved well, and I ſhould be very remiſs in my attention to their merit were I to omit recommending the remains of them to their Lordſhips favor. I muſt at the ſame time beg leave to inform their Lordſhips, that Capt. Piercy, in the Counteſs of Scarborough, was not in the leaſt remiſs in his duty, he having given me every aſſiſtance in his power, and as much as could be expected from ſuch a ſhip, in engaging the attention of the Pallas, a frigate of 32 guns, during the whole action.

I am extremely ſorry for the misfortune that has happened, that of loſing his Majeſty's ſhip I had the honor to command; but at the ſame time, I flatter myſelf with the hopes, that their Lordſhips will be convinced that ſhe has not been given away; but on the contrary, that every exertion has been uſed to defend her; and that two eſſential pieces of ſervice to our country have ariſen from it; the one in wholly overſetting the cruiſe, and intentions of this flying ſquadron; the other in reſcuing the whole of a valuable convoy from falling into the hands of the enemy, which muſt have been the caſe had I acted otherwiſe than I did. We have been driven about in the North ſea ever ſince the action, endeavouring to make to any port we poſſibly could, but have not been able to get into any place till to day we arrived in the Texel.

Herewith I encloſe you the moſt exact liſt of the killed and wounded I have been able as yet to procure, from my people being diſperſed amongſt the different ſhips, and having been refuſed permiſſion to muſter them: There are I find many more, both killed and wounded, than appears on the incloſed liſt, but their names as yet I find impoſſible to aſcertain; as ſoon as I poſſibly can, ſhall give their Lordſhips a full account of the whole.

I am Sir,
Your moſt obedient, and
moſt humble Servant,
R. PEARSON.

P. S. I am refuſed permiſſion to wait on Sir Joſeph Yorke, and even to go on ſhore. Encloſed is a copy of a letter from Captain Piercy, late of the Scarborough.

Abſtract of the liſt of killed and wounded.

Killed	—	49
Wounded	—	68

Among the killed are the boatſwain, pilot, 1 maſter's mate, 2 midſhipmen, the coxſwain, 1 quarter maſter, 27 ſeamen and 15 marines. Among the wounded are the ſecond-lieutenant, Michael Stanhope, and lieutenant Whitman, ſecond lieutenant of marines, 2 ſurgeons mates, 6 petty officers, 46 ſeamen and 12 marines.

Pallas, a French Frigate, in Congreſs Service.
Texel, October 4, 1779.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that about two minutes after you began to engage with the largeſt ſhips of the enemy's ſquadron, I received a broadſide from one of the frigates, which I inſtantly returned and continued engaging her for about 20 minutes, when ſhe dropt a-ſtern. I then made ſail up to the Serapis, to ſee if I could give you any aſſiſtance; but upon coming near you, I found you and the enemy ſo cloſe together and covered with ſmoke, that I could not diſtinguiſh one from the other; and for fear I might fire into the Serapis inſtead of the enemy, I backed the main-top-ſail in order to engage the attention of one of the frigates that was then coming up. When ſhe got on my ſtarboard quarter, ſhe gave me her broadſide, which, as ſoon as I could get my guns to bear, (which was very ſoon done) I returned, and continued engaging her for near two hours; when I was ſo unfortunate as to have all my braces, great part of the running rigging, main and mizen topſail ſheets ſhot away, 7 of the guns diſmounted, 4 men killed and 20 wounded, and another frigate coming upon my larboard quarter: In that ſituation I ſaw it was in vain to contend any longer, with any proſpect of ſucceſs, againſt ſuch ſuperior force; I ſtruck to the Pallas, a French frigate of 32 guns and 275 men, but in the ſervice of the Congreſs. I likewiſe beg leave to acquaint you, that my officers and ſhip's company behaved remarkably well the time they were engaged.

I am with great reſpect,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servant,
T. PIERCY.

LONDON, November 6.

AN American privateer called the Independent Hero, of 16 guns, is taken and carried into Cromartie, in Scotland, by a ſhip belonging to Glaſgow. A ſhip from Haver for Boſton, with arms, &c. is taken and carried into Cork by the Renown Letter of Marque. Ten ſhips of the Line are ordered on the ſtocks immediately. Every pariſh in Great-Britain are ſoon to raiſe 4 men, which will be an addition to the army of 50,000. Lord Macartney is returned from France, and has had a private conference with his Majeſty. The Dutch have ordered all their ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies to be put in a proper ſtate of defence.

Extract of a letter from Cork, November 8.

"By a Portugueze ſhip arrived here in 11 days from Liſbon, we have advice, that four Engliſh privateers had taken a Spaniſh man of war from the Havannah, bound to Spain, and another ſhip of immenſe value, and carried them into Liſbon. One of the above privateers is ſaid to be the Fury of 26 guns."

The Court of Spain are giving all imaginable encouragement to American ſeamen, finding them much better than their own. A ſhip of the line fitting out at Cadiz for the Havannah, is burnt to the water's edge by accident.

Nov. 15. A Spaniſh ſhip, of between 600 and 700 tons, laden with ſugar, coffee, logwood, and hard dollars, bound from the Havannah to Cadiz, valued at 200,000l. is taken by the Antigallican privateer, and carried into Liſbon.

Nov. 20. The Atlantic privateer has carried into Pool a French ſhip called the Royal Lewis, from Martinico, with ſugar, coffee, &c. Governor Johnſton is ſailed with his ſquadron for the coaſt of Portugal.

Nov. 26. Letters from Portſmouth relate, that the celebrated Captain Cook had arrived ſafe at the Eaſt-Indies.

Wedneſday laſt being the third day of the election of a Chamberlain for the city, Mr. James finding it in vain to contend any longer, left the field to Mr. Wilkes. On caſting up the poll, the numbers appeared thus,

For Mr. Wilkes,	2332
Mr. James,	370
	1962 majority.

Nov. 29. This day's paper informs us, that an expreſs arrived on Sunday laſt from Ireland, which gives an account, that the Houſe of Commons had unanimouſly paſſed a Money Bill, to continue only ſix months, that is to ſay, it commences at Chriſtmas, and ends in June.

Nov. 30. Yeſterday a duel was fought between Mr. Charles Fox, and Mr. Adams, in which Mr. Fox received a wound which is not dangerous.

Decem. 2. It will be a ſatisfaction to the friends and relations of the ingenious philoſopher and adventurous ſeaman, Capt. Cook, to be aſſured that we have the beſt authority to ſay that he is ſafely arrived in the river Canton, in China, in perfect health, three days before the Daniſh ſhip, who brings the intelligence, left that place, and that he would ſoon ſail for Europe.

Lord Stormont is made Secretary of State, in the room of Lord Weymouth: He takes the place of Earl Gower; and Lord Hillſborough is in the room of Earl Suffolk.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 2.

Agreed to the report of the reſolutions of yeſterday on the ſupply. That 85,000 ſeamen including marines, be employed for ſea ſervice, for 1780, and that 4l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining the ſaid men, including the ordnance for ſea ſervice.

Lord North, in anſwer to a ſpeech made by Mr. Hartley, ſaid, "The dangerous confederacy againſt this nation, mentioned by his Majeſty, certainly meant that of France, Spain, and the rebels in America. He did not think it neceſſary to make a ſeparate clauſe of America. It was comprehended, and he certainly did not mean to withdraw the troops from America, nor yet to allow the independance of the colonies. His Lordſhip ſpoke ſlightly of a converſation that had paſſed between him and Mr. Hartley, about a truce with France, but he did not approve of the propoſition; for he would not tacitly acknowledge the independence of America. And as to a truce, he looked upon it in the ſame light as the truces which Spain made with Holland and Portugal, when thoſe countries were ſeparating from the Crown of Spain. They ended in a peace, acknowledging that ſeparation. This was the lure held out in order to draw Great-Britain by a truce to acknowledge the independence of America, that it might be the ground for confirming it by a treaty of peace. He did not doubt the gentleman meant well, but he had the misfortune not to agree with him in opinion, and he never expected to hear a looſe converſation repeated.

Orders are gone down to Portſmouth for ten ſail of the line, to hold themſelves in readineſs at a moment's warning, to ſail for the Weſt-Indies; they are to take under their convoy, tranſports with 10,000 troops, in order to attack the French ſugar iſlands.

Dec. 3. The veſſel which arrived yeſterday from New-York, with diſpatches to Lord George Germaine, brings account of the loſs of the Prince of Wales, of 74 guns, (which is the ſhip Admiral Barrington was in when he engaged the Count D'Eſtaing) ſhe ſunk in a violent gale of wind, in her paſſage from the Weſt-Indies to England.

Dec. 7. Two 20 gun ſhips are ordered to ſail immediately, to carry diſpatches to Sir Henry Clinton, who this time is ſuppoſed to be in South-Carolina.

Yeſterday Captain Salter, of the Huſſar frigate, arrived at the Admiralty Office, with diſpatches from Gibraltar. On his paſſage he fell in with and took a Spaniſh frigate, from the South ſeas, with a million of ſpecie, beſides other rich commodities on board. The Huſſar mounts 28 guns, the Spaniard 36, and was capable of carrying 50.

Commodore Johnſtone, in the Romney, of 52 guns, with the Tartar, and another frigate, and the Rattleſnake cutter, arrived at Liſbon on the 13th November. On his paſſage he took the Santa Margaretta, a very fine Spaniſh frigate of 36 guns.

The Tartar of 28 guns, one of Commodore Johnſtone's ſquadron, has taken a Spaniſh frigate of 28 guns.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, Dec. 4.

"The Havenbero, Capt Joſeph Mill, of 500 tons burthen, from the Havannah to Cadiz, with a valuable cargo on board, is taken by the Antigallican privateer of this port, and carried into Liſbon.

Extract of a letter from Dartmouth, Nov. 6.

"The following is an exact account of the cargo of the Spaniſh ſhip the N. S. de Piedad, taken by the Dart privateer of this port, and now ſafe in our harbour; she is upwards of 600 tons burthen, has been built ſeven years, mounts 16 carriage guns, had 70 men, was fitted up for cloſe quarters, and yet ſtruck to the Dart, after firing only two guns, though ſhe mounts but 14 four pounders, and had but 60 men, and is not 200 tons burthen:

142,117	ſilver dollars,
38,949	dollars in gold doubloons,
31	ingots of gold,
5	ingots of ſilver,
42	bales of fine beaver,
31,061	hides in the hair,
3	bales of fine wool,
1	ditto fine fur,

Excluſive of the ingots of gold and ſilver (the value of which is not known) the reſt of the cargo as far as it has been known by the bills of lading (though it is ſuppoſed there is more on board) amounts to 80,000l.

Dec. 18. Yeſterday afternoon an officer from Sir Peter Parker's fleet arrived at the Admiralty, with advice that a detachment of frigates, with a body of land-forces, had ſurprized and taken a fort in the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, with two Spaniſh galleons in the harbour, having on board three millions of dollars, beſides other goods. The Spaniſh ſhips put into that port on hearing that war was declared between Great-Britain and Spain, to wait for a convoy, of which the Admiral got quick intelligence.

Capt. Luttrel, in the Charon, of 44 guns, together with the Pomona, and Loweſtoff, of 28 guns, the Porcupine and Racehorſe ſloops, took on the 26th of October the fort of Omoa, in the Bay of Honduras, for the ranſom of which three hundred thouſand dollars were offered. Two hundred and fifty quintals of quick ſilver were found in the fort, for which the Spaniards offered double the value, as they could not work their mines without it.

Best possible image.

offers were refuſed. Capt. Luttrel took, beſides, two regiſter ſhips of the value of three millions of dollars. The fort was taken by an inferior force by ſtorm. Capt. Luttrel's ſummons of ſurrender, and his conduct after taking the fort, were replete with the courage and humanity which form the ſtriking characteriſtic of the Britiſh nation, and afford a very ſtrong contraſt to the barbarity of the Spaniards at George's Key, where they had erected ſcaffolds for their priſoners, having given orders to put to immediate death every one who reſiſted. St. George's Key was retaken by the ſame fleet.

The poſſeſſion of this fort will be of great conſequence, as it will ſerve to protect the logwood trade from the Muſquito ſhore.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Nov. 15, 1779.

"The expectation of a free trade, or rather the fear of being deceived in this expectation, has put every one into an agitation of which it would be difficult for you to form an idea: To oblige England to grant us this freedom of trade, the meaſure moſt agreeable to the people, to limit the duration of the money bill to ſix months, in the room of voting it for two years, as was the cuſtom: Some of the moſt judicious perſons and thoſe moſt attached to the country, appear to diſapprove this meaſure, which they look upon as a too precipitate declaration of war, and think that before taking this extreme, they ought to have waited until England had refuſed; but theſe very perſons are obliged to concur with them, as it is the only means to creare an unanimity in the breaſts of the oppoſition itſelf: And the popular cry is ſo univerſal in this reſpect, that there is no town or county, but what have given inſtructions to their repreſentatives to vote for this meaſure. This morning the people not liking to wait for the deciſion of Parliament, took upon themſelves to decide the affair, the reſult of their firſt deliberations was that the ſureſt means to ſucceed in their intentions, and to obtain an unlimited freedom of trade, was to deſtroy the enemies of Ireland: In conſequence of which, the right honorable John Scot, Attorney General, Sir Henry Cavendiſh, and M. Monk Maſon, were marked out as the proper victims to appeaſe their rage. About noon a prodigious multitude went to the houſe of the Attorney-General, with an intention to deſtroy it; but ſome of the heads of the patriotic party found means to ſlip in amongſt the croud, and to engage the aſſailants to give over the enterprize, after having broke the windows which were on a level with the ground, and doing ſome damage to the firſt ſtory: The aſſociates went from thence to the Palace where the Courts were ſitting, and ſent in ſome of their body to look for Mr. Scot: Theſe entered with force; but the object of their ſearch had eſcaped from them, as likewiſe Sir Henry Cavendiſh, who they appeared particularly to want; the Populace thus deceived in their expectations ſurrounded the Parliament Houſe, and made all the Members that appeared take an oath to be faithful to Ireland, and to vote for a money-bill of ſhort duration. In the midſt of this the Lord Mayor called for the aſſiſtance of the company of volunteer Lawyers, repreſenting to them, that their influence upon the ſpirits of the people was alone ſufficient to reſtrain them.* The Lawyers aſſembled in conſequence thereof, and marched without arms towards the ſeat of diſorder. Mr. Yelverton, a Member of the Houſe of Commons, and of that corps, addreſſed the people in an excellent ſpeech, which made great impreſſion on them; then the Lawyers ſcattered themſelves, drawing after them different kinds of people, whom they had the addreſs to lead off through different ſtreets, the croud inſenſibly diſappeared. A ſtrong guard is placed at the Attorney-General's door. I believe they have done the ſame thing for the other Members.

"Ten o'clock at night.—I learn that the number of inhabitants that were aſſembled round the Parliament Houſe and in the neighbouring ſtreets, exceeded eight thouſand: They were workmen moſtly armed, who continually cried out, a money-bill of ſhort duration—a free trade—let juſtice be done to Ireland.—

* The Lord Mayor firſt appeared with a body of troops, but finding that the people firmly waited for him, he had the prudence to ſend the troops back, as their appearance only irritated the people, and made them carry things to greater exceſs.

Dublin, Nov. 6. Laſt Thurſday the REVIEW of our conſtitutional forces or volunteers on the College Green, cauſed a pleaſure before unknown in this Country. A body of 1000 citizens, of various profeſſions, ranks and fortune, appeared in arms perfectly diſciplined. They formed an hollow ſquare round the Statue, while the light horſe paraded on the flanks. (The Statue is that of King WILLIAM.) At the head of the battalion were two pieces of cannon, bearing this label, "A free trade, or I——. The Statue was newly painted and decorated with orange coloured ribbands. (On this day the Prince of Orange had landed at Torbay). On each of the four faces of the pedeſtal was an inſcription, ſo written that beginning at the ſouthernmoſt, and finiſhing at the eaſternmoſt, it read thus: Ireland muſt be relieved,—70,000 volunteers ready to die for their country.—A money-bill with a ſhort period.—The glorious Revolution!

The reſpect and veneration, which this ſight impreſſed on the populace were remarkable. At the third diſcharge of the muſquetry, the Duke of Leinſter threw his hat into the air, crying huzza! The whole crowd were inſtantly uncovered. Three ſucceſſive acclamations reſounding from ſtreet to ſtreet, filled the whole city with a ſhout of joy, which grew louder and louder as the diſtance increaſed. In the evening the whole city was illuminated, a ſight never before exhibited. All diſtinctions ſubſided and univerſal harmony prevailed, and the day cloſed without a ſingle unfortunate accident, notwithſtanding the immenſe concourſe of people.

While the Iriſh are thus vigorouſly proſecuting the freedom of their trade, the cities in Britain are exerting themſelves to counteract them, as the following letter from Paiſley will ſhew: "We are all alarmed at the proceedings in Ireland. If a free trade is given them, we ſhall have no ſale for our goods, as they will be able to ſell cheaper, which will totally ruin this city. Britain is brought to the duſt; ſhe is overtaken in the moment of diſtreſs. We have been much ſurprized that the Iriſh were ſuffered to form military companies, and to diſcipline themſelves. We ſhall inſtruct our Repreſentatives in Parliament, to uſe all their influence in oppoſing the granting a free trade to Ireland, we ſhall doubtleſs be followed by all the trading cities in England."

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.

A correſpondent who arrived in town laſt night from Virginia, hath been ſo obliging as to communicate to us the following intelligence: "That an expreſs from Charleſtown South-Carolina, reached Peterſburg the 13th inſt. with a diſpatch from General Lincoln to General Scott, adviſing him that the enemy had received a ſtrong reinforcement at Savannah, ſuppoſed to be the troops which left New-York, in December laſt—That in conſequence, orders were immediately ſent to General Woodford, to haſten the march of the Virginia troops, the laſt of which left Frederickſburg on Friday laſt—That General Hogan and his brigade were met the 3d inſtant 10 miles ſouthward of Halifax, North-Carolina—That the Fendant, a French man of war of the line, left our Capes the 4th inſtant."

BOSTON, February 3.

A correſpondent obſerves, with pleaſure, that for ſome days paſt there appears to be a diſpoſition manifeſted, remote from that before practiſed, as to monopolizing and extortion. Many people ſeem convinced, that not only public, but private intereſt, is greatly injured by ſuch unjuſt, impolitic and unreaſonable conduct. The obſervation, he thinks, will hold good, on the leaſt examination into the matter, that take foreign commodities upon an avarage, and they have ſell 10 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA March 2.

By a letter from Virginia we learn, that the Continental brig Baltimore, Capt. John Nicholſon, after having been 60 days on his paſſage from Hiſpaniola, 50 of which he beat on this coaſt, being obliged to throw over his guns, cut away his top maſts, and having almoſt every man on board froſted, ran aſhore on the 29th of January about eight miles to the ſouthward of Cape Henry, where the brig is loſt, but the people and a part of the cargo is ſaved.

We alſo hear that the brig Mars, Capt. Valance of this port from the Weſt Indies; the brig Lively, Capt. Belt, of Baltimore; and a ſchooner, are drove aſhore and loſt to the ſouthward of Cape Henry.

Capt. Saunders, of the brig Queen of France, arrived in Cheſapeak from Cape Francois, writes his owners to the following purport, that in lat. 27. long. 68. he fell in with and took the ſloop Rebecca, Capt. Cumming, being one of a fleet of 150 ſail, under convoy of Admiral Aburthnot with ſeven ſail of the line and frigates, which left New-York Dec. 26, bound to Georgia, with troops under Clinton and Cornwallis,—Captain Saunders, after taking out a Captain and 13 ſoldiers and whatever was valuable, finding the ſloop much wrecked, gave her to the crew to carry her to any port they could make.—The tranſport ſailed with 32 horſes on board, but was obliged to throw them over in a gale of wind ſome days before Capt. Saunders fell in with her.

Extract from a Speech of a Member of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons.

"I HAVE now only to add, that the people of Scotland is firmly determined not to relax on this point at all events, even to the effuſion of the laſt drop of their blood. I hope the check which the partizans of the King have met with, will convince his Majeſty and his Parliament not to meddle any further with Scotland on this ſubject. The Council of the city of Edinburgh, and the principal Magiſtrates throughout Scotland, have favoured and protected the Committee I have referred to, and they have done themſelves honor in doing ſo. I reſtrict myſelf to facts. I ſuppreſs comments and reflections. I am ſure, that if I were to ſpeak all I think, I ſhould mention many other circumſtances diſagreeable to my Lord Advocate of Scotland, the King, and others who have had a great hand in this matter. I will not ſtudy to humble or tread in the duſt thoſe unhappy perſons who have loſt the confidence of the people. But if this Houſe wiſhes to ſee the King's Speech to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, and the Addreſs of the Aſſembly to the King, let them appoint a day, and I will ſatisfy their curioſity. Otherwiſe I will follow the example of the Committee referred to, and not precipitate the deſtruction of the enemies of our conſtitution, by expoſing them further to the reſentment of Proteſtants."

He finiſhed, by aſſuring the Houſe that he knew the Scotch well. That he believed them capable of reclaiming their ancient independence on the Court of London, rather than ſuffer the King or Parliament to ſucceed in their attempt. "The Fifteen Provincial Synods of the North, ſaid he, may be as fortunate under the auſpices of Divine Providence, as the Thirteen riſing ſtars of the Weſtern world."

LOTTERY-OFFICE, March 2, 1780.

THE Managers of the Lottery of the United States acquaint the Public, That the drawing of the Third Claſs began yeſterday, agreeable to reſolve of Congreſs, and will continue from day to day until finiſhed.

Tickets may be had, for a few days, at the Lottery-Office only, from Nine o'clock till Twelve in the morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

A ſtate of the Lottery will be publiſhed twice a week, for the ſatisfaction of the Public.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1780.

THE partnerſhip of Shaffer and Habacker being diſſolved, all thoſe indebted to them, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt them, are deſired to bring in their accounts for final ſettlement, to

JOHN SHAFFER.

Said Shaffer continues to have for ſale, at his Store in Second Street, between Arch and Race Streets, Spirits, Rum, Wine, Geneva, Brandy, ſingle and double refined Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars; alſo a few Barrels of excellent Pork.

WANTED,

A WOMAN to ſew and take care of children, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1780.

To be SOLD Immediately,

For CASH only,

ALL the SHOP GOODS belonging to the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite Elfrith's Alley; ſuch as black modes, white and blue Perſians, chintzes, callicoes, cambricks, lawns, ribbonds, ſewing ſilk and thread, ſtiff wire, linens, baizes, ſerges, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, thread and worſted hoſe, ſtuff ſhoes, corded dimity, oznabrugs, pins, needles, green tea, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Alſo will be ſold at Public Auction, on Monday the ſixth inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE of the ſaid ſubſcriber, at his dwelling-houſe aforeſaid, ſuch as mahogany and walnut tables and chairs, high drawers, beds, bedding and bedſteads, bed and window curtains, looking glaſſes, pictures, a caſe of ſilver handled knives and forks, China and Queen's ware, an open ſtove, ſhovels and tongs, &c. &c.

PATRICK BROWN.

Head of Elk, Feb. 26, 1780.

To be SOLD by Private Sale,

And entered on the firſt of April next,

A MESSUAGE, or HOUSE and LOT, moſt commodiouſly ſituated for a ſtore, tavern, or any kind of public buſineſs; facing the main ſtreet, with a front of 160 feet, and running back 225 feet. The houſe is an elegant large two ſtory brick houſe, finiſhed in every particular in a workmanlike manner, a neat modillon cornice, a cellar under the whole houſe, two rooms, large entry, with an eaſy ſtair-caſe on the firſt floor, three rooms on the ſecond, &c. a kitchen back adjoining the houſe 18 by 16 feet, with a ſtore-houſe at one end of the dwelling-houſe, a ſmoak-houſe, ſtable and chaiſe-houſe, &c. alſo a well of water at the door, a large garden paled off the front end of the lot, the back part is a convenient graſs lot: There are alſo a great variety of fruit trees on ſaid premiſes. For further particulars enquire of Mr. LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

ABRAHAM MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, February 29.

One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS a certain CORNELIUS CROWLEY was taken by the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, upon an action of debt, and by the aſſiſtance of a number of villains made his eſcape. Said Cornelius Crowley is about five feet ſix inches high, a little pock-marked, has ſhort yellow hair, wears a ſhort red waiſtcoat and coat with yellow lining, black velvet breeches and ſometimes long canvas trowſers over them, and a hair cap. He is a ſeaman, and entered on board the brig Lady Gates, Capt. Stewart commander. It is hoped every perſon will take pains to apprehend ſo dangerous a fellow, and whoever ſecures him ſo that he may be had again ſhall receive the above reward, by applying to WILLIAM DUDLEY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to take him away.

WAS taken up about three weeks ago, by the ſubſcriber, in Third-ſtreet, near Vine ſtreet, Philadelphia, a ſmall red COW, with a ſpeckled face. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

March 1. JACOB BRATLER.

TO BE RENTED,

A LARGE three-ſtory DWELLING HOUSE, with a STORE adjoining, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Strawberry-Alley. For terms apply to CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Junior, in Cheſnut ſtreet.

TO BE LET,

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, two rooms on a floor, a ſtable and chair-houſe, a hay-loft, a large garden, a pump and well of good water before the kitchen door.

Alſo to be let, two Brick Houſes behind the three-ſtory houſe, two ſtory and garrets, the cellars paved, and kitchen in the cellars, and gardens alſo to each houſe; ſituated at the entrance of Paſſyunk road, below the new Play-Houſe. For particulars enquire of ROBERT HARDIE, on the premiſes.

February 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD BY

NICOLAS PERREE,

FRENCH TEACHER, in Cherry-Alley, next door to the German Lutheran School-houſe, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and very fine aſſortment of FRENCH BOOKS, among which are choice Military books, the moſt celebrated French authors Works, and a great many other excellent ones. Catalogues may be found at ſaid NICOLAS PERREE's.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9 1780.

A BRITISH priſoner named RICHARD PARROT, who was taken out of gaol by the ſubſcriber and employed as a ſervant in his family, abſented himſelf on Tueſday the firſt inſtant. He is a ſailor, a ſhort well ſet fellow, born in England, has a ſquint in one of his eyes, and is about twenty years of age: Had on a light country cloth coat, rather too large, with buttons covered with the ſame, a ſailor's red jacket, country cloth breeches the colour of the coat, grey worſted ſtockings, country-made ſhoes, with round yellow metal buckles, and a round hat bound with black ferreting. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

WILLIAM GEDDES.

N. B. Said GEDDES wants to rent a Plantation within twelve miles of this city, for which a good rent will be given.

TO BE SOLD,

For any currency that paſſes in the United States of America, and may be entered on immediately,

THAT elegant Farm called RURAL FELICITY, belonging to the ſubſcriber, ſituate in Reading townſhip, in the county of York and State of Pennſylvania, on the banks of Great Conewagoe Creek; on which is a large two ſtory houſe with three rooms on a floor, the lower ſtory ceiled, with an excellent cellar underneath, a ſpring that never fails within two rods of the door, and another within ſix, a barn about ſixty feet long and thirty feet wide, with ſtables ſufficient to hold forty head of cattle, an out-houſe for an overſeer or Negro quarter, a waggon houſe, hog-houſe, hen-houſe, &c. an excellent garden paled in, a new apple mill and cyder preſs, two good bearing orchards of the beſt fruit, a variety of excellent peach, pear, and cherry-trees, about twenty-five acres of good clover and timoth meadow made with a ſtream of water running through it, and ten acres more may be eaſily made; the fields are covered with clover and blue graſs, and may be mowed, they produce the beſt of grain, hemp and flax; the timber walnut, hickory, oak and poplar; the whole lately put in repair, and under good fence; a mill within a ſhort mile, and the grain raiſed on the place is carried to it in a boat kept for that purpoſe: The creek runs along the meadow before the door; the houſe ſtands on a beautiful eminence, and commands an extenſive proſpect over the whole farm, and of the creek three quarters of a mile, which is large, and in the ſeaſon abounds with fiſh of various kinds, and great plenty of ducks harbour in it: The great road leading from Carliſle to Baltimore runs within ſixty rods of the front of the houſe. There is a very elegant mill-ſeat on the premiſes, ſtone lying ready to build a dam at the ſpot, and not more than ſix rods of a head or tale race to dig. Upon the whole it may be juſtly ſaid, that few places in America can boaſt ſo many advantages, as it lies in a healthful and pleaſant part of the country, in an agreeable neighbourhood, contiguous to mills of almoſt every kind, forges and furnaces, an Engliſh epiſcopal church, two Lutheran churches, three Engliſh Preſbyterian meeting-houſes, two Calviniſt meeting-houſes, a low Dutch church, a Quaker meeting-houſe, a Dunker meeting-houſe, and a Roman chapel, within the circumference of eight miles: It alſo lies within one mile of the town of Berlin, two of Abbet's town, eight of Hunter's town, eight of M'Calliſter's town, twenty-five of Carliſle, eight of Dover town, and twelve of York town. The above will ſuit either a gentleman for a country ſeat, a farmer or grazier. A good title will be made, and the purchaſer may be ſupplied with ſtock ſufficient, farming utenſils, implements of huſbandry, and a conſiderable quantity of lime on the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber at Abbet's town.

JOHN CLARK, Junior.

P. S. Thoſe inclinable to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply, before the ſeaſon for farming is too far advanced.

A CREDITABLE WOMAN, with a good breaſt of milk, that can be well recommended, wants to take a child to nurſe into her own houſe. None other than a reputable family need apply. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL LOT of MEDICINES, conſiſting of Cream of Tartar, Spaniſh Flies, Glauber Salts, Tartar Emetic, Camphor, Jallap, and Rhubarb. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN who writes a good hand, and underſtands book-keeping and accounts, alſo arithmetic and algebra, and all the neceſſary branches of the mathematics. He would be glad to ſerve in a Merchant's employ, or any of the Continental departments: Likewiſe would treat with any Gentleman as a Teacher in the above arts and ſciences. He can procure a good recommendation. Enquire of the Printer; or a few lines directed to J. M. at the Coneſtogo Waggon in Market-ſtreet, will be duly attended to.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED ſome time laſt week, a middle-ſized BULL-DOG, about a year old, of a yellowiſh colour, has ſome black in his face, and white about his neck and breaſt. Whoever will give information of the ſaid Dog, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward. Enquire of the Printer.

A NEW LIVERY STABLE

Is OPENED in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the State-Houſe, Philadelphia;

WHERE Gentlemen that will honor the ſubſcriber with the care of their HORSES, may depend upon being furniſhed with the beſt hay and oats, and the greateſt care taken of them.

Horſes and Chairs to be hired out at ſaid Stables, and Horſes broke for ſaddle or carriage, by the Public's Obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM SOWERSBY.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1780.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of ANN ROGER, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts for payment, properly authenticated; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to

ANN and MARY ROBERTS, Adminiſtratrixes.

N.B. A SPINNET for ſale. Enquire as above.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the ſubſcriber has been ſolicited and encouraged by ſeveral of the Truſtees of the Academy of Newark and others, He intends opening a SCHOOL in Newark, on Tueſday the 4th of April next, for the inſtruction of Youth in the Latin and Greek Languages. Nothing need be ſaid to recommend the healthy ſituation of the place, as it is well known by experience. An Engliſh School is kept contiguous to the Academy, where Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and ſeveral branches of Mathematics, are taught with care. Parents and Guardians may be aſſured that the ſtricteſt attention will be paid, not only to the education, but likewiſe to the morals of the youth, by

Their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM THOMSON.

Newark, Feb. 18, 1780.

N. B. Boarding may be had on the former moderate terms.

SALT

TO BE SOLD BY

WALTER STEVENS,

At HAMILTON's Wharf.

WANTED,

To attend a Gentleman,

A SERVANT who can ſhave, dreſs, and ſerve a table. Any perſon under this deſcription, who comes well recommended, will meet with the higheſt wages by applying to the Printer.

WANTED,

A MAN who underſtands the manufacturing of POWDER, and who can be well recommended. Such a perſon will hear of good encouragement by applying to Mr. Solomon M'Nair, in Second-ſtreet.

THIS is to give notice to the Public, That the Executors to the eſtate of JOHN KNOWLES, late of Ridley, in the County of Cheſter, and State of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, and Guardians to his children, find themſelves under the diſagreeable neceſſity to petition the Honorable the Aſſembly of ſaid State for liberty to make ſale of a part of the real eſtate of the deceaſed, in order to enable them to pay off the debts, and educate, maintain and cloath the orphans, owing to the damage ſaid eſtate has ſuſtained by the ravages of the enemy, and the principal part thereof being let out on long leaſes the payment of which reſerved in Currency. If any perſon have reaſons to object againſt ſaid prayer and petition let them publiſh their reaſons.

WILLIAM GARRETT, WILLIAM JONES, JOHN CROZER, } Executors and Guardians.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 17th day of March next, by the ſubſcriber, at the Head of Elk, The following Articles, for caſh only, viz.

A NUMBER of Horſes fit for the ſaddle and draught; one elegant Colt riſing three years old, full blooded and fifteen hands high; Cows, Hogs of the Engliſh breed, a variety of Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, one new Waggon and Gears compleat for four horſes, one light Stage Waggon ſuitable for two horſes, one Cart for two horſes, and one Dray, with a number of Farmers Utenſils. The Vendue to begin at Ten o'clock on the aforeſaid day.

Feb. 21. JOHN IRWIN.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin, Cheſter county, a roan HORSE, fifteen years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, in good order, has neither brand nor ear mark, was ſhod before, paces and trots, carries low and appears to have had the fiſtula, goes wide behind when rode, and ſomewhat lame in one of his hind legs. Alſo was ſtolen at the ſame time, a ſaddle and bridle, the ſaddle almoſt new, with blue cloth houſings, the ſtirrup leathers goes through the ſweat-flaps; a large ſilver face watch much worn, with a large hole in the outſide caſe; a pocket-book marked M I. with ſome paper money; one ſilver dollar, and two ſilk handkerchiefs. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thieves ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horſe and ſaddle if taken above twenty miles from home, and if within twenty miles, Fifty Dollars on his delivery, and reaſonable charges, paid by

February 13. THOMAS JONES.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at Point-no-Point, laſt fall, a black and white COW, branded on the horns. Whoever has loſt ſaid Cow is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away in ſix weeks from the date hereof, or ſhe will be ſold to pay her expences.

Feb. 21, 1780. JACOB RINK.

BLANK BOOKS ruled and plain,
Fine Writing Paper,
Dilworth's and Pennſylvania Spelling-Books in large or ſmall quantities,
New-England and Manſon's Primers,
Seaman's Daily Aſſiſtant,
Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, oppoſite Elbow-Lane, who buys LINEN RAGS.

Eaſton, Feb. 12, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At Eaſton, in Northampton County, and State of Pennſylvania, on the twentieth day of March next,

That noted STONE-HORSE called

GOLDEN FARMER,

Rſing Six years old.

HE was got by that noted full-blooded horſe Frederick, out of a three-quarter blooded mare got by the famous horſe Dawſon. Frederick and Dawſon are allowed, by the beſt judges, to have got as good colts for the ſaddle or harneſs, as any imported horſes have got in America.

N. B. The GOLDEN FARMER will be in fine order for covering at the time of ſale.

JAMES CLARK,

CONTINUES to carry on the DYEING Buſineſs in its different branches, viz. ſilk garments of various colours; ſkain and new ſilks for ſtores and ſhops dyed black and dreſſed; cotton, flowered and ſpotted gauzes of all kinds, dyed black and dreſſed to anſwer any purpoſe; worſteds and yarn, and cotton and linen yarn, dyed blue, red, and divers other colours; jeans, fuſtians and cotton velvets dyed ſundry colours, and dreſſed; mens cloaths cleaned, &c. The whole done with expedition, and upon as reaſonable terms as the times will admit of. Work received and delivered at his houſe in Second ſtreet, betwixt Market and Chenut-ſtreets, and at the Dye-houſe in Water-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Commiſſions from the country carefully anſwered.

Dover, Delaware State, Feb. 6, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY the 22d of November laſt, a Negro man named DANIEL, about five feet ſix inches high, has a lively walk, a little bow legged, country born; had on and took with him a brown country cloth coat, an old cotton velvet jacket, a green cloth under ditto, a pair of black velvet breeches, and a pair of black knit worſted ditto, both old, and a round hat, his other cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Negro ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable expences, paid by

FRENCH BATTELL.

Kent County, Delaware State, Feb. 7 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

BROKE OPEN on Sunday evening the 23d of January laſt, the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber in Little-Creek Neck, and the following articles were taken out, to wit: One lead coloured broadcloth coat and breeches, the coat with ſmall oval concave gilt buttons, the breeches with ſmall round convex ditto; one velvet waiſtcoat nearly the ſame colour, buttons covered with velvet the ſame of the waiſtcoat; one new Holland ruffled ſhirt, two plain ditto, two cambrick ſtocks, one pair light coloured clouded worſted ſtockings, one pair white yarn ditto, one pair ſhoes and a pair ſilver buckles, one round fine new hat, one bandano handkerchief, half a ſide of ſoal and half a ſide of coarſe upper leather. The theft was committed by a couple of fellows who ran away from the ſubſcriber the ſame evening; one of them a low well ſet black Negro fellow lately marked much with the ſmall-pox, ſuppoſed to be about twenty or twenty-one years of age, who calls himſelf DRAPER, but is ſuppoſed to have changed his name; the other a young Mulatto fellow about nineteen years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, named JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, very artful and ſubtle, who belonged to the ſubſcriber. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the above deſcribed fellows ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and the goods recovered, ſhall receive the above reward, or FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for either of them, and in proportion for what articles may be recovered, paid by

CHARLES HILLYARD, Junior.

Philadelphia, February 5, 1780.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A HOUSE and LOT in Southwark, on Paſſyunk road, near the New Play-houſe; the houſe is thirty feet front by twenty feet deep, with ſix fire places and a good ſtone cellar under the whole: The lot is thirty-ſix feet front by ſeventy five feet deep, clear of ground rent. Alſo to be ſold, a few barrels of Lamp-oil about forty pounds in each, a few buſhels of fine ſhot, ſome braſs knob iron rim'd Locks, braſs Dividers with or without ſteel Pencils, Augers, a large Scale Beam, Ship Chandlery, and a ſet of Books of Architecture. Any perſon wanting any of the above articles may apply to the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Southwark, the corner of Front and Shippen-ſtreets.

WILLIAM DREWRY.

N. B. He has the ground of a Rope-Walk, one hundred and ſeventy-eight fathom long, which he purpoſes to rebuild in the ſpring, and would be willing to take a partner with a competent ſtock.

PRINTED and SOLD by

STYNER AND CIST,

In Second-ſtreet, four doors above Race-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA,

REGULATION FOR THE ORDER AND DISCIPLINE OF THE TROOPS OF THE UNITED STATES,

As eſtabliſhed by CONGRESS.

With COPPER-PLATES.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image.

SATURDAY, THE MARCH 4, 1780.

Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

EXTRACTS from a LETTER written to the PRESIDENT of CONGRESS, by the HON. ARTHUR LEE, ESQUIRE, in anſwer to an ADDRESS, publiſhed in the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, of the Fifth of *DECEMBER*, 1778. By SILAS DEANE, ESQUIRE.

SIR, PARIS, *February* 10, 1779.

A LETTER under the ſignature of Silas Deane, and addreſſed to the citizens of America, has been publiſhed with great avidity by our enemies and propagated through all Europe. Of the publick effect it is likely to produce, I ſhall only ſpeak in the words of a foreign Miniſter here, "that he doubted whether any power in Europe would for the future think itſelf ſafe in treating with us." * Indeed it muſt be obvious, that if one who has been intruſted with a negociation, is at liberty to reveal to all the world, and to miſrepreſent what has come to his knowledge under that truſt; there is an end to all public confidence and ſafety. I am at a loſs to conceive what can be more traiterous to the community than ſuch conduct. Nor is it poſſible to deviſe a ſurer method of diſappointing the negociations in behalf of the States, by rendering the perſons of the negociators odious and ſuſpected, than for a man who is known to have been in high office; thus to publiſh againſt them the baſeſt and blackeſt accuſations. It imports not, as to the injurious effect, whether they be true or falſe. The miſchief may happen before it is poſſible to prove the falſehood of what is alledged. For example, Mr. Deane ſays, "a Gentleman of character in Paris told him, that his correſpondent in England ſaw a letter written by me, dated the night of ſigning the treaty, and giving an account of its being ſigned." Had Mr. Deane named this Gentleman of character or his correſpondent, I or any other perſon could have gone to him to trace and refute the falſehood. But as it ſtands, I can only ſay that it is not true, which puts it upon the foot of my denial againſt his affirmation, and leaves the mind in doubt, but always tainted with the ſuſpicion that there muſt be ſomething in the accuſation, or a man would not hazard his name to it; with this dark covering are many of his accuſations cloathed, which ſhews the art and baſeneſs with which they are made.§ Congreſs will now permit me to ſpeak to thoſe charges which he has made againſt me. And firſt, I do moſt ſolemnly declare before God and man, that every one of them is totally and abſolutely falſe. His firſt charge is, that "by a wanton diſplay of my errand, I gave juſt cauſe of diſtruſt to the Court of Madrid" and was reſtricted to Burgos.

With regard to "the wanton diſplay of my commiſſion" which Mr. Deane charges me with making; I affirm that nothing can be more contrary to truth. I defy him to produce the leaſt tittle of evidence of what he aſſerts, or in contradiction to what I declare; that I did not communicate my miſſion to any one living, or had the ſmalleſt intercourſe with any perſon from Bordeaux to Burgos. It was impoſſible to conceal that I was going to Spain, or prevent perſons writing ſo to Nantz and Bordeaux; but this was all they knew. By the extract of our public letter ‡ it appears that it was the public good which called upon one of us to go to Madrid, and it was certainly that which animated me to travel night and day through every inclemency of weather to accompliſh this end. But according to Mr. Deane, the *ſecret* purpoſe was to get rid of me, which though I have ſuſpected, I little imagined he would have had the imprudence to declare, and by that means point out the real cauſe of all the cabals which have been conſtantly working to caluminate and viliſy me ſince my return from Spain. As a cover for this, I am repreſented as proclaiming my hatred and contempt of the French nation, and being ſuſpected by perſons in high office from my connection with Lord Shelburne. Situated as I was; if I regarded only my perſonal ſafety, it would have been little ſhort of infanity to have made ſuch declarations, whatever might have been my opinion. If Mr. Deane means that I frequently exclaimed againſt thoſe contractors and jobbers, who, very much under his influence, were doing injuſtice to the public, he is right; and in no other ſenſe is there a colour of truth in the charge. I had travelled three times before in France from my own inclination; was this like one who hated and deſpiſed this nation? If I was ſuſpected for my connection with Lord Shelburne, ſo long an able and avowed friend to the American cauſe, how came it that Dr. Franklin, who was known to be intimately connected with Lord Howe, Sir Grey Cooper, Secretary to the Treaſury, and Mr. Strachan, the King's printer, the moſt miniſterial ſervants and enemies to America, ſhould have eſcaped ſuſpicion?

If I was ſuſpected, how came the court and Miniſter here, to truſt me with thoſe of their proceedings which they moſt wiſh to be kept ſecret? The truth is, that I have been appriſed often of Mr. Deane, by himſelf and his agents, having endeavoured to excite this ſuſpicion in order to injure me. And ſo far did he flatter himſelf he had ſucceeded, that it appears from the declarations which many gentlemen, particularly Mr. Stevenſon, § heard Mr. Carmichael, once Mr. Deane's confident, repeatedly make at Nantz, that he knew the excuſe Mr. Deane would make to Congreſs for his doing the buſineſs of the commiſſion without conſulting me would be; that the French Miniſtry had deſired it. Mr Carmichael added, that he did not doubt this aroſe from Mr. Dean's ſuggeſtions. I have written but two letters to Lord Shelburne ſince my leaving England; of which I ſend you copies. ‖ I owe this teſtimony to the honor of that nobleman, that notwithſtanding our former friendſhip, he has never attempted directly nor indirectly to get a line from me, nor has he had one ſince the above, one of which was written ſoon after my arrival here, the other to recommend the buſineſs of our priſoners. I am next repreſented as making the tour of Germany to arrive at Berlin in ſafety, "where I was unfortunate enough to do nothing but loſe my papers, diſcover the ſecrets, and expoſe the meaſures of my colleagues, ſo as to enable the Britiſh Miniſtry to counteract the meaſures taken for your advantage;" That my door and deſk ſhould be broke open in the midſt of the city of Berlin in open day, was an outrage little to have been expected, and which no human prudence could have prevented. When Mr. Deane imputes this to me as a crime, he ſhews at once his candour and his forgetfulneſs, that a ſimilar accident happened to us all, in France, when our diſpatches by Folger were robbed. Is it ſure that the enemy received no intelligence from that robbery? Congreſs will ſee by the incloſed letter from me to my colleagues, ¶ the real ſtate of the robbery at Berlin and the early notice I gave them of that event to prevent any poſſible ill conſequences. Let him point out the meaſure or meaſures for the public good, which it enabled our enemies to counteract. Certain it is, that it did not interrupt that fooliſh and fatal buſineſs at Dunkirk, which was his entirely, as Doctor Franklin always diſclaimed it, and which threw Mr. Hodge into the Baſtile; * he ſays I did nothing at Berlin yet—(not only proofs of the untruth of this charge, but the cleareſt proof that Mr. Deane knew it was untrue when he publiſhed on the 5th of December 1778, is to be found on the files of Congreſs, and would moſt certainly have been publiſhed but for reaſons ſimilar to thoſe already aſſigned. The artifice and wickedneſs of Mr. Deane is fully manifeſted in this inſtance as well as in that of Burgos, and clearly juſtifies the idea of a well informed writer in the Pennſylvania Packet who ſigns himſelf Rowland when he ſays on theſe occaſions "inſtead of facts he is prompted to ſupply their place with the higheſt wrought execrations upon a man who knew he was delivering in both inſtances the moſt downright falſehoods which no one could prove by producing vouchers without running into an indiſcretion greatly criminal both in regard to Spain and Pruſſia. Have I not ſays that writer produced enough on other points to ſhew that I can command the moſt authentic papers? Will not a ſenſible public readily conceive that the diſpoſition of Spain and Pruſſia is to be declared by themſelves in their own time? I ſhall only now aſſert that Doctor Lee was in both caſes an able judicious agent. The time may come when I may tell what great things Mr. Lee had done within the compaſs of Mr. Deane's knowledge at the time of his publication," Pennſylvania packet, Auguſt 31, 1779.)

I have already had the honour of ſending Congreſs a refutation of this charge, as of many others, which they had in their poſſeſſion at the time it was made. My correſpondence with Doctor Berkenhout is his next charge; he is however obliged to confeſs I communicated a part of it to my colleagues. How he came to know there was more than was communicated, when he knew nothing about it but by that communication, is a myſtery. But his veracity has been and will be ſufficiently proved. He forgets to add, that I alſo laid it before the French Miniſtry and that my anſwer was made by their unanimous advice. Doctor Berkenhout's reply, and his declining to proceed any farther was not owing to the news of General Howe's ſucceſs, as will appear by his letter.† It was that the Engliſh Miniſtry underſtood there was a difference between Dr. Franklin and me, which rendered it uſeleſs to treat with us; this report had been induſtriouſly propagated, both here and in London, by Mr. Deane's cabal to injure me. Mr. Deane aſſerts that about "the time of the arrival of the news of General Burgoyne's ſurrender (the 4th of December 1777) my Secretary went to and from London charged with affairs which were ſecret to your other commiſſioners." Congreſs will be aſtoniſhed to hear that I had no Secretary at that time, nor at any time before it, except Mr. Sayre who left me at Berlin, and has not been in Paris ſince.

Let Mr. Deane name, if he can, who that Secretary or perſon was; the firſt Secretary I ever had here was Major Thornton, who entered upon that office late in Jan. 1778. At the time Mr. Deane mentions, Major Thornton was choſen by my colleagues, I never having ſeen or heard of him before, to carry our letter to Lord North about the priſoners, and to viſit and relieve them; this will be ſeen by Doctor Franklin's letter introducing him to Sir Grey Cooper and announcing his buſineſs. ‡ Among other letters of information which he wrote us

(Continued in the Fourth Page)

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* The following expreſſion in Mr. Deane's letter, "I now ſee, what I have for ſome time ſuſpected, a deſign to lead you into a breach of your national faith and honor ſolemnly pledged," tends ſo directly to deſtroy all confidence in our faith among the powers of Europe, that it is not in credulity itſelf to believe it was done without deſign. Lord Mansfield and the court of England are now employing this aſſertion with all the courts in Europe to prevent them from negociating with us. And Lord Mansfield himſelf could not have deviſed an argument more effectual. Mr. Deane will not deny that when we were ſettling the treaty here, he had a private conference upon matters unknown to one of your commiſſioners at leaſt, with a Mr. Paul Wentworth, the corrupt and corrupting tool of Lord Mansfield. I was informed of this ſome time after, and deſired to know of Mr. Deane the ſubject of this conference, who told me its was only general profeſſions of wiſhes to accommodate. I own therefore that I cannot help connecting this conference with a declaration ſo pernicious to our cauſe, and ſo direct to the purpoſes of our enemy. But the facts are before you for your own judgment.

§ Since this was written, a letter of Mr. Deane's, intercepted and publiſhed by the enemy, diſcovered to Dr. Lee who the Gentlemen in Paris was that Mr. Deane alluded to, and produced the letters referred to a appendix No. 1.

‡ "Finding that our reſidence here together, is nearly as expenſive as if we were ſeparate, and having reaſon to believe that one of us might be uſeful in Madrid, and another in Holland and ſome courts farther Northward, we have agreed that Mr. Lee go to Spain, and either Mr. Deane or myſelf to the Hague. Mr. Lee ſets out to-morrow".

§ See appendix No. 2.

‖ Appendix No. 3.

¶ "Two days ago while I was at dinner, my bureau was broke open and ſome papers ſtolen out which were in my portefueil. The Engliſh Ambaſſador happened to be in the hotel where I lodged when I diſcovered the robbery. Upon being informed I was gone to the Governor, and that the ſuſpicion fell upon one of his ſervants, he went away in great confuſion, and in half an hour the portefueil with all the papers were laid down at the door."

* Mr. Hodge being bound on a voyage to Europe in 1776, he was employed by the ſecret committee to purchaſe two well armed ſwift ſailing cutters fitted to make cruiſers on the American coaſt, and to ſend them loaded with ſtores for the army as ſoon as poſſible. He was to be adviſed by Mr. Deane, and if he could obtain leave he was to purchaſe and fit out a frigate from 20 to 40 guns, for cruiſing in the European ſeas. Mr. Deane was conſulted, and how was this buſineſs executed? Inſtead of obtaining leave the ſtrongeſt prohibitions were uſed by the court, and in defiance of theſe as well as in contempt of the inſtructions given to Mr. Hodge by the ſecret committee; 92,292 livres of the public money were employed in purchaſing and fitting out firſt a lugger, and then a cutter to make prizes in the European ſeas. The public money was uſed, but private perſons were made joint owners of the cutter with the public. Meſſ. Deane and Cunynghame took a quarter, Mr. Hodge a quarter, and the public was graciouſly allowed the half of a veſſel purchaſed with its own money. This veſſel being put to cruiſe in Europe embroiled our affairs firſt with the court of France, and then with the court of Spain. She continued cruiſing 31 months, took 30 prizes, of which 17 arrived ſafe in port though no more than ſix were conſigned to public agents, or applied to public uſe, and theſe were of ſo little value that the coſt of repairing the cutter generally exceeded the value of the prize. When the cutter arrived at Philadelphia after 31 months cruiſe: Though Mr. Deane was in the city yet he never explained the myſtery of this jobbing concern and the veſſel was ſold at public auction. For the purchaſe and fitting this veſſel, Mr. Deane ordered the public money from the banker, but has brought no credit to the public for the private ſhares admitted or prizes taken. For proof of the whole of this jobbing, diſgraceful and reprehenſible proceeding, ſee letters of inſtruction from the ſecret committee to Mr. Hodge of May 2d 1775, and October 3d 1776. Mr. Hodge's letter to Commiſſioners Franklin, Adams, and Lee, dated July 10th, 1778, with his account: Mr. Grand the public banker's account: Letters from the Miniſter to Meſſ. Franklin and Deane, and to Monſ. Grand: Deane's narrative to Congreſs: Captain Cunynghame's narrative to Marine Committee, all among the records of Congreſs.

† An authentic copy has been ſent to Congreſs.

‡ Receiving frequent accounts by American priſoners who have eſcaped from your jails, of the miſerable ſituation and hard treatment of their countrymen at Portſmouth and Plymouth, we have prevailed with a Gentleman, Major Thornton (to us very much a ſtranger, but who appears a man of humanity) to viſit the priſoners and give from us ſome relief to thoſe unfortunate men. Paſſy December 11, 1777. Signed, B. Franklin. An authenticated copy was ſent to Congreſs.

Best possible image

To the INHABITANTS of AMERICA,

MY COUNTRYMEN,

I KNOW not what ſucceſs theſe papers may have, but if they anſwer the intentions of the writer, they will have a good one; as a great part of his time hath been ſpent in the public ſervice, it became his duty to think attentively on public affairs; and he now conſiders it as his duty to give you thoſe reflections which were originally made for your benefit. He does not pretend to convince your ſervants. To be convinced is not their buſineſs, as every body knows. But if his opinions are founded on arguments which have weight with you, your voice will not be unattended to.

Having already endeavoured to ſhew, that depreciation is a bad mode of collecting a tax on money, and that a tax on paper is a bad one. It ſtill remains to determine, whether paper being out of the queſtion, it is right to tax ſpecie. To tax it as a commodity, is juſt. To tax it as a luxury, is wiſe. To tax it as money, is impolitic and unjuſt. He who hath inveſted 1000l. in plate, ought to be taxed the ſame proportion on that ſum with him who hath inveſted 1000l. in land. He may alſo be taxed for it in a further ſum, as being one evidence of that great wealth, which cannot perhaps be reached in any other manner than laying high rates on thoſe luxuries of which are the viſible ſigns of it. But the man who hath 1000l. of ſpecie in his cheſt, or hath lent that ſum to his neighbour, ought not to be taxed for it. Now as theſe propoſitions may appear extraordinary, and, as it is a very favorite maxim with ſome, that bonds in particular ought to be taxed. I ſhall examine the queſtion on the ground both of juſtice and policy.

If there be no law to regulate the rate of intereſt, it will regulate itſelf by the average relation which the wants of the debtor bear to the abilities of the creditor. Suppoſe this ſhould be at about 6 per cent. and ſuppoſe A and B to poſſeſs lands of equal quantity and value adjoininig to each other, and to have equal ſkill and induſtry in the management of them. Let the value of each tract be 1000l. Let A be poſſeſſed of 1000l. in money, to ſtock and improve his farm. And let B hire 1000l from C for the ſame purpoſes at 6 per cent. In this ſituation of things, A's property will be worth 2000l, and B's 1000l. Let us then further ſuppoſe, the annual produce of each farm to be 200l. and a tax of one per cent to be laid on the land ſtock, &c. in poſſeſſion of each: Then A would pay 20l. and remain maſter of 180l. from which if we deduct 120l. for the intereſt of his own property, it would leave 60l. as the reward of his ſkill and induſtry. In like manner, B would pay 20l. tax, he would alſo pay 60l. to C for the intereſt of his money, which would leave in the hands of B 120l. and if from that we deduct 60l. for the intereſt of his own property, it would leave a like ſum of 60l. as the reward of his ſkill and induſtry. A and B therefore for the ſame labors would have the ſame reward.

But now let us ſuppoſe, that the government ſhould lay a tax of one per cent. on C's bond. As this would neither diminiſh the wants of debtors nor increaſe the abilities of creditors, the average relation before-mentioned would remain the ſame; and therefore the rate of intereſt being effectually the ſame to the creditor, would become greater by the one per cent. tax to the debtor. Of conſequence B would pay for the money he had borrowed 7 per cent. and therefore his net profit would be reduced from 60l. to 50l. Thus then a difference would be made in favor of A, the rich man, againſt B the poor man. But further in the caſe above ſtated; C's bond would only repreſent the cattle and utenſils on B's farm. Taxing the repreſentative, therefore, as well as the thing repreſented, would lay a double tax on the poor, and leave it ſingle on the rich. Perhaps we ſhall be aſked, whether the monied man ought not to be taxed. I anſwer, that if a tax is laid on all other property, then, whenever he purchaſes any thing with his money, in the price of that he will pay the tax laid on it. Whoever borrows his money in order to purchaſe with it, muſt do the ſame, and will therefore give a leſſer intereſt, which operates a tax. But while it lies in a man's cheſt, it is uſeleſs to him, wherefore it ought not to be paid for, and the moment it goes out, that moment it pays the tax inſeperable from the price of the commodity purchaſed.

But when the above arguments preſs hard, and ſhew what injuries the poor will ſuſtain. We ſhall be told of laws to regulate the rate of intereſt. Without obſerving as I might, that theſe laws do not operate with all the efficacy which is imagined; it will be eaſy to ſhew the injuſtice of the tax from another quarter. If one penny per pound be laid on candles, and the chandler is at liberty to reimburſe himſelf, by the addition of a penny per pound to the price. Then if one ſhilling per day be laid upon hackney horſes, the owner ought to be at liberty to increaſe the daily fare of his horſes one ſhilling. And if he who lets horſes, is at liberty to increaſe the hire, by reaſon of the tax, ſurely he who lets money to buy thoſe horſes, ought to have the ſame liberty.

In every caſe then the tax on money would be unjuſt, and if unjuſt then from the principles before eſtabliſhed, it muſt alſo be unwiſe. But this general deduction may not appear ſufficiently concluſive to thoſe who are pleaſed with the character of great politicians. A character which the world hath very erroneouſly beſtowed on men of fineſſe and intrigue. Men who conſider attentively the end they have in view, but are not very ſcrupulous about the means they make uſe of. As theſe men have ſometimes a great deal more to ſay in public affairs than is abſolutely neceſſary. I ſhall mention ſome arguments againſt the tax in queſtion, on the ground of policy and expedience, which mayperhaps be more agreeable to their temper and diſpoſition.

Suppoſing the tax to operate the effect intended, then the money holder finding he could not make the proper and neceſſary advantage from letting his money, would naturally make uſe of it himſelf, and thereby deprive the induſtrious poor of that uſe, or if from any local or particular circumſtances he could not ſo apply it, he would quit the ſtate and take his bond with him, in which caſe the tax would be utterly unproductive. The State therefore would derive no benefit from the law, but would ſuſtain an annual loſs by payment of the intereſt. To evince this let it be ſuppoſed, that in time of full freedom and peace, Pennſylvania ſhould not tax bonds or money, and every other State in the Union ſhould tax them. Would not every monied man repair to Pennſylvania? Would not Penſylvania be enriched by the money of the whole Continent? And would not every other State pay her a tribute for the uſe of it?

It is very common that thoſe who labour, ſhould feel ſome enmity towards thoſe who do not. It is alſo very common for thoſe who feel ſuppoſed grievances, to take the moſt direct road for getting rid of them. Mankind are generally wrong in both inſtances, but never more ſo than in the queſtion now before us.

Unleſs the rewards of induſtry are ſecure, no one will be induſtrious; for the motive which prompts the toils of a laborious man, is the hope of enjoying what thoſe toils may produce. This produce is wealth, and whether it be in one ſhape or in another, ſo long as it is employed for the purpoſe of increaſing the commodities in a country, ſo long it is beneficial and no longer. Thus, if the farmer hath not the right to diſpoſe of his grain, he certainly will not labour to raiſe it, after he hath raiſed it, if it be applied to feed cattle in order to produce more grain, or to feed men whoſe labours produce other things, it is beneficial to the State; but not if it is ſuffered to decay in his granaries. If he ſells it and places the money in his cheſt, the money is unproductive, but if that money be let to a farmer or mechanick, who is thereby enabled to increaſe his productions, it is beneficial to the State. If inſtead of this, it is inveſted in the purchaſe of uncultivated land, ſo as to become eventually advantageous to the purchaſer, by a riſe in the value of the land, that land lying uncultivate, is as unprofitable to the State, as the money would be while lying in a cheſt. If ſeveral purchaſers ſhould obtain all the uncultivate land lying contiguous to ſettlements, they might by monopolizing increaſe the value of it to themſelves, but they would deſtroy the value of it to the State: Their wealth would be greater; the wealth of the State would be leſs. The poorer and more induſtrious part of the Community therefore, which in a political point of view is certainly the more valuable and reſpectable part, theſe are injured by the one uſe of money, as oppoſed to the other in two different ways. Negatively, becauſe for the want of materials they cannot extend their induſtry ſo far as they otherwiſe would. Poſitively, becauſe they would pay dearer for the neceſſaries of life, in proportion as the land was dearer, from which thoſe neceſſaries were raiſed, and becauſe, as the aggregate wealth of the State would continue the ſame, while the relative wealth of the rich became greater, the relative wealth of the poor muſt neceſſarily become leſs.

To deduce from hence the pernicious conſequences which would follow to our Republican Conſtitutions, is needleſs, neither are they within my preſent plan. But as doubts may remain with reſpect to the force of theſe arguments, we will make a ſhort appeal to experience. And here let it be promiſed, that in mentioning different States, I mean not to draw any odious compariſons, but ſimply to ſhew effects as they have followed from their cauſes. The land of Holland is very high, intereſt very low. There are conſtant emigrations from other countries to Holland. In America the land is very low, intereſt very high. There are conſtant emigrations from other countries to America. In Ireland land is high and intereſt is high. There are conſtant emigrations from Ireland. Again: In New York land was monopolized; in Pennſylvania it was not. Money in Pennſylvania was at ſix per cent; in New-York at ſeven. In Pennſylvania the country was well cultivated, and manufactures; in New York the country was not well cultivated, and manufactures were hardly introduced. What was the reaſon of theſe differences? The poor man in Pennſylvania bought a farm for one hundred pound, and paid on that ſum ſix per cent intereſt; The poor man for a like farm in New York, gave one hundred and fifty pounds, and paid ſeven per cent. The manufacturer in Pennſylvania gave ſix per cent. for the money which purchaſed rude materials, and fed his workmen with flour at ſixteen ſhillings per cwt. raiſed from a farm of one hundred pound coſt; the manufacturer in New-York gave ſeven per cent. for his materials, and fed his workmen with flour at ſeventeen ſhillings per cwt. raiſed from a farm of one hundred and fifty pound coſt. The farmer bought an ax in Pennſylvania for nine ſhillings, from a ſmith who gave ſix per cent. for iron and coals; the farmer in New-York gave ten ſhillings for an ax, to a ſmith who paid ſeven per cent. for iron and coals. Laſtly, to the foreigner who wanted flour, the merchant of Pennſylvania offered ſeventeen barrels in exchange of a piece of gold; which the New York merchant would only give ſixteen barrels for: The Pennſylvania merchant therefore having outbid the other, purchaſed the piece of gold, and added it to that money, the abundance of which brought intereſt down to ſix per cent. in Pennſylvania, and to three per cent in Holland.

From what has been ſaid, it clearly follows, that two uſes of property being given, the one to let it out on intereſt to the induſtrious, and the other to purchaſe uncultivate land; the former is far more beneficial to the community than the latter. Now, as a tax on money muſt produce the latter, if it produces any thing, therefore ſuch tax muſt be unwiſe. But this is not all. To raiſe a tax with eaſe and cheapneſs, it muſt be raiſed in money, tho' not on money. It can therefore only be raiſed out of the circulating medium of the country. But it has already been ſhewn, that a tax on money would tend to baniſh it from the State. Hence it follows, that the circulating medium being decreaſed, to raiſe a given ſum would not only be more difficult, but a greater ſhare of the commodities of the country muſt be ſold to procure it. Or in other words, the tax being nominally the ſame, and as to other States effectually the ſame, would as to the particular ſtate be much greater.

The general odium againſt monied men is therefore very ill founded, although individuals among them in all countries are juſtly deſerving of public ſcorn. We ought however, in political reaſoning, to diſtinguiſh very carefully between motives and actions. The motives of an individual may be bad, and yet his actions may be politically good, while on the other hand, his motives may be good, and yet his actions politically bad. Inordinate ambition may ſtimulate a rich man to ſpend his fortune in the public ſervice, and miſguided zeal may induce a pious man to beggar his children by endowing a convent.

But to return. Monied men being odious, the plain method of dealing with them ſeems to be by taxing their money, and this is particularly agreeable, when that money hath been acquired in a mean or wicked manner. But this is far from operating the deſired effect. I have ſhewn, that ſuppoſing the tax could be rendered effectual, it would produce injury to the State in general, and to the poor in particular. To all this, let me add, that the tax never can be rendered effectual. Money is of too ſubtile and ſpiritual a nature to be catched by the rude hand of the law. It will continually elude the graſp of the Legiſlator. He will at length diſcover that he hath followed a jack o'lanthorn, in politics over many weary ways and perhaps very muddy ones too, yet ſtill continues as far from the object as ever. How will you find a man's money, is the queſtion? I know there is a trite reply very ready with ſome folks. But what ſhould we think of a government that would offer to every one of its ſubjects a reward for perjury, exactly proportioned to his wealth. And what difference is there, except in the name, between ſuch an offer and laying a tax, the quantum of which is to be determined by the oath of the party? Men who are honeſt may flatter themſelves that perjury would not in general be committed. I wiſh ſuch men would examine the records of a Court of Chancery, or the hiſtory of Holland, or any other country in which ſuch tax has been laid. There is no inſtance where it has not failed upon fair experiment, and no experiment which has not been injurious to public morals. If however the advocates for ſuch a meaſure perſiſt in their idea, of the integrity of mankind, I confeſs it is an amiable prejudice, and I will not ſtrive to remove it. This however muſt be admitted, that ſome men would by perjury elude the law, and this being admitted, it follows clearly, that the law would be a law upon honeſty and not upon money.

A tax then on ſpecie is unjuſt and unwiſe; a tax on paper is more unwiſe; and more unjuſt! And of all the modes in which it can be laid or collected. Depreciation is the worſt. Thus ſtands the matter in fair argument, but to every argument uſed on theſe occaſions, there are ſome who anſwer by repeating the terms monopolizer, foreſtaller, regrater, engroſſer, Bloodſucker, and ſo forth. Thus a conjurer it is ſaid, can raiſe the devil by the help of certain cabaliſtic terms, which it would puzzle the very devil himſelf to underſtand. Let the money be taxed ſay ſome, and you will puniſh thoſe villains who are grown rich by the public diſtreſſes.

There are undoubtedly bad men who have acquired wealth by odious methods, and to take it from them might gratify the public reſentment, they juſtly merit. But the Legiſlators ought not to be ſwayed by paſſion. Be they then ever ſo nefarious, it is not very clear that government hath a right to break their faith, in order that they may puniſh acts of moral turpitude, by enacting a penalty which no law had inflicted. Perhaps it would be better to leave the puniſhment of ſuch miſcreants to the anger of Heaven, than to incur that anger by committing one crime to avenge another. Beſides, among thoſe who have increaſed their circumſtances during the war, a part, and that the ſmalleſt part, have done ſo by plunder taken from the enemy, at the riſk of their fortunes, and of their lives; others by adventrous foreign commerce, and ſome indeed by engroſſing. But certainly among thoſe who hold paper. Perſons of the claſs laſt mentioned, have moſt, above a hundredth part. To ruin our money then in order to ruin them, even ſuppoſing the one to be a neceſſary and deſireable conſequence of the other, would do at leaſt ninety-nine times as much harm as good. Harm to the honeſt merchant! Harm to the brave ſoldier man! To the induſtrious Whig farmer or mechanick! To the helpleſs orphan, to the diſtreſſed widow, to the generous foreigner, who hath entruſted to us his property in the hour of diſtreſs, through difficulties and dangers innumerable. The man who advocates a meaſure of this ſort, muſt be deceived, or he muſt be our foe.

I am, your friend,

AN AMERICAN.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale, a quantity of the beſt DRUMS wholeſale and retail, where maſters of veſſels and others may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms by Jacob Martin in Third-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, or by Capt. Henderſon at the corner of Front and Walnut-ſtreets; or by the ſubſcriber in Germantown, near Mr. John Bringhoughts.

HENRY FRALEY.

Wilmington, February 26, 1785.

TO BE SOLD

A NEGROE MAN and his WIFE, with a Child about 15 months old. The Man is an excellent Farmer, and being uſed to horſes, would ſuit well for an hoſtler, or to drive a team. The Woman is a good kitchen Wench; both are young, healthy and likely. They are by agreement, to have their freedom in November 1794, but their Child, and the Children they may have during their ſervitude, are to be ſlaves for life. For terms enquire of the Printer, or of the ſubſcriber in Wilmington, where the Negroes may be ſeen.

DANIEL J. ADAMS.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE, BARN and STABLE, with two pumps of good water, a large garden and one acre of graſs land near Spring Garden. Enquire of WILLIAM SHIPLEY in Race-ſtreet.

WANTED TO HIRE

A NEGROE BOY of good temper, about 12 or 13 years of age. Any perſon having ſuch a one, may hear of a good place by applying to the Printer.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1785.

THE partnerſhip of Shaffer and Habach being diſſolved, all thoſe indebted to them are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt them, are deſired to bring in their accounts for final ſettlement, to

JOHN SHAFFER.

Said Shaffer continues to have for ſale, at his Store in Second Street, between Arch and Race Streets, Spirits, Rum, Wine, Geneva, Brandy, ſingle and double refined Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars; alſo a few Barrels of excellent Pork.

Best possible image.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Thurſday, March 2.

The Bill intitled, "An Act for procuring a ſupply of Proviſions, &c. for the uſe of the army," was read the ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT for procuring a ſupply of Proviſions, &c. for the uſe of the Army.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Continental Congreſs, have Reſolved, That this State be called on to procure within the preſent year, the following articles for the uſe of the army, viz. forty thouſand barrels of flour, two hundred thouſand buſhels of Indian corn or other ſhort forage equivalent, one thouſand ſeven hundred tons of hay, fourteen thouſand one hundred and eighty nine buſhels of ſalt, and twenty-four thouſand four hundred and twenty-three gallons of rum. In order therefore to comply as far as poſſible with this requiſition.

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That for the purpoſe of carrying this Act into effect, there be appointed one Commiſſioner of Purchaſe, in the city of Philadelphia, and one in each county of this State, and that the following perſons be and they are hereby appointed to be the ſaid Commiſſioners of Purchaſe, to wit.

For the city of Philadelphia,
For the county of Philadelphia,
For the county of Cheſter,
For the county of Bucks,
For the county of Lancaſter,
For the county of York,
For the county of Cumberland,
For the county of Berks,
For the county of Northampton,
For the county of Bedford,
For the county of Northumberland,
For the county of Weſtmoreland,

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That each and every of the ſaid Commiſſioners, before they enter upon the execution of their truſt ſhall take the following oath or affirmation, (which may be adminiſtred by any Juſtice of the Peace in the city and county for which the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall be reſpectively appointed,) to wit. I. A. B. do ſwear (or affirm), that I will diligently and faithfully without favour, affection or partiality, execute the duty and truſt repoſed in me, by an Act of the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, intitled, "An Act for procuring a ſupply of Proviſions for the uſe of the army."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall ſeverally in the city and each of the counties for which they are reſpectively appointed, be authorized and required, and they and every of them are hereby authorized and required, to purchaſe all the wheat and wheat flour and other articles above enumerated which can be procured within the ſaid city and ſeveral counties reſpectively for which they are choſen, at ſuch price or prices, as ſhall be aſcertained and fixed in the manner which is herein after directed and appointed, and in caſe ſufficient cannot be procured by purchaſe, that then and in that caſe, the ſame Commiſſioners be authorized and required to ſeize and take into their care and poſſeſſion all wheat and wheat flour and other articles as above in the hands of millers, merchants, traders, farmers or others, leaving to the farmers as much as may be ſufficient to ſupport their families until the firſt day of Auguſt next, after ſuch ſeizure, and one third of what ſhall be found in their poſſeſſion over and above the ſame quantity and to all others ſufficient only for the ſupport of their families during the time aforeſaid: Provided always, That no perſon or perſons, be allowed to retain the ſaid one third part over and above what is neceſſary for the ſupport of his or their family, unleſs the ſame be of his own raiſing or growth. And in caſe any debate ſhall ariſe as to what ought to be retained, it ſhall be ſettled as the price is herein after directed to be fixed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Commiſſioners and each of them, within the city or county for which they are reſpectively appointed, be authoriſed and required to hire, or if need be to ſeize any mill or mills, for grinding the ſaid wheat, and to hire or ſeize as aforeſaid, any ſtore-houſes for the ſafe keeping the ſaid wheat and flour, and to hire, or if need be, to impreſs any horſes and carriages, boats or other veſſels, for tranſporting the ſame, to hire perſons and procure materials for making ſacks, barrels, or other proper caſks or boxes, for containing and tranſporting the ſame, to hire fit perſons for threſhing out the wheat or other grain above mentioned, if it may be neceſſary, and in general to do all and every thing which may be needful for the procuring, collecting and tranſporting the ſaid wheat and flour, and other above enumerated articles, to ſuch place or places as are herein after directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the price of ſuch articles ſhall be aſcertained and fixed by the ſaid Commiſſioner and party, or in caſe they cannot agree by and with the aſſiſtance of ſuch reputable third perſon not intereſted immediately in the price as may be called upon by the ſaid Commiſſioner. And ſuch price ſo fixed, ſhall be paid in ready money, or lawfully tendered before ſuch wheat or flour or other articles as above ſo bought or ſeized, ſhall be removed, and the ſaid Commiſſioners reſpectively, ſhall take receipts in a proper book for that pupoſe, for all monies ſo paid, mentioning the quantity of ſuch article or articles ſo bought or ſeized, and the price of the ſame, in words at length, and ſhall depoſit the ſaid book of receipt in the hand of the county Treaſurer, within one year next after the paſſing of this Act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid wheat and flour, and the ſhorts and bran, and other enumerated, when collected by the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any of them, ſhall be tranſported and delivered by them in ſuch quantities and proportions, and at ſuch times and places, as by the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, ſhall from time to time be ordered and required, in order that the ſame may be conveyed and depoſited in ſuch place or places within this State, as the Commander in Chief ſhall appoint and direct.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That each and every of the ſaid Commiſſioners, ſhall ceaſe and deſiſt from purchaſing and collecting wheat and flour, and other articles by virtue of this Act, whenever at any time, they ſhall be ordered ſo to do by the Supreme Executive Council; and that the ſaid Commiſſioners, and every of them, be enjoined and required to make monthly returns to the ſaid Council, of their proceedings, and of the quantities of wheat and flour and other articles procured by them, in purſuance of this Act, and ſhall finally ſettle their accounts annually with the Committee of this Houſe.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Commiſſioners for their trouble and expence, ſhall be allowed for every barrel of flour, and for every hundred buſhels of ſhort forage, for every ton of hay, for every hundred buſhels of ſalt, for every hundred gallons of rum, by them procured, by virtue of this Act, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all Juſtices, Sheriffs and other civil officers, be and they are hereby enjoined and required to aid and aſſiſt the ſaid Commiſſioners and every of them to carry this Law and the intention thereof into full and ſpeedy effect.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That during the continuance of this Act, no Quarter-maſter, Forage-maſter, Commiſſary, or any of their Deputies or Aſſiſtants, or other officer on the Staff of Congreſs, be ſuffered or allowed to purchaſe any wheat or wheat flour, or other of the above articles, except for their own private conſumption, within this State, upon pain of forfeiting the value of the wheat, or wheat flour, or other article ſo by him or them purchaſed; and that any or either of them offending herein, ſhall and may be indicted in any Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace in the ſaid city, or any county of this State, and being convicted thereof, ſhall be adjudged to forfeit any pay to the amount of the value of the ſaid article or articles ſo by him or them purchaſed, one half to the uſe of the informer, and the other half to the uſe of this Commonwealth: On the trial of which indictment, the ſaid informer ſhall be received and admitted as a witneſs.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Bill intitled, "An Act of Free and General Pardon and Indemnity, for the offences therein mentioned," was read the ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time publiſhed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT of Free and General Pardon and Indemnity, for the offences therein mentioned.

WHEREAS divers unhappy diſputes have heretofore ſubſiſted, between ſome of the ſubjects of this State, within the city of Philadelphia, which by mutual miſunderſtandings did, on the fourth day of October laſt, occaſion a tumult and breach of the public peace, within the ſaid city, wherein ſundry perſons were unhappily killed in and near the Houſe of James Wilſon, Eſq; in Walnut-ſtreet, within the ſaid city; for which the ſeveral parties concerned therein, ſtand bound by recognizance to anſwer in due courſe of Law:

AND WHEREAS ſince the ſaid tumult a cordial quietude has taken place; and ſeveral of the perſons concerned therein, have manifeſted the good affections by entering into liberal ſubſcriptions for the relief of the families of thoſe who unfortunately ſuffered, and others; and as the rigorous proſecution of juſtice in all caſes is not expedient, in as much as it may tend to perpetuate enmity and diſcord, between the citizens of the ſame State, when union and harmony are ſo neceſſary againſt the common enemy; and it being alſo recommended by the Supreme Executive Council of the State, as a meaſure of public benefit, to paſs an Act of indemnity and general pardon for the ſaid offences:

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That all and every the perſon and perſons, party and parties engaged in the ſaid tumult and breach of the peace, or who ſtand charged therewith, or with any offence ariſing therefrom, which is puniſhable by the laws of this Commonwealth, by whatſoever name or names they are called or known, be and ſhall, and they are hereby pardoned, releaſed, indemnified and diſcharged, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

Provided always, That this Act or any thing therein contained, ſhall not extend to any perſon or perſons, other than thoſe who entered into recognizance to appear and anſwer at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, according to the uſual time and courſe of the law in ſuch caſes.

Be it alſo enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this free pardon, indemnity and oblivion, by the general words, clauſes and ſentences before recited, ſhall be reputed, deemed, adjudged and expounded in all Courts and elſewhere, moſt beneficial and available to all and ſingular the ſubjects, perſons and parties before mentioned, and to every of them, without any ambiguity, queſtion or delay, to be made, pleaded or objected by this Commonwealth, the Attorney-General thereof, or any perſon or perſons acting under the authority thereof in their behalf. And alſo that this Act ſhall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be a public Act, and ſhall be judicially taken notice of as ſuch by all Judges, Juſtices and other perſons whomſoever, without ſpecially pleading the ſame.

ttt The CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY meet at ſix o'clock this evening, at the Dutch Lutheran School-houſe in Cherry-Alley.

March 4. EDWARD POLE Secretary.

†+† JUSTUS will be in our next.

GENTEEL LODGINGS and BOARDING for Gentlemen, may be had in Market-ſtreet, near the Market. Enquire of the Printer.

LOTTERY-OFFICE, March 2, 1780.

THE Managers of the Lottery of the United States acquaint the Public, That the drawing of the Third Claſs began yeſterday, agreeable to reſolve of Congreſs, and will continue from day to day until finiſhed.

Tickets may be had, for a few days, at the Lottery-Office only, from Nine o'clock till Twelve in the morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

STATE OF THE LOTTERY.

PRIZES DRAWN.

3 of 1000 dollars.
5 of 500
142 of 40

PRIZES in the WHEELS.

1 of 30,000 dollars.
1 of 20,000
2 of 15,000
2 of 10,000
10 of 5000
197 of 1000
959 of 500
19,858 of 40

PAUL FOOKS, Check Clerk.

N. B. The Adventurers may be informed of the ſtate of their Tickets by applying to the Check Clerk, morning and evening at the Lottery-Office.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Chief Juſtice, William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; ſecond Juſtice, and John Evans, Eſq; third Juſtice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania; have iſſued their Precept bearing date the 26th day of February laſt paſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the 27th day of this inſtant, (March) Notice is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner, Eſcheator and Conſtables within the ſaid city, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; alſo all they that will proſecute againſt the priſoners, that are or then ſhall be in the Goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt; and all others whom it may concern, are deſired to take notice hereof, and govern themſelves accordingly.

Dated at Philadelphia, the firſt day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty, and in the Fourth Year of American Independence,

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Various Equilibriums on the
SLACK WIRE,
With the FLYING ROPE,
In Repreſentation of MERCURY,
Such as never were performed on the Continent but by the celebrated
MR. TEMPLEMAN,
(A native of VIRGINIA) late from EUROPE.
Will be exhibited on MONDAY (the 6th inſtant) at the New Play-Houſe in Southwark.

HE balances, turns and ſwings on the wire to admiration.

He beats the drum on the wire in full ſwing.

He plays with ſeveral balls on the wire with great dexterity.

He balances a ſword on the brim of a wine-glaſs, walks backward and forward, kneels down, and recovers with great agility.

He balances a pyramid of wine glaſſes, full of liquor, on the wire.

He ſits in a chair on the wire, balances a ſtraw, with a furniſhed table before him, when in full ſwing.

He balances a plate on the hilt of a ſword, with the point of the ſword on the edge of a milled dollar, and the oppoſite edge of the dollar on the brim of a wine-glaſs, and makes all ſpin like a top.

Alſo a great variety of other exhibitions with pipes, hoops, hats, boards, &c. &c. &c. too tedious to mention.

Mr. TEMPLEMAN will ballance three boys on his feet and hands, which he will form into a variety of delightful poſtures, one of whom he will ballance upon a ladder; and afterwards will dance the ladder.

The ſpectators will be amuſed with a couple of good ſongs during the intervals of the performances.

The performance will be concluded with a hornpipe, by a little boy in the character of a ſailor, which will be performed with agility and humour.

The doors to be opened at Five o'clock in the evening, and to begin at Six.

Tickets may be had at the Coffee-Houſe, City Tavern, Indian Queen, at the ſign of the Ship Hancock in Fourth-ſtreet, the Bird-in-Hand Tavern, and at the place of performance.

Children from five years old to twelve will be admitted for Fifteen Dollars.——Box Forty Dollars—Pit Thirty Dollars—Gallery Twenty Dollars.

The houſe will be well illuminated, and the company entertained with good Muſic. It will likewiſe be guarded inſide and outſide.

TO BE SOLD,
A NEAT SULKEY,
Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

A WOMAN to ſew and take care of children, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

from London, and which were long concealed from me; one contains the following remarkable piece of intelligence. "Lord North told Mr. Hartley last Saturday, the 3d of January 1778, that he knew of several persons who had come to London from Messr. Franklin, Deane, and Lee, and that Doctor Bancroft had been in London, and he was informed had been sent by those Gentlemen from Paris on stock-jobbing business. "The fact is, that Doctor Bancroft, then acting as Secretary to Mr. Deane, and living in the house with the other commissioners at Passy, went off express for London the very day the news of the Saratoga surrender arrived. Mr. Jonathan Loring Austin who brought the dispatches knows this as does every American who was then in Paris or in London. § The infamy of this transaction was visited equally upon me.

The whole of this forgery is calculated to support his insinuation that I held a correspondence with the enemy, and betrayed state secrets; and to confirm this, he refers to a declaration of Charles Fox that the treaty was signed. For this purpose too he has converted Charles Fox, from a family foe as every one knows he is, into the friend of Lord Shelburne. It is impossible Mr. Deane should be ignorant of what was the common talk, and surprize of the time, that Mr. Fox expressly declared that his information came from Doctor Franklin. The following are his words as detailed at large in the courier of Europe. Tuesday, February 24. 1778. House of Commons, Tuesday, February 17. "I have seen a letter from Doctor Franklin, in which that commissioner of America says expressly to his correspondent in London, it is ten days since the deputies of Congress signed with the Minister of France a treaty of Commerce, in which all the formalities that are practiced between contracting nations have been solemnly observed."

To fix therefore this imputation upon me of having betrayed to the enemy an important matter, that was agreed to be kept a profound secret; he has recourse to a gross falsehood and a most palpable misrepresentation of a notorious fact. But what will be the opinion of him when from the following declaration of Capt. Livingston, which I have under his hand, a direct and irresistable conclusion arises that Mr. Deane himself betrayed this secret, not *after* but *before* the treaty was signed, which was ten times worse. Paris, April 11, 1778. I do certify that I was shewn a letter in London, dated the 27th of January last, "which I was told was written by Doctor Bancroft to Mr. Wharton, informing him that he might depend upon it, he had it from the very best authority, that the treaty with the court of France was to be signed the 5th or 6th of February, and desiring him to make his speculations accordingly, in the above words, or words to that effect. I do also certify, that I have seen Doctor Bancroft's hand writing on other occasions, and that I believe the above mentioned letter to have been written by him." (signed)

Witness GEO: DIGGES. M. LIVINGSTON.

Captain Livingston is a Gentleman of unimpeached character, was some time a Lieutenant on board the Boston frigate, which he quited with a recommendation from the commissioners to Congress. He now commands the Governour Livingston, and I hope will reach America to confirm personally what he has given under his hand. Doctor Bancroft lived with Mr. Deane as his Secretary, and every one will judge who his *best authority was*. And since Mr. Deane chooses to deal in circumstantial evidence, there is one circumstance very strong to point this to him, which is, that from a mistake of our banker, in having charged to the public account, what belongs to the particular one of Mr. Deane, it appears that on the 17th of February 1778, Mr. Deane remitted to this Mr. Wharton, in London, from Paris, 19520. 14. It is proper to observe that this gaming was by giving so much down to receive a certain sum, on the happening of a stipulated event in a given time. This made it necessary to remit. Mr. Deane may perhaps explain this away, but I beg it may be by well authenticated facts, not by mere assertions, as I think some doubts have been thrown on his veracity.

When Mr. Deane asserts "that frequent bickerings and disputes happened between Mr. Lee and him for his attention to the public service," he commits a little mistake. It was because he was sacrificing the public to private views, and usurping the sole management of that business in which I was equally authorized and equally interested; and because the public money was expended without any specifick accounts or vouchers, and I had reason to believe was very improperly spent. I have Doctor Franklin's testimony that he did the business without me, as he says in his letter to his nephew "Mr. Deane generally consults with *me* (not with his colleagues) and has *my* approbation. Indeed it may well be conceived that notwithstanding the modesty and unassuming diffidence so conspicuous in Mr. Deane's character; yet as he conceived himself *saddled* with me, the moment I was appointed, he would find out some means of relieving himself from the burthen. The Madrid scheme it seems I maliciously disappointed by proclaiming my commission along the road; he therefore cut the matter short by setting the power of Congress at defiance, and usurping that commission with which they had jointly intrusted me. I beg the particular attention of Congress to one observation, the truth of which the contracts, appointments, and banker's accounts will shew, that though the public money was equally in my disposal, I never disposed of 50 pounds without their concurrence, nor did one livre go through the hands of any relation or connection of mine. That no contract, nor place was ever given to one of my recommendation. The graciousness and the advantages of these things, my colleagues, their friends and relations enjoyed exclusively and entirely. One would have imagined this might have kept them in good humour with me, but unhappily it did not. I come now to one of the weakest confessions of criminality, on the part of Mr. Deane, that ever the blindness of passion and rage of accusation produced. He informs the public that he received the 4th day of March, the resolution of Congress, which he quotes at large, recalling him and appointing another commissioner in his place. Yet with his recall and annihilation as one of your commissioners in his possession, he imposed himself upon his colleagues, upon the Court of France, and upon all Europe, as still a representative of the United States. He was publicly presented on the 20th of March to the King and Court of Versailles, as still bearing that character; and this was announced to all Europe. He disposed of the public money to others, and took largely of it to himself, as will appear by the following articles in the banker's account.

March 15.	Assignation de M. Silas Deane à J Barnet	250
March 17.	Autre du même à B. Nicholson,	240
ditto 25 & 27.	Assignation de M. S. Deane, à H. Johnson and J. All,	1400
March 17.	Compté de M. Silas Deane sur recu	4800
ditto 24.	ditto à ditto ditto	2400
ditto 30.	ditto de ditto ditto	26715
ditto	Payé à ditto ditto	4800

Thus Mr. Deane no longer a Commissioner, takes out of the public treasury intrusted to your Commissioners only, in the space of thirteen days, 38,715 livres, or 1700 pounds sterling to his own use. It may be imagined this was to pay the necessary expences he had incurred here. But I appeal to the banker's accounts, to the Hon. Mr. J. Adams and young Mr. Franklin, whether his house rent, his furniture, his carriage, and even the wages of his servants, have not been paid since out of the public money. Neither can he pretend it was for the expences of his voyage, since that was defrayed by his most Christian Majesty. That he concealed his recall from his colleagues will appear from the following letter of Dr. Franklin. As I had heard a report of Mr. Deane's recall, and Mr. Adams's appointment, I thought it more delicate to inquire about the fact from Dr. Franklin than from Mr. Deane; and therefore wrote to the former to know whether there was any intelligence received at Passy of the recall of one of the Commissioners. To this I received the following answer:

Dear Sir, PASSY, March 13, 1778.

"I have been told that some passengers landed at Orient, from an American ship report, that Mr. Adams is coming out to replace Mr. Deane; but I have received no advice of that kind from Congress, and suppose that, if true, he will bring their orders with him."

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) B. FRANKLIN.

"Dr. Berkenhout, says Mr. Deane, hath since said, that he had letters to the Hon. Richard Henry Lee, Esq; from the Hon. Arthur Lee, Esq; joint Commissioner of the United States at the Court of Versailles, and sole Commissioner of those States at the Court of Madrid." Before whom did Dr. Berkenhout say this? Was it to General Maxwell or to the Council which examined and released him? Did providence reveal this also to Mr. Deane? Was it revealed before or after the Doctor's departure? Wherefore was it that Mr. Deane, who knew of his being in Philadelphia, who had as he pretends, suspicions of my correspondence with him, and of my designs against the independency of my country in favor of the English; did not give information against the Doctor when in custody, and have him examined as to this particular and important point? What was it sealed his lips till opening them could be of no use, but that of aspersing those he hated, and had infinite reason to fear? Particulars are not for Mr. Deane's purpose: They would endanger his *stubborn and undeniable facts*. General slander, vague, and dark accusations are at once his dart and his defence. His malice gives a certain force to his accusations, and people are apt to mistake, at first, the venom of the shaft for the vigor of the bow.

When slander is his object no name escapes him. When evidence is required, his delicacy about names is invincible. I not only never wrote a line by Doctor Berkenhout to my brother, or any other person in America, but neither he, nor Mr. Temple ever apprised me of their intention of going. I was informed of it by others, just about the time of their sailing, and had some correspondence on the subject of which I send copies. As to my being at once "joint Commissioner at the Court of Versailles, and sole Commissioner at the Court of Madrid," it is a willful and shameless perversion of truth for as shameful a purpose—that of deceiving the public and calumniating their absent servant. I have seen Mr. Deane read my commission more than once. He knew that when I became Commissioner at the Court of Madrid, I ceased to be such at the Court of Versailles: Nay, that the moment I quitted Paris to enter upon the commission at Madrid, my powers as Commissioner here ceased and were no more. The words are "Provided always, that the said Arthur Lee shall continue to be possessed of all the powers heretofore given him as a Commissioner at the Court of France from these States, so long as he shall remain in and be present at the said Court." Thus the existence of the one was incompatible with that of the other commission, and they could not possibly take place in me at the same time. Thus too, Congress had a person ready to embrace the first favourable moment of negociating with Spain, without any additional expence, which must necessarily have been double, had they appointed another person. Yet this wise and œconomical measure of Congress excited infinitely Mr. Deane's spleen, because either in his misconception or misrepresentation, it shewed an extraordinary confidence in the man he hated and whose ruin he meditated.——*Hinc spargere voces.*

In vulgum ambiguas, et quærere conscius arma.

But admitting two commissions had been actually confided in me at once, how came this to give such an alarm to Mr. Deane's virtue, when it was not shocked in the least, at having an hundred committed to the three, which according to their plan were soon appropriated to my two colleagues, and were likely to vest in Mr. Deane alone. I was dispatched to Madrid. Dr. Franklin was to go to Holland. Mr. Deane was to go to Holland. Suppose it had been the former, then Mr. Deane, whose acquaintance with Europe, its language, courts, and politics, was of two whole months standing, and who had travelled quite from Bordeaux to Paris, might have had at once the negociations to manage with the Courts of Versailles, Vienna, Prussia, Portugal, Sardinia, Naples, Tuscany, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, the Swiss Cantons, all the Electors and Sovereign Princes of the empire, those of Italy, the Grand Seniour, the Emperor of Morocco, and the Barbary States. Yet I do not remember that the modesty and diffidence of Mr. Deane expressed the least apprehension at the probability of so much power devolving upon him alone. His mind seems to have been entirely employed in providing against the possibility of so unequal a weight falling upon my shoulders. We are not to search too deep for the motive of so obliging an act. Mr. Deane's piece was published on the 5th of December. On the 24th of September preceding, Dr. Franklin was chosen Minister Plenipotentiary here, and consequently I was no more a Commissioner at the Court of Versailles. If it were possible to conceive that Mr. Deane, though residing in Philadelphia, and attentive to the proceedings of Congress, could be ignorant of this, his own advices to France announcing it, would prove that when he published to the people, on the 5th of December, that I was joint Commissioner at the Court of Versailles, and sole Commissioner at the Court of Madrid, he asserted that which he knew to be untrue.

And this with the worst and basest of all purposes, the imposing upon the public, to induce them to censure Congress and myself unjustly.

Mr. Deane informs the people that "unfortunately for them, I gave universal disgust to the nation whose assistance we solicited" He had taken so entirely the business of the commission into his own hands, that not a millionth part of the nation knew that I was a commissioner, or even that I existed. Of all the letters addressed from different parts of the kingdom, there was not one in a hundred which bore my name. The following passage in a letter from the Messr. Delaps of Bordeaux will shew the fact and the reason of it.

(To be Continued)

§ See appendix letter a at the end of the appendix.

Philadelphia, February 28, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Wednesday the fifteenth of March, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house,

A LEASE for eleven years, from the first of April next, of twenty acres of good LAND, for the most part but few years cleared, with a stone house about eight years built, about thirty-three feet front by seventeen feet deep. There is a fine spring near the door, with a house over it. A stream of water runs through part of said place, with the privilege of raising and taking out the water, if needful. When the wood is cleared off, the low part may make a considerable meadow. The whole is subject to a rent of only £ currency per annum. Situate in Radnor township, a few perches from the fourteen mile stone on the Lancaster road, joining the Widow Thomas's and Adam Siter's land, and the street adjoining Radnor Meeting-house. Attendance will be given at the time of sale.

Wanted, a quantity of cedar RAILS, and cedar, white oak or chesnut POSTS.

Several lots on Tinicum Island to be let; and a plantation below Bristol, on the river Delaware, banked in, part of which is improved. For terms apply to

JAMES HUNTER.

Philadelphia, February 28, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-House, on Saturday, the 4th day of March inst. at six o'clock in the evening,

A TRACT or piece of patented LAND, situated on the waters of Tunkhannock, in the county of Northumberland, containing three hundred and twenty-four acres and a quarter.

Also a certain piece or parcel of LAND, situate in Lower Providence township, in the county of Chester, containing forty-two acres and thirty perches.

ALL persons having any demands against the subscriber, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be settled; and all persons who are indebted to him either by bond, note or book debt are requested to make immediate payment.

To be SOLD, half a share of the Mississippi Land to the amount of 800,000 or 1000,000 acres, of an extraordinary soil, laying on the river; either by quarter or half shares, or by a company. Apply to the subscriber, in Grey's Alley, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, or at his store between the Old and New Ferry houses, in Water-street, Philadelphia.

LEVI MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber is about leaving Philadelphia, and desires all persons to whom she may be indebted to bring in their accounts, and those who are indebted to her are also desired to make immediate payment.

MARY DESILVIER.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1780.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER

THE

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

EXTRACTS from a LETTER written to the PRESIDENT of CONGRESS, by the HON. ARTHUR LEE, ESQUIRE, in anſwer to an ADDRESS, publiſhed in the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, of the Fifth of *DECEMBER*, 1778. By SILAS DEANE, ESQUIRE.

(Continued from our laſt)

JANUARY 3, 1778.

"WE wrote ſeveral letters addreſſed to your direction to which we received anſwers only from Meſſ. Franklin and Deane, which gave us room to imagine you were abſent, in conſequence of which we replied only to them Gentlemen." Neither theſe letters nor anſwers in general were communicated to me. Poſſibly Mr. Deane may have poetically put his friend Mr. Beaumarchais for the French nation, as I have certainly given him diſguſt by oppoſing a demand for 200,000l. ſterling againſt my country, the juſtice of which I have very good reaſon to doubt.

There could not be a thing more notorious than that I aſſociated with, and cultivated the French people ten times more than Mr. Deane. It is true I did not attempt to have my name celebrated, as all-powerful and all-bounteous, in every coffee-houſe in Paris, by arrogating ſovereign power, giving commiſſions and recommendatory letters to all perſons who would attend at my levee, and flatter my greatneſs. I conſidered ſuch conduct as criminal and never concurred in it. In my judgment it was an uſurpation of the ſovereign power, which ſent us, and excrciſed without the leaſt diſtinction or diſcernment. It is in vain to ſay, the court was deſirous thoſe officers might be ſent, and that recommendatory letters were not conclufive upon Congreſs. I have had it from the Miniſter himſelf, that he diſapproved of it. Thoſe who gave the recommendatory letters, knew that the perſons receiving them, conſidered them as commiſſions; and when they were diſappointed, they deemed and complained of it as an act of the higheſt injuſtice.

Congreſs know how much money and diſquiet theſe ill-judged and preſumptuous proceedings have coſt them and the public. As ſoon as Mr. Deane informed me of his arrival and buſineſs, I came to Paris at the hazard of my life to conſult with him, and communicate to him whatever was in my power for his information. Without derogating from the tranſcendent abilities of which this Gentlemen thinks himſelf poſſeſſed, it might have been ſuppoſed that one who had been ſo long in Europe, engaged and active from the beginning in this queſtion, repeatedly employed and actually in equal truſt with himſelf, might have given ſome uſeful advice. But Mr. Deane neither ever communicated or conſulted with me; and when I offered my opinion, he received it with ſuch captious rudeneſs and indecency, as ſoon ſatisfied me of the inutility of again repeating it. I hope I ſhall be pardoned for begging the attention of Congreſs, while I alſo anſwer the accuſation of Mr. Deane againſt my brother, who, being abſent in Germany, cannot defend himſelf by this opportunity. I have in my poſſeſſion, proofs of the untruth of every charge which he has made. Mr. Deane ſays, that after informing Mr. William Lee of his appointment as commercial agent, "he heard nothing from him till the month of June, when he arrived in Paris." My brother wrote to me immediately that he would come over as ſoon as he could ſettle his affairs; of which I informed both my colleagues. He came when I was in Germany, and remained here by the expreſs advice of Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane, he having no commiſſion to act, and they refuſing to give him any countenance, till Mr. Roſs wrote in the following words, from Nantz, to teſtify that he was authorized, and to preſs his coming down.

NANTZ, July 22, 1777.

"Permit me now to inform you, that Mr. Morris is poſſeſſed of the inſtructions to Mr. Lee from Committee of Congreſs, on his being appointed commercial agent here; ſince your laſt letter came to my hand I ſuſpected *thus* to be the caſe, from ſome circumſtances and by accident laſt evening learned it to be ſo. Theſe inſtructions are contained in a letter addreſſed to Mr. Lee and Mr. Morris, as joint agents, which is ſimilar and of equal force, with the ſeparate powers on which Mr. Morris has acted hitherto. I take therefore the liberty to recommend Mr. Lee's repairing hither immediately to aſſume the management."

(Signed) JOHN ROSS.

This letter was addreſſed to Mr. Deane. Their conſent could no longer with any decency be withheld, and my brother ſet out for Nantz, with a letter from us recommending harmony between the commercial Agents in conducting the public buſineſs. Unfortunately for my brother's peace, that harmony appeared to have taken place as we ſoon received a joint letter from them, ſtating that the powers given to Mr. Williams by Mr. Deane, for his name only appeared to them, though it appeared afterwards that Dr. Franklin had confirmed them, were incompatible with their agency, and therefore they requeſted thoſe powers might be recalled. An anſwer was prepared to this letter, and ſhewn to me. It expreſſed a willingneſs to recall thoſe powers and to veſt them in Mr Lee alone, with very ſtrong expreſſions againſt Mr. Morris. I objected what was obvious, that this would deſtroy the harmony recommended, and without which the public buſineſs could not go on. That the right anſwer ſeemed to me plain and ſimple, which was to recall the powers complained of, without ſaying any thing for or againſt either of the gentlemen, which it was manifeſt would be productive of bad conſequences. My opinion was not approved. Neither that nor any other anſwer was ever ſent to this or to any of the letters written to us by the agents jointly or ſeparately. My brother returned to Paris in October, and then received his commiſſion. On the 13th the Commiſſioners met by his deſire (and Mr. Izard attended) when he gave them an account of the ſituation of the commercial affairs at Nantz, and ſtated that, in conſequence of the powers given to Mr. Williams a quarrel had been produced, which made it impoſſible to conduct the public buſineſs with effect, till thoſe were recalled; and the Commiſſioners gave their ſupport openly to the agents appointed by the committee. He ſaid people in general could not determine who was commercial agent, and others took advantage of their mutual pretenſions, and endeavoured to play one againſt the other. There was a prize or prizes laying ſtripped, plundered, and rotting; no one chooſing to become purchaſer, under an uncertainty of who had the true authority to ſell. He therefore begged to know whether they would recall their order to Mr. Williams and ſupport him in the execution of his office. The two eldeſt Commiſſioners profeſſed a willingneſs to recall the order, * but poſitively refuſed to give him any ſupport. Thus the meeting ended ineffectually, the order being not only not recalled, but ſoon after confirmed and extended. Congreſs will therefore judge with what propriety and truth Mr. Lee was accuſed of having inclined to regulate theſe affairs when loudly called upon. The addition that he declined it, left his property in England ſhould be effected, is a ſurmiſe and a calumny entirely worthy of Mr. Deane. A letter had long before that been written from Paris to London, and publiſhed in the news-papers, giving Mr. Lee's name at large, with information of his being in Paris, and having accepted of the commercial agency. His wife, children, and fortune were in the power of the enemy, to whom this information was given. I am not the only perſon who had it from a gentleman much in their ſecrets, that this letter was written by perſons under Mr. Deane's roof, and known to be under his direction.

Mr. Deane proceeds. "He returned to Paris, and there received his appointments of Commiſſioner to the Courts of Vienna and Berlin. He continued nevertheleſs inactive at Paris, untill the month of December; *carefully concealing his appointment*, which indeed might have militated againſt his *office of Alderman of London*, which he did then, and probably does ſtill retain. When the *news of General Burgoyne's defeat and ſurrender arrived* it produced a revolution in the minds of many, and among others inſpired your commercial agent and political commiſſioner, the Hon. William Lee, Eſq; with ſome degree of activity in your favour." This infamous aſperſion comes from the man who knew that my brother had come from London, had openly taken upon him the agency, went down to Nantz where every one ſaw him act as agent, had written a number of letters as ſuch to the commiſſioners, and of whoſe acceptance of the place, public notice had long been given in the Engliſh papers! His appointments as commiſſioner were received by us, and given to him by us, as appears by our common letter to the committee. From whom then did he *carefully* conceal them? Does this man mean that he did not proclaim them to the world? He charges me with *not* concealing mine, and my brother with conceal ng his. Charges equally falſe and equally fooliſh. On the 4th of December, Mr. Auſtin arrived with the news of Burgoyne's defeat and ſurrender, and the battle of Germantown. The French Court, upon this, approaching us to treat; it was thought proper for him to wait the effect of the concluſion of the treaty, and the recognition of our independence which we ſuppoſed would follow it. When theſe took place he departed for Frankfort, having firſt conſulted both the commiſſioners here and the Miniſter, on which court he ſhould apply too firſt. But Hanover and its connexions having taken part againſt the Empreſs, Vienna ſeemed to promiſe the faireſt opening. The reſt he will explain himſelf. It ſuffices that I have opened enough to ſhew the malice and untruth of Mr. Deane's charges and inſinuations; or as he terms them his "ſtubborn and undeniable facts." As to the Aldermanſhip, my brother wrote ſoon after his firſt arrival here to his Moſt Patriotick Common Councilmen, that he would ſend them his reſignation whenever they found it convenient to make a new election as they liked. It appears by the Engliſh papers that it was not till laſt St. Thomas's day, that they requeſted his reſignation, and this in conſequence of a ſecond offer from him at Frankfort.

"He appointed, ſays Mr. Deane, ſundry commercial agents, diſmiſſed one who did the buſineſs for two per cent. and ſhares five * per cent. with the others for ſuperintending at Vienna, the buſineſs done on your account a thouſand miles off from his place of reſidence." This accuſer is one who applied to the court here, to give Mr. William Lee, as ſurviving commercial agent, an order to receive the papers of the deceaſed Mr. Thomas Morris. Of this our joint letter of January informed Congreſs. In Mr. Deane's eſtimation therefore he continued competent to, and bound to act in that office, notwithſtanding his new appointment. To diſcharge that truſt till a new agent ſhould be nominated, my brother appointed three of the moſt unexceptionable men in France, Meſſieurs Scheveighauſer, Bonfield, and Limoſin. All this he wrote to the committee, ſparing a new appointment (in place of Mr. Lee) and we both preſſed the ſame to our private friends, as eſſentially neceſſary for the public good. It is now a year ſince Congreſs reſolved, that the commiſſioners here ſhould appoint an agent or two to ſupply his place. We anſwered Congreſs that as they would probably appoint Conſuls agreeably to the treaty, we ſhould inform Congreſs if we found it neceſſary, to make any change in the agents Mr. William Lee had appointed.

That he diſmiſſed Mr. Williams is directly contrary to truth. He neither appointed nor diſmiſſed him. Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane appointed him. Dr. Franklin, Mr. Adams, and myſelf diſmiſſed him, as will appear by the following letter ſigned by the three commiſſioners B. Franklin, A. Lee, and J. Adams, addreſſed to Mr. Jonathan Williams, dated Paſſy, May 26, 1778. "We think it prudent and neceſſary for the public ſervice to revoke, and we do hereby revoke all the powers and authorities heretofore granted by the Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary, or any of them. We have further to repeat our earneſt requeſt, that you would lay your accounts before us as ſoon as poſſible." When the balance demanded on theſe accounts was directed to be paid, the order on the banker contained the following cenſure on their author. "We agree that the bills drawn on you by Mr. Williams ſhall be charged to the public account of the United States. This conſent however is not to be conſidered as any approbation of his accounts, nor to have any influence at all in the final ſettlement of them.

Paſſy, July 10, 1778. B. FRANKLIN.
(Signed) J. ADAMS.

Doctor Franklin and Mr. Deane by their ſole authority took the ſale of prizes from the commercial agent and gave it to Mr. Williams. It has been diſcovered by a letter from him to Mr. Deane, which the latter forgot to place in ſafety among his other papers † that the commiſſioner and agent were trafficking in theſe prizes for their private trade, the letter contains the following words: "I have been on board the prize brig. Mr. Roſs tells me he has written to you on the ſubject, and the matter reſts, whether according to his letter you will undertake or not, if we take her on private account ſhe muſt be paſſed out 13,000 livres." The public were ſure to receive juſtice when the agent was at once the ſeller and the purchaſer, and the commiſſioner, who ſhould controul him, was a partner in the purchaſe. It was this kind of attention to the public ſervice, that gave riſe, as Mr. Deane ſays, to "frequent bickerings and diſputes between Mr. Lee and his colleagues." ‡ Authenticated copies of all the papers referred to in theſe anſwers have been ſent to Congreſs. The public may therefore rely upon their authenticity. They are ſufficient to ſhew the true character of Mr. Deane; and with what truth he aſſerts that his conduct is not founded on enmity to individuals, whom he has falſely accuſed, *not out of any deſire of profiting himſelf and his friends* by removing diſagreeable checks to his avarice and ambition, but purely out of love and affection for his countrymen; diſturbing them with falſe alarms, inſpiring them with pernicious jealouſies, planting diſcord and diviſion, where confidence and unanimity are ſo neceſſary, were ſolely to ſerve the public, not to make them the inſtruments of his envy, hatred and malice. Iago profeſſed as much, when he practiſed the ſame, and with equal purity of heart—"I hope you will conſider what is ſpoke comes from my love." (Iago to Othello) I ſend proofs from Mr. Williams's own letter and accounts, that he has done the very thing with regard to ſharing the five per cent. with which Mr. Deane charges my brother. §

(Continued in the Fourth Page)

* The ſincerity of this profeſſion will appear from the following paſſage in Mr. Williams's letter addreſſed to the Hon. Silas Deane. Nantz, Oct. 21, 1777. "I have received your favour of the 18th inſtant, and obſerve that matters relative to the ſhips of war and prizes are to remain as they were, &c." This letter alſo ſhews the private traffick they were carrying on reſpecting the prize brig.

* Mr. William Lee has tranſmitted an affidavit in due form that this is falſe, and alſo certificates to Congreſs of its utter falſehood.

† Having placed my papers and yours in ſafety, I left Paris.—Deane's addreſs, Dec. 5.

‡ Deane's addreſs, December 5, 1778.

§ Extract of a letter from Mr. Williams to the Commiſſioners, dated February 28, 1778. I muſt beg leave to remind you of the agreement I made with the late Mr. Morris, by which "I was to account with him for all ſales and purchaſes that I ſhould make in conſequence of his authority, charging the commiſſion of five per cent. allowed by the Committee of Congreſs between him and myſelf." From Jonathan Williams's account of diſburſements—Independence, Captain Young, commiſſion five per cent. £. 238. 9. 11. Ranger, Captain Jones, commiſſion five per cent. £. 3738. See appendix No. 4 and 5.

LONDON.

The following are the various letters that paſſed between the late and preſent Secretary at War, and Lieutenant General Burgoyne, previous to that officer's reſignation of his military employments.

[No. I.]

Correſpondence with Lord Barrington.

SIR, War-Office, June 5, 1778.

THE King, judging your preſence material to the troops detained priſoners in New-England, under the Convention of Saratoga; and finding a letter of yours to Sir William Howe, dated April 9, 1778, "that you truſt a ſhort time at Bath will enable you to return to America," his Majeſty is pleaſed to order that you ſhall repair to Boſton as ſoon as you have tried the Bath waters, in the manner you propoſe.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
BARRINGTON.

Lieutenant General Burgoyne,
Hertford ſtreet.

[No. II.]

My Lord, June 22, 1778.

I HAVE conſidered the letter I had the honour to receive from your Lordſhip the 5th inſtant, with the attention and reſpect due to an intimation of the King's pleaſure. I have now to requeſt your Lordſhip to lay before his Majeſty a few particulars of my ſituation; and to offer to his royal conſideration, with all humility on my part, ſuch of my complaints as admit of conſideration.

My letter to Sir William Howe, referred to in your Lordſhip's letter, was writ in the fulneſs of zeal to renew my ſervice in arms the enſuing campaign. The ſatisfaction of ſucceeding in that application would have tended to my recovery, or for a time might have prevented my feeling an ill. Deprived of ſo animated a ſupport, and viſited by new and unexpected anxieties, I have now recourſe only, as far as the mind is concerned, to a clear conſcience, perhaps a more tardy, but, I truſt, as efficacious an aſſiſtance.

The preſent ſeaſon of the year, always favourable to me, gives me the appearance, and indeed in ſome degree, the ſenſation of health. But much care is ſtill wanting to reſtore me to my former ſtate. The remedies preſcribed me are repoſe, regimen of diet, and repeated viſits to Bath: my intention, in conſequence was to remain ſome time in the country, to repair to Bath for a ſhort time next month, and to return thither for a much longer ſpace in the more proper ſeaſon the autumn. But whatever may be the benefit of all or any part of this plan, I am perſuaded, that to expoſe my conſtitution to the next American winter, is in probability to doom me to the grave.

That I ſhould not heſitate at ſuch an alternative, in circumſtance of exigency, I am confident the King will admit, when in his grace he ſhall recollect how often at his Majeſty's call in this war I have relinquiſhed private duties and affection, more impulſive upon the heart than any we owe to exiſtence. The purpoſes intimated for my preſent attendance in America, would, I fear, be very different from ſervice.

The army I commanded, credulous in my favour, and attached to me by the ſeries of conflicts and misfortunes we have in common ſuſtained, would not find material conſolation from my return in diſgrace; and their diſappointment could not but be enhanced by ſuch an indignation; that government either thought it inexpedient to ratify the Convention of Saratoga, or deſpaired of a ratification effectuating the redemption of that army; for they would not conceive it poſſible had the return of the troops been in view, that any perſon would have adviſed the King to what then might have appeared ſo harſh an act as ſending an infirm, calumniated, unheard complainant, acroſs the Atlantic, merely to inſpect their embarkation.

Your Lordſhip will perceive the parts of this letter which apply to the Council of the throne, from whence I am to ſuppoſe the order I have received originated, and in your juſtice and generoſity you will guard me, my Lord, from my ſuppoſable preſumption of expoſtulating with the King in perſon. But I apply to the ſame qualities in your Lordſhip's mind, for pointing out to his Majeſty, independently of his Council, other letters, among thoſe tranſmitted to the Secretary of State, alledging other reaſons, and thoſe more prevalent than the attention to health for my return to England; and permit me, my Lord, to add, that every of them receives tenfold weight from what has happened lately, for my continuance in England. The ſpecial reaſon upon which I chiefly reſt at preſent, my Lord, is a vindication of my honour.

Until that, by full and proper trial, is cleared to my Sovereign and to my country, I confeſs I ſhould feel a removal from hence, though enforced by the term duty, the ſevereſt ſentence of exile ever impoſed; and when the time and circumſtances of ſuch removal are farther conſidered, that Britain is threatened with invaſion, and that after an enemy has ſet my arm at liberty, I am forbid a ſhare in her defence by the council of my Sovereign. After theſe conſiderations, can I, my Lord, be deemed offenſive if I venture to declare, that ſo marked a combination of diſpleaſure and hard treatment, would be more than I ſhould be able, or perhaps ought to bear?

My cauſe, my Lord, thus committed to your office and character, I have only to add my reliance that you will do it juſtice, and the reſpect with which I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Lord Barrington.

[No. III.]

SIR, War-Office, June 27, 1778.

"I took the firſt opportunity of laying before the King your letter to me dated the 22d inſtant. His Majeſty continues to think your preſence with the troops taken at Saratoga, and ſtill detained priſoners in New England, of ſo much importance to them, that he has commanded me to acquaint you, it is his pleaſure, that you return to them as ſoon as you can, without any riſk of material injury to your health.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
BARRINGTON.

Lieutenant-General Burgoyne.

Correſpondence with Mr. Jenkinſon.

[No. IV.]

SIR, War-Office, September 24, 1779.

I AM commanded by the King to acquaint you, that your not returning to America, and joining the troops, priſoners under the convention of Saratoga, is conſidered as a neglect of duty and diſobedience of orders, tranſmitted to you by the Secretary at War, in his letter of the 5th of June, 1778.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) C. JENKINSON.

Lieutenant-General Burgoyne.

[No. V.]

SIR, Hertford-ſtreet, Oct. 9. 1779.

I RECEIVED your letter acquainting me, "That "my not returning to America, and joining the troops, "priſoners under the Convention of Saratoga, is conſi- "dered as a neglect of duty, and diſobedience of orders, "tranſmitted to me by the Secretary at War, in his letter "of the 5th of June, 1778."

During a ſervice of more than thirty years, I have been taught by the rewards of two ſucceſſive Sovereigns, to believe, that my military conduct was held deſerving of more favourable terms than thoſe which are applied to it in the above recital. I have received from his preſent Majeſty, in particular, repeated and conſpicuous teſtimonies of diſtinction and good opinion: And I ſhould have been the moſt ungrateful of men, if I had not felt and uniformly endeavoured to mark the warmeſt and moſt dutiful attachment to his perſon, together with a punctilious perſeverence in the execution of all his lawful commands.

Under this ſenſe of my paſt ſituation, your letter ſtated to be written by the King's command, cannot but affect me moſt painfully.

The time in which I am charged with neglect of duty, has been employed to vindicate my own honor, the honor of the Britiſh troops, and of thoſe of his Majeſty's allies, under my late command, from the moſt baſe and barbarous aſperſions that ever were forged againſt innocent men, by malignity ſupported by power.

In regard to the ſecond charge. I muſt firſt obſerve that there were two letters from the late Secretary at War, upon the ſubject of my return to America; and though you only ſtate that of the 5th of June, I conclude it is not meant that the other of the 27th ſhould be ſuppreſſed, as it is explanatory of the former.

The ſignification of the King's pleaſure therein contained, being clearly conditional, and the condition depending upon my own judgment, I am unable to conceive by what poſſible conſtruction it can be conſidered as diſobedience, that I have not fulfilled an optional condition; and I am ready and deſirous to meet the judgment of a proper tribunal upon that, as upon every other part of my conduct.

In the mean time, Sir, I am not told who it is that conſiders my taking advantage of my parole for the purpoſes I have done, a neglect of duty, and breach of orders, and has ſo repreſented it to his Majeſty. But in this ſtate of ignorance concerning my enemies, I muſt ſay, as well from duty to my Sovereign, as from juſtice to myſelf, that they who have abuſed the confidence of their gracious maſter, by ſuch a groſs miſrepreſentation, merit, and I truſt will meet with more of his diſpleaſure than they wickedly have drawn upon me.

The puniſhment implied in the order referred to, you will obſerve, Sir, is unuſual as well as cruel. Whether the Miniſters of the Crown can officially order a Britiſh ſubject into captivity, either at home or abroad, without trial, or whether they can compel an officer by virtue of his general military obedience, to deliver himſelf to the priſon of the enemy, without any requiſition on their part, is (to ſay nothing ſtronger of it) matter of ſerious doubt. On pretence of military obedience, I am ordered to the only part of the world in which I can do no military ſervice.—An enemy's priſon is not the King's garriſon; nor is any thing to be done or ſuffered there, any part of an officer's duty; ſo far from it, that it implies a direct incapacity for any military function.—What are the military orders I am to give to men who have no arms to fight, and no liberty to march: Or by what rule is my not being in the hands of rebels, underſtood to be a neglect of duty to my Sovereign? Sir, the thing is too evident; thoſe who calumniate my conduct on this account, are deſirous not of ſerving the King, but of inſulting me, and of eſtabliſhing new, dangerous, unmilitary, and unconſtitutional powers in themſelves.

While a precedent is eſtabliſhing in my particular caſe, I requeſt it may moreover be remembered that I am deprived of a Court-martial upon my conduct in America, becauſe I am not ſuppoſed to be amenable to the juſtice of the Kingdom: And the King is told, I have diſobeyed his orders, in the very ſame breath that I am ſtated not to be accountable to him: By this doctrine it ſeems ſuppoſed, that I am not capable of receiving orders for the purpoſe of public juſtice or public ſervice, but am perfectly ſubject to all ſuch as have a tendency to my own deſtruction.

But it has been ſuggeſted, when no military duty could be deviſed as a ground for this order, that I might be returned to captivity, in a ſort of civil capacity, to comfort my fellow priſoners by a participation of their ſufferings, and to act as a Commiſſary to negociate for them. Could any ſufferings of mine alleviate the ſmalleſt of theirs, I ſhould willingly ſubmit to any thing the malice of the preſent Miniſters could inflict upon me. But is is equally injurious to truth and to their honor and humanity, to ſuppoſe that my perſecution could make any part of their conſolation. What conſolation could they derive from my junction to the common captivity, only to tell them that not a name among them is to be found in the numerous liſt of late promotions? And that the negociations to be undertaken in their favour, are to be conducted by the man who is notoriouſly proſcribed by the power in the name of which he is to negociate? Who alone, of all the officers who have come from America has been denied all acceſs to the King? Cruelly as I and my fellow ſufferers are treated, I can ſcarce bring myſelf to wiſh, that they who provide ſuch comfort for others ſhould receive it in a ſimilar ſituation themſelves.

I am ſorry finally to obſerve that the treatment I have experienced, however contradictory in the reaſons aſſigned for the ſeveral parts of it, is perfectly uniform in the principle. They who would not ſuffer me to approach the King's preſence to vindicate myſelf before him; who have held that I cannot have a Court-martial to vindicate myſelf to my profeſſion; and who have done all they could do, to prevent me from vindicating myſelf to my country by a Parliamentary enquiry; are now very ſyſtematically deſirous of burying my innocence and their own guilt, in the priſons of the enemy, and of removing, in my perſon, to the other ſide of the Atlantic Ocean, the means of renewing Parliamentary proceedings which they have reaſon to dread.

Theſe extraordinary attempts to oppreſs in my perſon the rights of all ſubjects, and to pervert every idea of military obedience, by directing it, not to the ſervice of the public, but the ruin of officers, juſtified me to my own conſcience, in the part I took under the conditional order, referred to in your letter. I found the ſame juſtification in requiring in the moſt public manner, at the cloſe of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, a clear, peremptory order, in caſe the Miniſters perſevered in their intention of re-ſurrendering me to the enemy.

I have received no order; had an order been ſent to me framed in any manner that I could have acted upon it conſiſtently with the exiſtence of character, I might have made a proteſt againſt the precedent, I might have inquired of you, Sir, by what probable means in the preſent poſture of affairs it was to be executed. But in deference to the King's name, as a military ſervant, I meant ſubmiſſion. Your letter, Sir, inſtead of an order for my future conduct, is an unjuſt reproach of my paſt; for which I humbly implore of his Majeſty, and firmly demand of his councils, trial by a court martial. Should that be refuſed or procraſtinated upon the principle formerly adopted, "that in my preſent ſituation no judicature can have "cognizance of my actions;" I can then conſider the purport of your letter, Sir, in no other light than as a diſmiſſion: A diſmiſſion as concluſive as any you could have worded in form, and perhaps more poignant. To eat the bread of the crown, however faithfully earned, under ſentence, without appeal, in the name of the King, of neglect of duty, and diſobedience of orders, is incompatible with my conception of honour; an interdiction from my country; a baniſhment to the only part of the world in which I am diſabled from ſerving that country at the moment of her fate: and when every other arm, even the weakeſt, is preſſed to her defence; theſe circumſtances give a critical barbarity to the intention of the King's adviſers, that an Engliſh ſoldier cannot ſupport. Therefore, Sir, I find myſelf compelled, if not allowed an early trial, or by the King's grace, upon this repreſentation reſtored to a capacity of ſervice, thro' your official channel to requeſt his Majeſty to accept of my reſignation of my appointment upon the American ſtaff; of the Queen's regiment of light dragoons; and of the government of Fort William; humbly deſiring only to reſerve my rank of Lieutenant-General in the army, to render me the more clearly amenable to a court-martial hereafter and to enable me to fulfil my perſonal faith, ſhould I be required by the enemy ſo to do.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
To the Right Honourable Charles Jenkinſon,
Secretary at War.

[No. VI.]

SIR, War Office, October 15, 1779.

I HAVE received your letter of the 9th inſt. wherein, after ſtating your reaſons for objecting to the ſeveral ſteps that have been taken with relation to the orders given for your return to North America, you add, that "if you are not allowed an early trial, or if by his Majeſty's grace, upon the repreſentations contained in the ſaid letter, you are not reſtored to a capacity of ſervice, it is your requeſt to his Majeſty, that he will be pleaſed to accept your reſignation of your appointment to the American ſtaff, of the Queen's regiment of light dragoons, and of the government of Fort William; humbly deſiring only to reſerve your rank of Lieutenant-General in the army, to render you more clearly amenable to Courts Martial hereafter, and to enable you to fulfil your perſonal faith, ſhould you be requeſted from the enemy ſo to do.

Having laid your letter before the King, I am commanded to acquaint you, that for the reaſons ſubmitted to his Majeſty by the Board of General Officers, in their report dated the 23d of May, 1778 (which reaſons will ſtill in the ſame force now as they did at that time) his Majeſty does not think proper that any part of your conduct ſhould be brought before a military tribunal, ſo long as you ſhall continue engaged to re-deliver yourſelf into the power of Congreſs upon their demand, and that notice given by them. Nor does his Majeſty think proper, in conſequence of the repreſentations contained in your ſaid letter, to reſtore you, circumſtanced as you are, to a capacity of ſervice. Neither of theſe requeſts can therefore be granted.

I have it further in command from the King to acquaint you, that his Majeſty conſiders your letter to me as a proof of your determination to perſevere in not obeying his orders ſignified to you in the Secretary at War's letter of the 5th of June, 1778; and for this reaſon his Majeſty is pleaſed to accept your reſignation of the command of the Queen's regiment of light dragoons, of the government of Fort William, and of your appointment on the American ſtaff, allowing you only to reſerve the rank of Lieutenant-General in the army, for the purpoſes you have ſtated.

Lord Barrington's letter of the 27th of June is conſidered as explanatory of the orders given in his letter of the 5th of that month.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) C. JENKINSON.

Lieut. General Burgoyne.

[No. VII.]

SIR, Hertford-ſtreet, October 17, 1779.

I RECEIVED your letter of the 15th inſtant, informing me, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to accept my reſignation of my military employments, and that I am refuſed a Court-martial upon that diſobedience, for my perſeverence in which, you tell me my reſignation is accepted.

I muſt perſiſt in denying, that I have received any other order, than an order ſubject to my own diſcretion.

I muſt perſiſt in my claim to a Court-martial.

I apprehend, that if I am not ſubject to a trial for breach of orders, it implies that I am not ſubject to the orders themſelves.

I do not admit that I cannot legally have a Court-martial, circumſtanced as I am: But thoſe who adviſe his Majeſty aſſert it, and they are anſwerable for this contradiction between their reaſoning and their conduct.

The report of the General Officers, I humbly conceive, is erroneous. And the ſubſequent appointment of other gentlemen, exactly in my circumſtances (with great re-

Best possible image.

fit on their part to entitle them to any diſtinction) to military employments, ſubject to orders, and accountable for the breach of them, is one of the reaſons for my conceiving that the King's adviſers do not differ from me in opinion, that the General officers were miſtaken.

Thinking it probable, Sir, that this letter may cloſe the correſpondence between us, I conclude with the ſentiments I have never deviated from in any part of it; and I requeſt you to aſſure his Majeſty, with all humility on my part, that though I have reaſon to complain heavily of his Majeſty's Miniſters, my mind is deeply impreſſed, as it ever has been with a ſenſe of duty, reſpect, and affection, to his Royal perſon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BURGOYNE.

The Right Hon. Charles Jenkinſon,
Secretary at War.

[No. VIII.]

SIR, War-Office, October 22, 1779.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 17th inſtant, and to acquaint you, that I took the firſt opportunity of laying it before the King.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

C. JENKINSON.

Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne, &c. &c. &c.

CHARLESTOWN, February 4.

The fleet which we have had frequent intelligence of collecting at Sandy Hook, ſailed from thence on the 24th of December laſt. It is ſaid to have conſiſted of more than 240 ſail, about 50 of which were empty victuallers and merchantmen bound to Europe. By what we can learn, the Ruſſel and Robuſte, of 74 guns, the Europa, Defiance and Raiſonable, of 64, the Renown of 50, the Roebuck and Romulus, of 44, and two frigates, ſailed with the fleet. Of the tranſports three, viz. the brig Lady Croſby, and the ſloops Swift and Henry, have been brought in here. Off Cape Hatteras, about four weeks ſince, they met with a very ſevere ſtorm, which ſeparated the fleet, and obliged the two ſloops, as well as moſt other veſſels having horſes, to throw them overboard.

The common report is that there were 94 veſſels, including the men of war, bound ſoutherly, having on board a large body of troops, ſome ſay 8000, under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, or Lord Cornwallis. The place of rendezvous, in caſe of ſeparation, was Tybee; at leaſt the veſſels brought in here had ſuch orders.

Two a deckers and a frigate, have been ſeen off this bar ſeveral times within this week paſt; and a number of heavy guns have been frequently heard at night, and during the hazy weather we have lately had, ſuppoſed to be ſignals from the men of war to the ſcattered veſſels as they may fall in with the coaſt.

The Hon. Henry Laurens, John Mathews, Francis Kinloch, Arthur Middleton, and Thomas Bee, Eſqrs. are elected Delegates to repreſent this State in Congreſs.

BALTIMORE, February 29.

A detachment of Virginia Continental Infantry, commanded by Col. Heth, and ſome of Col. Baylor's Horſe, arrived at Charleſtown, S. Carolina, from the Northward, early in December. About the ſame time, another body of American troops arrived at the boundary line, which divides the two Carolinas.

Ten French and American frigates lay in Charleſtown harbour a few weeks ſince.

It is ſaid the Spaniards publiſhed the independence of America, at New-Orleans, on the 21ſt of laſt Auguſt.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

Yeſterday arrived here the brig Patty, Capt. Prowle, from Calais, which place he left on the 20th of November laſt in company with the brig Archilas, Capt. Thompſon, for this port, and loſt ſight of him on the 2d of December near Teneriffe. Capt. Prowle in lat. 26: 39, long. 38: 27, fell in with the brig Stardigo, Capt. Webb, from Salem, New-England, bound to Martinico, and being ſhort of bread, ſent his boat on board and received one barrel of flour from Capt. Webb, but the ſea being very high rendered it impoſſible, without great danger of the people's lives, to ſend the boat back to pay for it, for which they fired ſeveral ſhot at him. On the 27th of December, in lat. 33: 9, long. 61: 4, Capt. Prowle met with a very heavy gale of wind at N. W. and a high ſea, which obliged him to heave all his guns and a number of other things overboard. And on the 16th of February, in lat. 26: 34, long. 69: 4, he fell in with the ſnow Wolf, of 10 four-pounders, James Ewing maſter, from Antigua for New-York, loaded with rum and gin, which he boarded and took.

The brig Induſtry, Capt. Collins, belonging to this port, was a few days ago carried into New-York by one of his Britiſh Majeſty's ſhips of war.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Monday, February 14, 1780.

THE Houſe having debated and ſeriouſly conſidered of the inſtructions to be given to the Delegates of this State in Congreſs, the ſame were unanimouſly agreed to, and are as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

THE preſent critical ſituation of public affairs juſtly excites our anxiety and concern, and preſſes us to lay before you our ſentiments on a few of the moſt important particulars.

It is with inexpreſſible regret we have ſeen the public credit reduced to ſo low an ebb, as at times even to threaten its total extinction. Hence we have rejoiced to ſee the many efforts of Congreſs for its reſtoration, as a meaſure the moſt intimately connected with the honor and true intereſt of America. The virtuous indignation expreſſed by Congreſs upon the ſuppoſition of a breach of public faith in this reſpect, gave great and general ſatisfaction to the good people of this State, who abhor every idea of this kind. But it is a ſubject of ſo delicate a nature, that it ought to be free from the breath of ſuſpicion, and we think true wiſdom and policy not only juſtify, but call for every meaſure which may diſpel even the doubt of diſaffection, and confirm and eſtabliſh the public confidence upon the moſt ſolid and indiſputable principles.

We therefore direct you to propoſe that it be recommended to the ſeveral Legiſlatures of the United States, by ſpecial Acts of Aſſembly, to recognize their ſeveral quotas of the public debt ſpecifically, if they can be aſcertained, or generally, if they cannot, as debts for which the public faith of the State is ſolemnly and irrevocably pledged; and that each, by ſuch ways and means, and upon ſuch principles as its particular circumſtances and wiſdom may direct, be deſired to provide funds for ſinking its reſpective proportion, within a limited period.

When particular States are called upon for ſpecific ſupplies, which, furniſhed at current prices, may exceed the amount of taxes due from ſuch State to the Treaſury of the United States, it is a juſt and reaſonable expectation that ſuch State ſhould receive for ſuch ſurplus, a return of ſettled value, otherwiſe the depreciation becomes a heavy and inſupportable tax, and more grievous, the more the State exerts itſelf in the common cauſe. We therefore wiſh to ſee the Continental Money reduced to ſome fixed ſtandard, to which the limitation of emiſſions is a very happy ſtep, and which the meaſure we have above recommended, if well executed, we truſt, will complete.

Many other good conſequences we apprehend would flow from this meaſure, and particularly that each State might, by Loans from its reſpective inhabitants, avail itſelf of the preſent depreciation, drawing from them large ſums of money for current ſupplies, which are now withheld, from a contemplation of the uncertainty of repayment, at any known value, and the apparent riſque, if not loſs, incurred by thoſe who have heretofore placed money in the public funds.

We alſo think it highly neceſſary, and deſire you to promote an inquiry into the preſent ſtate of the army, ſo as to obtain a comparative view of the number of troops furniſhed by each State, their condition and appointments for effectual ſervice, and the duration of ſervice, ſo that juſtice may hereafter be done to every State, in proportion to its real exertions in the common cauſe.

We alſo direct you to inquire officially, whether the recommendations of Congreſs to forbear granting unappropriated lands, have been complied with by thoſe States who had adopted ſuch a meaſure, as the neceſſity and policy of this State will not admit our farther compliance with that reſolution, unleſs a general obedience thereto enſure the general benefits thereby intended.

We alſo enjoin you on the part of the State to concur in every meaſure tending to correct public abuſes, retrench unneceſſary and ſuperfluous expences, diſcharging ſupernumerary and uſeleſs officers, under whatever denomination, and if any alteration of ſyſtem is neceſſary for this great purpoſe, we direct you to concur therein, being fully ſatiſfied that nothing is more neceſſary to reconcile the inhabitants of the State to the taxes and other burthens impoſed on them, than fidelity in the public officers, and viſible œconomy in the public expenditures.

Signed by order of the Houſe,

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

ATTESTED, THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

*** The Members of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, are deſired to meet at the Univerſity this evening on buſineſs of importance.
Tueſday, March 7th, 1780.

LOTTERY-OFFICE, March 2, 1780.

THE Managers of the Lottery of the United States acquaint the Public, That the drawing of the Third Claſs began yeſterday, agreeable to reſolve of Congreſs, and will continue from day to day until finiſhed.

Tickets may be had, for a few days, at the Lottery-Office only, from Nine o'clock till Twelve in the morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

STATE OF THE LOTTERY, March 7.

PRIZES DRAWN.

6	of	1000 dollars.
7	of	500
237	of	40

REMAIN in the WHEELS.

1	of	30,000 dollars.
1	of	20,000
2	of	15,000
2	of	10,000
10	of	5000
194	of	1000
993	of	500
19,763	of	40

PAUL FOOKS, Check Clerk.

N. B The Adventurers may be informed of the fate of their Tickets by applying to the Check Clerk, morning and evening at the Lottery-Office.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

On Saturday next, about twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-Houſe,

A QUANTITY of old RIGGING and ſecond hand SAILS, and a number of other articles. WILLIAM BROWN,
Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1780.

TO BE LET,

A CONVENIENT good HOUSE, with a large garden, coach-houſe and ſtable, very pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country, about four miles from the city. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN of fourteen or fifteen years of age, well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Vine ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet, on the night of the 3d inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, ſhort bodied, and quarter blooded, three years old this ſpring, both hind feet white, neither brand nor ear mark, trots and canters. Whoever finds the ſaid Horſe and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

STEPHEN MAXFIELD.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thurſday the 23d inſt. (March) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Middletown township, Cheſter county,

A PLANTATION containing 193 acres of Land, one half cleared; the woodland is exceeding good, conſiſting of chemut, oak, hitkory, walnut and good whiteoak, eighteen acres of good meadow, and more may be made; there are on the premiſes two good dwelling houſes, two good ſpring-houſes, two good barns and ſtabling, two gardens, one of them paled, three apple orchards, and other ſorts of fruit. The whole premiſes well watered, and in good repair, ſixteen miles from Philadelphia, and five from Cheſter, on the great road leading from Cheſter to Downings-Town. At the ſame time will be ſold wheat and rye in the ground, cows with calf, young cattle, ſheep, hogs, Indian corn by the buſhel, hay, flax, and ſundry other things too tedious to mention. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale, and attendance given, by

ROBERT M'CLELLAN.

Philadelphia, February 26, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

On the 27th day of March, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

TWO certain Lots of GROUND, in Germantown, one of them ſituate on the north-weſterly ſide on the main ſtreet, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet eighty feet, and in depth to Green-ſtreet about eight hundred feet, bounded northwardly by Samuel Bringhurſt's ground and Smith's ſhop, and the ſubſcriber's other ground. This is a high, pleaſant and even ſpot, and lies very convenient for any public buſineſs. The other of them ſituate on the ſouthwardly ſide of Manheim-ſtreet, leading to the river Schuylkill, about three hundred feet to the weſtward of the ſaid main ſtreet, containing in breadth on the ſaid Manheim-ſtreet one hundred and ninety five feet, and in depth to the late Baltis Reiſer's ground three hundred and thirty two feet, or thereabouts. The terms of ſale will be made known at the ſaid auction, where due attendance will be given, by JOSEPH SHIPPEN.

A FEW BARRELS of BEST

LIVER OIL,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN TAYLOR,

In Front-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

COHEN AND JUDAH,

Have for SALE the following articles, which they will diſpoſe of reaſonable, viz.

IRISH linens, calicoes, hairbines, moreens, diaper table-cloths, ready-made ſhirts, leather breeches, ready-made boots, green tea, loaf ſugar, Poland ſtarch, &c. &c.

Said COHEN and JUDAH have for ſale, a faſt-ſailing topſail SCHOONER, burthen from 90 to 100 tons, her ſails, anchors and cables almoſt new, and is now fitting to proceed on any voyage. They will alſo diſpoſe of (with ſaid ſchooner) about 1500 wt. of exceeding good IRISH BEEF. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may treat with them at their ſtore in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said COHEN and JUDAH take Goods to diſpoſe of on Commiſſion.

JOHN DIAMOND,

ROPE-MAKER,

Living in Market ſtreet, above Sixth ſtreet, Philadelphia, makes and ſells Wholeſale and Retail,

SEWING, whipping, ſeine and blocking twine; log, deep ſea and hand lead lines; houſline and marline, jack and fiſhing-lines of all ſorts; drum and tobacco cord, beatcords, ſacking bottom lines, leading lines, plow traces, halters, white rope of all ſorts, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Money, Bills upon France, or Loan-Office Certificates drawing intereſt on France,

A PLANTATION containing two hundred and eighty-four acres of land, pleaſantly ſituate on the main road leading from Trenton to Allentown, within two and a half miles of Trenton and the ſame diſtance from a landing, which makes it much more valuable as a team may haul four loads of wood in a day from it to the landing. There is a ſmall dwelling houſe and a ſmall orchard on it; about fifty acres cleared, the reſt good woodland, on which there may be about twelve acres of meadow made. For terms apply to Mr JOHN CAMPBELL, Jun. in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber in Trenton, State of New-Jerſey, where the premiſes may be viewed and the terms made known.

BERNARD HANLON.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fifteen acres of LAND, in Briſtol township, on a lane leading from Biſhop's mill to Germantown, between the 5 and 6 mile ſtone: It is a ſituation to build a houſe, and affords an agreeable proſpect, being in view of Logan's mill and Stanton; there is an orchard of about 70 or 80 bearing trees, and ſome young timber. For terms apply to PETER MILLER, Conveyancer in Third-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1780.

DESERTED,

On Sunday the 5th inſtant, from Baron Steuben's quarters, the corner of Cheſnut and Front-ſtreets,

THOMAS GILLEN, of the Maryland regiment, commanded by Col. Howard, five feet four inches high, had on a blue coat, white or blue waiſtcoat, and leather breeches. He might have on alſo a green linen waiſtcoat and breeches, his hair ſhort and tied behind; was attached as a waiter to Major General Steuben's family. Any perſon taking up the ſaid deſerter, and bringing him to me, ſhall have the reward of TEN DOLLARS.

LEWIS NICOLA, T. M.

Best possible image

I alſo encloſe evidence from the letters of Mr. Williams and Mr. Morris, that it was the latter who made this agreement with him, without the knowledge or participation of my brother; though they knew he was joint commercial agent, and was at Paris; where it was the intention of the committee, that the agent ſhould reſide; and where Mr. Deane muſt acknowledge he ſtationed himſelf when in that department. It was by ſuch little tricks as theſe that all order and decency were baniſhed from the conduct of our commercial affairs. Either my brother muſt have acquieſced in this agreement, whether he approved of it or not, or he muſt have quarrelled with his colleague; either of which, thoſe who contrived it, knew would equally anſwer their purpoſe. When called into the public ſervice, my brother quitted a ſituation in London, at which few ſtrangers ever arrive. He came here in expectation of doing ſervice, inſtead of which he was treated with every kind of indignity by Mr. Deane, and obliged to acquieſce under the uſurpation of his place and powers, by one, who a year before had been clerk to a ſugar baker in that city, where he was one of the chief magiſtrates and merchants. As to the commiſſions which Mr. William Lee is ſaid to have ſhared, he neither ſtipulated for, nor ſhared any with thoſe he appointed; and I am moſt ſure that he made more by his buſineſs in any one week in London, than his commiſſions on the public buſineſs have amounted to in ten months. But how utterly void of every ſenſe of ſhame and decency muſt Mr. Deane be, who inveighs ſo violently againſt my brother for bearing at once a political and commercial character, when he tells us in the ſame breath that he himſelf was the "political and commercial agent of America in Europe." He reſided at Paris, had five per cent. commiſſion, and his ſphere extended not a thouſand only, but three times a thouſand miles. He whoſe extent of travelling had been bounded by Philadelphia, and whoſe former life gave him as much opportunity of knowing the merchants and politics, the commercial and political ſtate of Europe, as the ſhip that brought him. Beſides that his total unacquaintance with the languages of Europe, rendered the acquiſition of that knowledge, for ſome time at leaſt, utterly impracticable. I have ſent Congreſs copies of Mr. Williams's accounts, from which it will appear, that inſtead of having done your buſineſs for two per cent. he has received two per cent. for *not doing* your buſineſs, and a Mr. Pettier du Dover one per cent. beſides gratuities for *doing it*. To any other man but Mr. Deane it would be felt as worſe than death, that among the multitude of his charges and aſſertions, there is not one, but what is refutable by written evidence. After having thus expoſed the malice and untruth of Mr. Deane's accuſations; the honour of every man in Congreſs muſt feel for my ſituation, when I aſſure them, that ſince my return from Spain, this aſſaſſination of my character which is now extended to America, has been practiſed without intermiſſion by a cabal of Mr. Deane's, both in Paris and London. Their imputations were ſo artfully and induſtriouſly urged, that my beſt friends were tainted by them for ſome time. But this is not a ſubject which I ſhall now enter into. In every accuſation the character of the accuſer ought to be conſidered. Is Mr. Deane's character fair? Is he an unaccuſed man, and has he anſwered by any thing but his own aſſertions the accuſations againſt him? Do not his own confeſſions render him criminal, and are there not upon the records of Congreſs, or of the Committee, evidence from himſelf of his illegal conduct, and of the malice and falſehood of many of his accuſations againſt my brother and me? "Mr. Lee, ſays this accuſer, was dragged into the treaty with the utmoſt reluctance." The authenticated extracts which I have the honour of ſending from my private and public letters from the firſt moment of the treaty being taken up by this court till after its concluſion, will ſhew that this charge too is, like all others, deſtitute of every colour of truth. No man, it will appear, could be more anxious for its concluſion, nor any one more rejoiced, or more ſanguine in his expectations from it, than myſelf. Every letter will ſhew how ſtrongly my ſentiments were againſt England, and in favour of France. It was my hope and expectation, as I wrote Mr. S. Adams on the 1ſt of March, "that the Britiſh Commiſſioners would return as they came, unleſs they had power and did acknowledge clearly and fully, the ſovereignty and independence of America, as an indiſpenſible preliminary." This hope and this expectation were fully gratified by the proceedings of Congreſs. I alſo gave immediate information of the intention the Britiſh Miniſtry diſcovered of endeavouring to ſucceed by bribery. Congreſs know whether Mr. Deane gave the ſame warning, for he was certainly alſo informed of it. The variety of accuſations which it hath pleaſed Mr. Deane to make againſt my brother and me has neceſſarily drawn this anſwer into a tedious length. Congreſs I am ſure will pardon me. When I entered the public ſervice, it was with a reſolution of ſerving at the hazard of every thing but of my honour and reputation. Yet I feel it as a real misfortune, that I am compelled to call ſo much of your attention to what may be deemed the concerns of individuals. But in truth the public is highly intereſted in the queſtion. There is one obſervation on Mr. Deane's conduct which I cannot omit. He acknowledges his having been poſſeſſed both of his ſuſpicions, and what he grounds them upon, when he left France. He would induce us to believe, that he conſidered his recal not to be for any miſdemeanors, but to give Congreſs an account of their affairs in Europe. For this porpoſe he had two audiences of Congreſs.

Now I appeal to every man living, whether if he had the leaſt evidence to ſupport his ſuſpicion, or had any ſenſe of the duty he owed to his country, his firſt word ought not to have been—Gentlemen, I have a matter to communicate of the laſt importance to theſe United States; I beg a ſecret committee may be immediately appointed, to whom I may make it known, that upon their report you may take ſuch meaſures as you may think the welfare of the public requires. But inſtead of this conduct which a man really conſulting the public good would have purſued, Mr. Deane firſt made a faction in Congreſs by forming partnerſhips in trade with ſome of its members, and by a variety of agents and ſecret inſinuations; he poiſoned the minds of the people by a number of accuſations conceived in dark and general terms, and inſinuating to all the world that the meaſures of Congreſs had been governed by "intrigue and cabal," and that, "there is a deſign to lead us into a breach of our national faith ſolemnly pledged." Theſe inſinuations tend to raiſe ſuſpicions in the minds of foreign powers, to make them doubt the ſecurity of any engagement with us; and conſequently to mar all our negociations. Could there be poſſibly any thing more highly and immediately intereſting to the common weal, than the treachery of one ſo highly truſted as I was, and poſſeſſed of ſuch a knowledge of your affairs, as to have it in my power to do infinite injury? If he really believed what he pretends, could he have avoided making this communication? Does he not know that if what he mentions could be proved, and would fix treaſon upon me, that his concealment of it ſo long is miſpriſion of treaſon? From the 19th of Auguſt to the 5th of December he left me to do all the miſchief to the public, which he could not but expect I ſhould do if I were guilty of what he accuſes me. At length he publiſhes to all the world, and of conſequence to me. It was therefore a warning to me, if guilty, to go over to the enemy, with every communication that could be injurious to your intereſts. The extremes of folly and wickedneſs combined could not have dictated a conduct ſo oppoſite to what he ought to have purſued. The truth is that Mr. Deane expected from the effect of a French fleet of which he was to claim the ſole merit; the brilliancy of a diamond ſnuff box, and complimentary letters, that he ſhould have nothing to do but make his triumphal entry into Philadelphia, and return immediately to Paris. I do not ſpeak from conjecture. It was the conſtant talk of his friends here; and is matter of common notoriety; deceived in his expectation, and unable to anſwer for his conduct, he is ſearching an aſylum in popular prejudices. In the moment that he cenſures me for having made a tour to reach Berlin in ſafety, he diſcovers his having waited a month with the order of Congreſs "to make all poſſible diſpatch," and then made a ſix week's tour of France and the Mediterranean, to get to ſea and be eſcorted in ſafety by a French fleet; but not meaning to give any account of his conduct, he placed his papers and yours in ſafety; the exiſting commiſſioners having no right to ſee the latter, and no doubt in expectation of a much ſafer opportunity of conveying them, than under the convoy of twelve ſhips of the line. I have only to remark, that if the crimes of which Mr. Deane is clearly guilty, and the conduct which he himſelf confeſſes, are permitted to paſs unpuniſhed, there is an end to all expectation of public juſtice. The impunity of the paſt will encourage greater crimes againſt the public; and all order, virtue, dignity, and decency will be conſtantly tranſgreſſed.

I have the honor to be,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient
humble ſervant,
ARTHUR LEE.

(To be Continued)

ARGUMENTS in favour of an immediate repeal of the TENDER LAW.

1. IT is highly injurious to the money—
2. It is exceedingly oppreſſive and ruinous to the widow, the orphan, and to the aged and helpleſs members of the community. So unparalleled in its rigor is this law, that nothing but the feeble ſex, and tender age of the principal ſufferers by it, have prevented their venting their complaints in mobs and inſurrections, that would have ſhaken the foundations of all government in the State.
3. The tender Law is deſtructive of all religion and morality—the only cements of republics.
4. It is highly diſhonorable to our State.
5. It is the ſource of all the monopolizing and ſpeculation that go forward among us.
6. It is injurious to commerce, and the cultivation and improvement of our country, by preventing loans of money upon intereſt to individuals, the benefits of which center ultimately in the community.

JUSTUS.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1780.

To be SOLD Immediately,

For CASH only,

ALL the SHOP GOODS belonging to the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite Elfrith's Alley; ſuch as black modes, white and blue Perſians, chintzes, callicoes, cambricks, lawns, ribbonds, ſewing ſilk and thread, ſtiff wire, linens, baizes, ſerges, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, thread and worſted hoſe, ſtuff ſhoes, corded dimity, oznabrugs, pins, needles, green tea, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Alſo will be ſold at Public Auction, on Monday the ſixth inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE of the ſaid ſubſcriber, at his dwelling-houſe aforeſaid, ſuch as mahogany and walnut tables and chairs, high drawers, beds, bedding and bedſteads, bed and window curtains, looking glaſſes, pictures, a caſe of ſilver handled knives and forks, China and Queen's ware, an open ſtove, ſhovels and tongs, &c. &c.

PATRICK BROWN.

WAS taken up about three weeks ago, by the ſubſcriber, in Third-ſtreet, near Vine ſtreet, Philadelphia, a ſmall red COW, with a ſpeckled face. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

March 1. JACOB BRATLER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 17[illegible]

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Expone me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on T[illegible] day the 7th of March, at Six o'clock in the evening, the Coffee Houſe in this city, all the right, title and intereſt of James Talbot, late of ſaid city, of, in and to the moiety or half part of a brick meſſuage or tenement and ſtories high, brick kitchen, and wooden tenement adjoining and back of the kitchen, and lot of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, containing about twenty feet front and rear, and about eighty feet deep, more or leſs; bounded on the weſt by John Engelberger's lot, on the eaſt by John Ravenel's houſe and lot, on the ſouth by the Rev. Mr. Kunze's ground, and on the north by ſaid Race-ſtreet: Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid James Talbot, at the ſuit of Seagrove and Conſtable, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Head of Elk, Feb. 26, 17[illegible]

To be SOLD by Private Sale,

And entered on the firſt of April next,

A MESSUAGE, or HOUSE and LOT, commodiouſly ſituated for a ſtore, tavern, or [illegible] kind of public buſineſs; facing the main ſtreet, with a front of 160 feet, and running back 225 feet. The houſe is an elegant large two-ſtory brick houſe, finiſhed in every particular in a workman-like manner, with modillion cornice, a cellar under the whole houſe, four rooms, large entry, with an eaſy ſtair-caſe on the floor, three rooms on the ſecond, &c. a kitchen adjoining the houſe 18 by 16 feet, with a ſtore-houſe at one end of the dwelling-houſe, a ſmoak-houſe, [illegible] and chaiſe-houſe, &c. alſo a well of water at the door, a large garden paled off the front end of the lot, the back part is a convenient graſs lot: There are alſo a great variety of fruit trees on ſaid premiſes. For further particulars enquire of Mr. LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

ABRAHAM MITCHELL.

TO BE RENTED,

A LARGE three-ſtory DWELLING HOUSE with a STORE adjoining, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Strawberry-Alley. For terms apply to CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Junior, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

TO BE LET,

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, two rooms on a floor, ſtable and chair houſe, a hay-loft, a large garden, pump and well of good water before the kitchen door.

Alſo to be let, two Brick Houſes behind the three ſtory houſe, two ſtory and garrets, the cellars paved and kitchen in the cellars, and gardens alſo to each houſe; ſituated at the entrance of Paſſyunk road, below the new Play Houſe. For particulars enquire of

ROBERT HARDIE, on the premiſes.

February 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD BY

HUMPHREYS AND ROBERTS,

At their Steel Store in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A large QUANTITY of

STEEL SAW-MILL SAWS,

Neatly finiſhed, and equal in quality to any ever imported from Europe.

Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,
Northumberland County, ſs.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Alexander Bartram, late Merchant and Trader, and David Shakeſpear, both late of the city of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid Alexander Bartram and David Shakeſpear conſiſting of the following tracts of land, viz. One tract of land ſituate in Wyoming townſhip, Northumberland county, adjoining lands of John Solomon and Peter Mellech, containing ſix hundred acres: One tract of land ſituate in Mehoning townſhip, containing one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining Col. William Cook: One other tract of land ſituate near the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, and about two miles from Northumberland town, containing one hundred and fifty acres: Late the property of Alexander Bartram aforeſaid. Alſo one other tract of land, whereon is a ſmall improvement, ſituate in Auguſta townſhip, about four miles from Sunbury town, containing ſix hundred acres with the uſual allowance: Late the property of David Shakeſpear aforeſaid. All which will be ſold by public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe at Sunbury, on the fifteenth day of March next. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, to wit. one fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents, do alſo purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Alexander Bartram and David Shakeſpear, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

THOMAS HEWITT.
JOHN KELLY.

January 10th, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image.

THURSDAY, THE MARCH 9, 1780.

Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL THE ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

EXTRACTS from a LETTER written to the PRESIDENT of CONGRESS, by the HON. ARTHUR LEE, ESQUIRE, in anſwer to an ADDRESS, publiſhed in the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, of the Fifth of *DECEMBER*, 1778. By SILAS DEANE, ESQUIRE.

(Concluded from our laſt)

APPENDIX.

No. I.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Arthur Lee, to Mr. Samuel Petrie in Paris.

SIR, PARIS, April 8, 1779.

IT appears by a letter lately publiſhed in the London papers, that Mr. Silas Deane has deſired his correſpondent in Paris to obtain from you "a copy of the letter which you received in March laſt from London, which gave the information of the ſigning of the treaty." It is probable you are not acquainted with Mr. Deane's having publicly accuſed me of being the author of that information ſo given of the ſigning of the treaty, and this, as he ſays, upon the authority of a reſpectable perſon at Paris, who had received ſuch a letter as he writes for from you. I therefore beg you will do me the juſtice to inform me explicitly whether you gave Mr. Deane the information upon which he found his accuſation, and who the perſon is in London, who pretends to have ſeen a letter written by me giving intelligence of the ſigning of a treaty with France, and dated the night it was ſigned. I am ſorry to trouble you on ſuch a ſubject, but you muſt be ſenſible, Sir, how neceſſary it is, that an untruth of this nature, whether ſightly or maliciouſly aſſerted ſhould be traced to its author.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ARTHUR LEE.

An anſwer to the foregoing letter addreſſed to Monſ. Monſ. A. Lee.

SIR, PARIS, April 9, 1779.

IN compliance with your requeſt in your letter of yeſterday, to be explicit, I now inform you, that I do not recollect ever ſhewing any letter to Mr. Deane that I thought had any reference to you; but I well remember reading to him a paragraph out of a letter which I had received from London, ſtating that intelligence of the ſigning of a treaty with France, had been tranſmitted there, the very night on which it was ſigned expreſſed in terms which could not have been miſunderſtood, and which intelligence, from a concurrence of circumſtances, appeared to have been communicated by your brother the Alderman. Of this fact I cannot ſuppoſe you ignorant. When I ſhewed this letter to Mr. Deane, I meant only jocularly to upbraid his ſecrecy, reſpecting a tranſaction which I underſtood your brother had unreſervedly communicated ſeveral months before; but I had no idea of bringing cenſure on any perſon whatever. I am confident no friend of mine *pretends* or ever did pretend, to have ſeen any letter which he did not ſee; and the particulars of the fact to which your letter alludes as far as my knowledge goes, you would have received as explicitly from me upon a perſonal application, as you now do, in the formal mode of a reply to a written requiſition. I have the honor to be,

Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,
S. PETRIE.

Copy of the reply to Mr. S. Petrie.

SIR, APRIL, 9, 1779.

I had the honor of receiving your anſwer of this day to mine of yeſterday; it is entirely ſatisfactory as to myſelf, but I cannot help believing your correſpondent was miſtaken in gathering from circumſtances that my brother was the writer of ſuch a letter, becauſe I did not inform him that the treaty was ſigned, till long after; and I am moſt ſure he did not know it at the time he is ſuppoſed to have given the intelligence. I am obliged to you Sir, for the readineſs with which you have given me this ſatisfaction; and beg you will believe it was with much regret I gave you the trouble.

I have the honor to be,
A. LEE.

N. B. Mr. Petrie was a merchant in London, and failed; he is now ſtationed at Paris to give intelligence for ſpeculations in the ſtocks.

NUMBER II.

Extract of a letter, dated Nantz, January 22, 1778, ſigned John Lloyd, and addreſſed to the Hon. Arthur Lee, Eſq; at Paris.

"IN the ſeveral converſations which I have had with Mr. Carmichael, he has never hinted the leaſt unfriendly diſpoſition towards you, nor has he ever ſpoke of you but in reſpectful terms, and ſo far from co-operating with Mr. Deane, he condemns his conduct towards you, and is pointedly ſevere in reprobating the ſyſtem and meaſures that he has purſued in his public character, and which he aſſures me he will fully unfold when he arrives in America. I was much pleaſed when he told me that he had opened a door of information to my friend Mr. Izard, by which you might enter, and become acquainted with tranſactions that he was confident the Doctor and Mr. Deane were deſirous to conceal from you. Mr. Carmichael's enmity ſeems to be levelled principally againſt Mr. Deane, but he does not fail in his cenſure on the Doctor's conduct."

NANTZ, January 24, 1778.

I am ſince confident in my opinion, that Mr. Carmichael is at preſent poſitively determined to expoſe, on his arrival in America, Mr. Deane's conduct as a commiſſioner, in the fulleſt extent. His enmity is ſuch that he has repeated it to ſeveral Gentlemen in equal terms of reprobation, and which are pointedly ſevere. I have not been wanting in my endeavours to diſcover his ſentiments concerning you. But I cannot learn that he has ever ſpoke of you in the leaſt diſreſpectful manner, but has ſignified that you had very juſt cauſe of offence againſt Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane. The diſpatches which thoſe Gentlemen entruſted to Mr. Carmichael's care, he has given up to Mr. Williams, having reſolved that he would not be the bearer of them, nor will he, I am told, embark on board the Deane frigate.

Extract of a letter, dated Nantz, January 21, 1778, ſigned, William Stevenſon, and addreſſed to the Hon. Arthur Lee, Eſq;

"I WAS rather ſurpriſed to find that Mr. Carmichael entered into a minute detail of ſome part of Mr. Deane's private and public conduct, both which he reprobates in the ſtrongeſt terms, and this in the moſt open and unreſerved manner, without my aſking any queſtions, or his making it a confidential matter; indeed my ſurpriſe has ſince ceaſed, as I find he has done the ſame to ſeveral others. He further tells me many things are done at Paſſy without your knoledge, and which you ought to be acquainted with. He ſays he has given Mr. Izard a clue by which you may get a knowledge of all their ſecret practices."

NANTZ, February 1, 1778.

Mr. Carmichael ſays he knows Mr. Deane has applied the public money to his private uſes; that they have come to a reſolution to do the buſineſs without conſulting you on any occaſion, and that he knows the excuſe they will make to Congreſs is, that the French Miniſtry have deſired it, though he does not doubt that deſire has aroſe from Mr. Deane's inſinuations.

NUMBER III.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of SHELBURNE.

My Lord, December 23, 1776.

A VERY few hours after my laſt letter to your Lordſhip, brought me the deſire of my country to ſerve her in a public character. Your Lordſhip, I hope, thinks too well of me to ſuppoſe I could heſitate a moment. In fact almoſt the ſame minute ſaw me bid adieu, perhaps for ever, to a country where from choice, I had fixed my fortunes, and to a people whom I moſt reſpected and could have loved. But the firſt object of my life is my country; the firſt wiſh of my heart is public liberty. I muſt ſee therefore the liberties of my country eſtabliſhed or periſh in her laſt ſtruggle. In truth, I have long diſpaired, even of a ſtruggle in England for liberty. I will not inſult Scotland with the idea. It is not the ſubtle Wedderburne poiſoning the fountain of public ſecurity, nor the ruthleſs Thurloe deliberately butchering the liberties of his country that makes me diſpair, but—and yet, perhaps the people are only not virtuous, and America may yet, with a ſort of filial piety, re-animate her expiring conſtitution. Our pater patriæ with whom and Mr. Deane I am joined in power, is in good health and ſpirits. If fate will have it that America as ſhe has rearerd her temples and altars to liberty, muſt furniſh her victims too, I know not where ſhe can find a ſacrifice more acceptable. Should the event of this meaſure be found fatal to England, it is the perfidy of her Miniſters, which would never offer any thing that could be truſted, which compels it, and to which the conſequences are juſtly imputable. I beg your Lordſhip to remember me as one who can never ceaſe to have the moſt perfect eſteem for you. I have communicated to the Abbe Raynal all the facts I could collect, in anſwer to his queſtions. He will write to you ſoon. May I beg to be remembered to our friends in the college; and to thoſe out of it who, I hope will always do me the honor of remembering me, Col. Barre, Mr. Dunning, Dr. Prieſtly, and Dr. Price.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) A. LEE.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of SHELBURNE.

My Lord, December 10, 1777.

I HAVE the honour of encloſing to you the copy of a letter, tranſmitted at the ſame time to the firſt Lord of the treaſury. The honour of the nation and the rights of humanity are too much intereſted in the object of it not to receive your Lordſhip's advocation. The encloſed papers contain the principal tranſactions between the northern armies. The burning defenceleſs towns and every thing before him, as General Clinton has done, will probably draw upon him and his, the vengeance which ſuch enormities deſerve in ſpight of all the endeavours of Congreſs, to prevent any haſty retaliation. The South Carolina Gazette mentions the arrival of an American Captain, who had been taken by Captain Jarvis, and who mentions with the higheſt praiſe, the generous and humane treatment he received from that officer. We have had from other priſoners, accounts equally to his honour, which I am ſure will give your Lordſhip pleaſure. Capt. Jarvis may be aſſured that ſuch conduct will command from us the praiſe and eſteem which are always due to a generous enemy. The neceſſity which has made us enemies for a time, and ſeparated us for ever from the ſame government, has not altered the eſteem I felt for the good and wiſe in England. Among thoſe I hope your Lordſhip and your friends will accept an aſſurance of my reſpect and friendſhip. I condole moſt ſincerely with the family at Coombwood for the misfortune at New-York.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) A. LEE.

NUMBER IV.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Morris to Mr. Jonathan Williams, dated Nantz, December 5, 1777.

SIR,

THE private concerns of our houſe occupying the principal part of my time, I find it neceſſary to have ſome one to aſſiſt me in conducting the buſineſs committed to my care by the Secret Committee of Congreſs, and as you gave me to underſtand yeſterday upon Change you was diſpoſed to take an active part in this buſineſs; I hereby authorize you ſo to do, and requeſt that in anſwer to this, you will promiſe to attend to ſuch matters as may be committed to your management; and by your letter obligate yourſelf to be reſponſible to me for the nett proceeds of any effects (public or private) you may have the diſpoſal of upon all ſales and purchaſes. I hereby agree to divide the commiſſion of five per cent. mutually between us. If theſe terms are acceptable, you will be good enough to let me know, and we can then make ſuch arrangements as may be neceſſary.

I remain with ſincere regard,
Dear Sir,
Yours, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS MORRIS.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Jonathan Williams to the Commiſſioners, dated Nantz, Feb. 28, 1778.

THE Ranger has coſt a great deal of money, her account will alſo ſoon be handed to you; but I muſt beg leave to remind you of the agreement made with the late Mr. Morris, by which I was to account with him for all ſales and purchaſes that I ſhould make in conſequence of his authority, charging the commiſſion of five per cent. allowed by the Committee of Congreſs between him and myſelf. I therefore beg to know whether I am to conſider the Ranger's account as part of his buſineſs, or whether I am to conſider my conduct as in conſequence of that power only.

	£.	s.	d.
5 per cent. commiſſion on the Ranger's diſburſements, - -	373	13	3
5 per cent. commiſſion on the Independence,	238	9	11

NUMBER V.

Report upon the accounts delivered in to the Commiſſioners by Mr. Jonathan Williams, July 15, 1778.

THAT there are 161,655 livres and 2 ſols, charged improperly to the account of the commiſſioners, being expended in buſineſs for which he had no orders, and which was totally foreign to his duty as agent to the commiſſioners: That this creates a balance at the end of May againſt Mr. Williams of 159,094 livres 5 ſols, due from him to the public. That Mr. Williams having always had an advance from the public either in the actual balance, or in credit given and accepted by Mr. Grand the public banker; there ought to have been an allowance of 6 per cent. to the public on the expenditure of this money (except in ſome articles where prompt payment without the diſcount is cuſtomary) which upon ſo large a ſum as 1,128,011 livres is conſiderable. That though it appears from Mr. Deane's letter in April 1777, that a plan for ſending diſparches in the cheapeſt manner was tranſmitted to Mr. Williams, yet from the latter end of November 1777, to March 1778, there are theſe enormous ſums charged for expreſſes 842 livres 8 ſols, for poſtage of letters 1858 livres 11 ſols. To ſhow the extravagance of this it may be obſerved, that the whole expence of the commiſſion in diſpatches, poſtage, &c. in our bankers accounts from February 1777, to March 1778, being treble the time, is only 1803 livres 10 ſols. That though Mr. Williams ſays the 3600 livres charged to the public on account of Mercier, which the public has already paid, is on both ſides of the account; in fact it appears on the debtor ſide only. That in the account of the out-fit, &c. of the Deane, after every article of charge and expence is made in the detail, there is a lumping article of "charges by Jonathan Williams," 29719 9-5, and upon this a commiſſion of 2 per cent. is charged, all which I take to be erroneous; beſides Mr. Williams's charge of 2 per cent. commiſſion amounting to 6607 12-4, which is the uſual mercantile commiſſion, the public is charged with an additional 1 per cent. to Peltier du Doyer, who in fact it ſeems did the buſineſs though Mr. Williams was on the ſpot. From whatever cauſe Mr. Williams's incapacity to do the buſineſs aroſe, for which the public is to pay the above commiſſion, is immaterial. He who did it is to be paid, and no more than what is uſual can be permitted to be charged.

(For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page)

Best possible image

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
February 28, 1780.

The Bill intitled, "An Act for empowering the executors of John Knowles, to convey a tract of land in Oley Townſhip, in Berks county," was read the ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT for empowering the executors of John Knowles, to convey a tract of land in Oley Townſhip, in Berks County.

WHEREAS William Garret, William Jones, and John Crozer, by their petition have ſhewn to this Aſſembly, that they are Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of John Knowles, deceaſed, late of Ridley townſhip, in the county of Cheſter in this State, and Guardians of his children, appointed by his will; that the ſaid Teſtator by his laſt will and teſtament in writing, dated the ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven, among other things did give and deviſe all his meſſuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments, whatſoever and whereſoever, unto his three children, viz. James, (a minor now about eighteen years of age) Hannah, (a minor now about ſixteen years of age) and John, (a minor now about eight years of age) to be equally divided amongſt them, when they ſhall reſpectively attain the age of twenty-one years; and ordered, that the rents and profits thereof, together with his perſonal eſtate (after payment of his juſt debts) ſhould be applied towards the maintenance, learning and education of his ſaid three children, who, he deſired, ſhould be maintained, educated and brought up well, agreeably to their rank and condition in the world. That the ſaid Teſtator at the time of his death was ſeized and poſſeſſed of a very valuable real eſtate, conſiſting of divers meſſuages, plantations and tracts of land, and meadow ground, ſome part whereof lie in Philadelphia, Cheſter and Berks counties, in this State; and other parts thereof lie in the State of New-Jerſey, a great part whereof was let by the ſaid Teſtater in his life-time, on long leaſes, at very moderate rents, which now amount to a very trifling ſum towards the purpoſes intended by his will; that ſince the Teſtator's death, while the enemy were beſieging the Fort on Mud-Iſland, they burnt a very valuable houſe, deſtroyed all the buildings and feaces, and committed great deſtruction on a very valuable part of the ſaid Teſtator's eſtate commonly called Carpenter's Iſland, which lies nearly oppoſite to the ſaid Fort, in Philadelphia county: That in order to ſave the ſaid eſtate from utter ruin, and preſerve it for the uſe of the children, and put it into a condition of yielding a valuable rent as formerly for their benefit; the ſaid Executors have been at a very great expence in building a new houſe, repairing the fences, banks and ſluices, and have alſo expended large ſums of money in finiſhing the houſe and buildings on the plantation in Oley townſhip, in Berks county, according to the directions of the ſaid will, and in maintaining, cloathing and educating the children: That from the beſt calculation that can be made by the ſaid petitioners, (an account whereof they have exhibited) they have already laid out and expended for the purpoſes aforeſaid, and payment of debts, the ſum of Seven thouſand five hundred and ſixty three pounds, two ſhillings and eleven pence, more than the perſonal eſtate of the Teſtator, and the rents and profits of his real eſtate as yet received will extend to pay; that there are conſiderable repairs and improvements yet neceſſary to the real eſtate, and the children ſtill to maintain, cloath and educate; and the Teſtator not having any expectaion of the great change of times, the prodigious deſtruction of his eſtate by the enemy, or the depreciation of our currency, made no proviſion for ſuch contingencies by his will, nor did he impower his Executors to ſell any part of his real eſtate upon any emergency whatſoever, and there being no law, nor any Court of this State to impower the ſaid Executors to ſell, they have applied to this Houſe for relief; alledging further, that after maturely conſidering what part of the Teſtator's eſtate would be likely to ſell to advantage, and prove leaſt injurious to the children, they are of opinion that a certain meſſuage, griſt-mill, ſaw-mill and tract of about one hundred and three acres of land, ſituate in Obey townſhip, in the county of Berks, would be moſt likely at preſent to ſell to advantage, and at the ſame time would be leaſt injurious, it being at a great diſtance from any other part of the eſtate. Wherefore, the ſaid Executors have beſought this Houſe for leave to bring in a Bill, impowering them to ſell and convey in fee ſimple or otherwiſe, the ſaid meſſuage, mills and land in Oley townſhip aforeſaid, and the monies ariſing from ſuch ſale, to apply and appropriate towards payment of the aforeſaid debts, and maintaining, cloathing and educating the ſaid minor children, according to the purport, true intent and meaning of the ſaid laſt will and teſtament. And it being proved to this Houſe, that the facts ſet forth in the ſaid petition are true;

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the ſaid William Garret, William Jones, and John Crozer, the ſurvivers or ſurvivor of them, or any two of them, be and they are hereby empowered to ſell, convey and diſpoſe of the ſaid meſſuage, mills and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Oley, and county of Berks aforeſaid, for the beſt price which can be gotten for the ſame, which land being more particularly deſcribed, is bounded as follows; that is to ſay, adjoining lands now or late of Jacob Winey, John Stitzel, Daniel Petrie and others, (the ſaid tract being the whole of the Teſtator's lands in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, and now being in the tenure of William Savage,) containing one hundred and three acres or thereabouts, with the appurtenances, and a deed or deeds for the ſame, to make, ſeal, execute and deliver and a title for the ſame, to convey, and make either in fee ſimple, or of any other or leſs eſtate or eſtates therein, as fully and amply to all intents and purpoſes as if they had been authorized ſo to do, in and by the ſaid laſt will and teſtament: And the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof ſhall be veſted in as full and ample eſtate or eſtates therein, as in and by the ſame deed or conveyance, deeds or conveyances thereof, ſhall be contained and expreſſed, limited and appointed, according to the title and titles therein, whereof the ſaid Teſtator John Knowles was ſeized at the time of his death.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the monies which ſhall be paid by the purchaſers and received by the ſaid Executors or any one of them, and for which the ſaid meſſuage, mills and tract of land ſhall be ſold as aforeſaid, ſhall be charged to the ſaid Executors and Guardians in their accounts, and they ſhall be liable and accountable for the ſame, and for the diſpoſition thereof, in like manner to all intents and purpoſes as if the ſame monies had ariſen from the perſonal eſtate, or from the profits of the real eſtate of the ſaid Teſtator.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Bill intitled "An Act for the effectual recovering and ſecuring the fines, forfeitures and other monies, due or belonging to the Commonwealth, for the uſe of the ſame," was read the ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT for the effectual recovering and ſecuring the fines, forfeitures and other monies, due or belonging to the Commonwealth, for the uſe of the ſame.

TO the end that all fines, forfeitures, iſſues, amerciaments, fees and monies, which by the Conſtitution and Laws were deſigned, and ought to be applied towards defraying the neceſſary charge of ſupporting government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice within this Commonwealth, may be duly eſtreated, levied and paid into the public treaſury, and go to the uſes intended,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That all fines, iſſues, amerciaments, forfeited recognizances, ſum and ſums of money, to be paid in lieu and ſatisfaction of them, and all other forfeitures, which, from and after the publication of this Act, ſhall be ſet, impoſed, loſt or forfeited in the Supreme Court, or in any of the Courts of Common Pleas, Courts of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, and Goal Delivery, or before any ſpecial Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer, in any county of this State, or before any Juſtices or Juſtice of the Peace, ſhall by the Juſtices, Prothonotaries, Clerks and Sheriffs reſpectively, be certified and eſtreated, in and into the Supreme Court, to be held in Philadelphia on the tenth day of April next, expreſſing the cauſe of the loſs, the court, the nature of the writ, and names of the parties betwixt whom the ſaid iſſues and amerciaments are loſt, and from whom the ſaid monies were received, or are ſtill due.

And that all fines, iſſues, amerciaments, forfeited recognizances, ſum and ſums of money to be paid in lieu or ſatisfaction of them, or any of them, and all other forfeitures whatſoever, ariſing in the ſaid Courts, and due to the State, from and after the tenth day of April next, in every year, to the twenty fourth day of September, in every year, ſhall be and are hereby ordained and required to be certified and eſtreated in and into the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, the laſt day of every September term, in every year; and from the beginning of every September term there in every year, to the beginning of April term there in every year, on the laſt day of every April term in every year; on pain that every officer and miniſter aforeſaid, who by this or any other law of this Commonwealth, ought to make certificates or eſtreats of any of the ſaid fines, iſſues, amerciaments, forfeitures or monies, making default or offending therein, and being thereof legally convicted on indictment or information in the ſaid Court, ſhall be fined at the diſcretion of the ſaid Court, in any ſum not exceeding
pounds, for the uſe of the State; and on further pain, in caſe of a conviction for a ſecond default or offence of the like nature, of being diſplaced and removed from office by the Juſtices of the ſaid Supreme Court.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Clerk of the City Court in Philadelphia, and every of the Clerks of the Peace within this Commonwealth, ſhall make and deliver, yearly, to the Sheriff of the reſpective city or county where the ſeſſions of the Peace is or ſhall be kept, within ten days after the firſt day of November in every year, a true and perfect eſtreat or ſchedule of all fines, iſſues, amerciaments, forfeited recognizances, ſum and ſums of money, and other forfeitures whatſoever, which ſhall happen to be impoſed, ſet, loſt or forfeited, in any of the ſaid ſeſſions of the Peace reſpectively, which ſhall be held before the ſaid firſt day of November, by or upon any perſon or perſons whatſoever; and ſhall alſo, yearly and every year, on or before the tenth day of April, make out and deliver to the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, a true and perfect duplicate, certificate and eſtreat of all the ſchedules ſo delivered to the ſaid reſpective Sheriffs, that ſo they or their oppoſals in the ſaid Supreme Court may be charged with the money levied and received by them reſpectively upon ſuch ſchedules delivered as aforeſaid, on pain that every perſon and perſons offending herein, and being thereof legally convicted in manner aforeſaid, ſhall be fined by the ſaid Court in any ſum not exceeding
pounds, for the uſe of the State; and on further pain, in caſe of a conviction for a ſecond default or offence of the like nature, of being diſplaced and removed from office by the Juſtices of the ſaid Supreme Court.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices of the Supreme Court may and ſhall award proceſs for levying, as well of ſuch fines, forfeitures, iſſues and amerciaments, as ſhall be eſtreated into the ſame, as of all the fines, forfeitures, iſſues and amerciaments, which ſhall be loſt, taxed and ſet there, and not paid to the uſes they ſhall be appropriated to.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all Clerks and Prothonotaries of the ſaid Courts, Clerks of the Peace, and others, to whom it belongs to make return of eſtreats into the ſaid Supreme Court, ſhall deliver in all and every ſuch eſtreat and eſtreats, upon their oaths or affirmations, to be adminiſtered by one or more of the Judges of the ſame Court, to the effect following: That is to ſay, "You ſhall declare, that theſe eſtreats, now by "you delivered, are truly and carefully made up and ex-"amined; and that all fines, iſſues, amerciaments, re-"cognizances and forfeitures, which were ſet, loſt, im-"poſed, or forfeited, and in right and due courſe of law "ought to be eſtreated in the Supreme Court of Penn-"ſylvania, are to the beſt of your knowledge and under-"ſtanding, herein contained; and that in the ſame alſo "are alſo contained and expreſſed, all ſuch fines "amerciaments as have been paid into the Court "which the ſaid eſtreats are made, without any wil "fraudulent diſcharge, omiſſion, miſnomer or "whatſoever."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no Juſtice, Officer or Miniſter, of or belonging any of the ſaid Courts, nor any Prothonotary or Cle the ſaid Supreme or other Court, Clerk of the Peace any Officer or Miniſter under them, or any of them other perſon or perſons whatſoever, do or ſhall ſpare off, diſcharge, or wittingly or willingly conceal any dictment, fine, iſſue, amerciament, forfeited reco zance, or other forfeiture whatſoever, exhibited, ſet poſed, loſt or forfeited in any of the Courts above oned, or before any of the Judges, Juſtices or Com oners, of or belonging to the ſame; or any ſum or of money paid, or to be paid to any officer or officers lieu or ſatisfaction of any fine or forfeiture, unleſs it be rule or order of Court, where ſuch indictment, fine, amerciament, forfeited recognizances or other forfeitu or ſhall be exhibited, ſet, impoſed, loſt or forfeited; ſhall any of the ſaid Juſtices, Officers, or Miniſters a ſaid, or any other, wittingly or willingly mis-certify eſtreat in or into any of the ſaid Supreme Courts, any iſſue, amerciament, forfeited recognizance, or other feiture whatſoever, whereby the proceſs of the ſaid preme Court for the levying thereof may be made in and of none effect: But every ſuch Juſtice, Officer Miniſter, and all and every other perſon and perſons fending herein, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit pay treble the value of ſuch fine, iſſue, amerciament, feited recognizance, ſum or ſums of money, or other feiture ſo ſpared, taken off, diſcharged, concealed, certified or eſtreated, or miſ-certified as aforeſaid, the moiety thereof to the uſe of the State, and the other to ſuch perſon or perſons as will ſue for the ſame recovered with coſts in any Court of Record within Commonwealth, by action of debt, bill or informa wherein no eſſoin, protection or wager of law, or than one imparlance ſhall be allowed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſ That the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, or any them, ſhall view all the ſaid eſtreats, and cauſe the thonotary or Clerk to enroll them in the ſame Court ſhall hear and determine all complaints brought them, concerning immoderate fines, iſſues or amer ments eſtreated as aforeſaid, and give relief to the grieved according to juſtice and their legal diſcretion.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſ That all and every the ſaid fines, ſums of money, or forfeitures, which from henceforth ſhall be levied or ceived for the uſe of the State, according to the direct and intent of this Act, ſhall be paid by the Sheriff, other officer or miniſter, who levied or received the to ſuch perſon as ſhall by the General Aſſembly from to time be appointed Treaſurer of this Commonwea who ſhall keep a fair and true account of the ſame book to be by him provided for that purpoſe, and from time to time lay an account thereof before the ſaid neral Aſſembly, and the ſaid Treaſurer ſhall receive his trouble in receiving and paying over ſuch monies him received, three and a half percent. and the ſaid C of the eſtreats ſhall receive for his trouble, one and a per cent. on all monies ſo as aforeſaid paid into the Tr ſury

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſ That the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council, his Deputies, for delivering out licences within the ſeve counties of this State reſpectively, ſhall keep a true juſt account of all fees and licence money, which have heretofore payable to the Governor or his Deputies, the ſupport of Government, and by the Conſtitution this Commonwealth are directed to be paid into the Treaſury, expreſſing the time when, the perſons names whom, any licence has been granted, and where they habit; alſo the names of the perſon or perſons from who any ſuch fees or licence money have been received, time when received, and for what ſervice; and ſhall ſa fy the ſame to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, on firſt day of the September term at Philadelphia in ever year, and ſhall pay the ſame, or cauſe the ſame be pa to the Treaſurer of this Commonwealth for the time within ten days after, on pain of forfeiting and paying ſum of pounds current money for every default neglect in this behalf; the one moiety thereof to the of the State, and the other moiety to him or them that ſue for the ſame, to be recovered with coſts as aforeſaid

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſa That the Clerk of the eſtreats, before he enters upon duties of his office, ſhall take an oath, and alſo enter into a recognizance with one ſufficient ſurety in the ſum of thouſand pounds in the ſaid Supreme Court, for the faith ful execution of his office and performance of the truſt him repoſed by virtue of this Act; and ſhall alſo once every year exhibit a true ſtate of all eſtreats made into the ſaid Supreme Court, to the General Aſſembly, during their firſt ſitting after the anniverſary election, and at any other time that the Aſſembly may order and direct

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid That the Act, intitled, "An Act for the better recovery of fines and forfeitures, due to the Governor and Government of this Province," paſſed the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and fifteen, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed, made null and void.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Wedneſday, March 1, 1780.

The Bill intitled, "An Act to cure a defect in an Act of Aſſembly, intituled, An Act to confirm the eſtates and intereſts of the College, &c." was read the ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time publiſhed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT to cure a defect in an Act of Aſſembly, intituled, "An Act to confirm the eſtates and intereſts of the College, &c."

WHEREAS in an Act of Aſſembly paſſed on the twenty ſeventh day of November laſt, intituled "An Act to confirm the eſtates and intereſts of the College, Academy and Charitable School of the City

Best possible image

Philadelphia; and to amend and alter the charters thereof, conformably to the revolution, and the constitution of this Commonwealth; and to erect the same into an University;" the word College was, through mistake, inserted in the sixteenth section thereof, instead of the word University, by reason whereof the authority intended to be vested in two Justices of the Peace by said Act to proceed in a summary way against persons refusing to deliver up to the Trustees of the said University, upon demand, the library, apparatus, mortgages, specialties, deeds or instruments, or other papers, or books of record, or real estate of the said University, in custody or possession of such persons so refusing, may be disputed, and prove insufficient for the purpoles designed by the Legislature; For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the said Act shall be construed and taken for the benefit and relief of the said Trustees, as fully as if the said University were named in the said sixteenth paragraph, in the stead and place of the word College, and the said Justices shall proceed accordingly.

LONDON, October 16.

ADMINISTRATION have presented a memorial to all the foreign Ambassadors, within these few days, in answer to one delivered by the French at the different Courts of Europe. They have also given the Dutch a full and just answer to all their repeated complaints, respecting the seizure of their shipping carrying on a contraband trade with our enemies.

A new battalion is to be raised by way of addition to the royal regiment of artillery, on account of the number now engaged abroad.

Oct. 23. The Nabob of Arcot has agreed to pay the East-India Company two hundred thousand pounds for the expences of the siege at Pondicherry.

Nov. 3. Advice is said to be received, that his Majesty's ship the Janus, and the Jamaica brig, had taken eight Dutch vessels off Surinam, with American property on board, after an engagement of three glasses, with a Dutch man of war that convoyed them; which they obliged to sheer off, and carried their prizes to Port Royal

Extract of a letter from Penryn, October 30.

"Last Friday morning the Revenge privateer, belonging to this place, fell in with a French privateer on our coast, when a smart and bloody engagement ensued, which lasted three glasses, but, at length, a nine pound ball from the Revenge entered the French privateer, close to the surface of the water, and she immediately filled, and sunk in ten minutes, and all the crew were drowned. The Revenge's people gave them three cheers as they went down. Several men were wounded on board the Revenge, but none killed, but her rigging was much shattered."

The Marquis of Carmarthen is going to raise 500 more men in Yorkshire, for the service of government, having raised the like number a few months ago.

A considerable number of artificers in the different branches of building are to go over to Quebec and Halifax by the next ships bound to those ports, in order to raise some new works of strength in the above places.

Nov. 13. Certain advice is received by the last Dutch mails that Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, are making the greatest preparations for war, and that the artificers of those powers at their sea-ports absolutely work night and day in fitting out every ship of war belonging to those Monarchs.

Admiral Campbell, who was Admiral Kepple's Captain, is certainly to have a command; the fleet is to consist of five sail of the line and three frigates, and is to go out immediately after Sir Charles Hardy's return.

Nov. 15. The following ships, it is said, will sail with Sir George Rodney to the West-Indies, viz.

Ships.		Guns.	Commanders.
Sandwich	of	90	Sir George Rodney.
Ajax	—	—	Captain Young.
Montague	—	74	Uvedale.
Shrewsbury	—	74	Houlton.
Phœnix	—	—	Robinson.
Greyhound	—	44	Sir H. Parker.
Cyclops	—	—	Dixon.
Unicorn	—	28	Robertson.
Hornet	—	—	Frederick.
		16	Haswell.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, November 17.

"Yesterday in the afternoon arrived at Spithead the Northington East-Indiaman, Capt. Durand, from the East Indies, but last from Limerick. This ship parted with the others on Sunday evening, off Guernsey, having split most of her sails.

"Also arrived the Arrogant man of war, of 74 guns, Capt. Cole, with sick men from Sir Charles Hardy's fleet.

"Yesterday moning sailed from St. Helen's the Hydra, of 20 guns, Captain Garner, with a number of transports, for America; and the Duke of Kingston, East-Indiaman, Capt. Nutt; and the York store-ship, Capt. Bechinoe, for the West-Indies. They are to be joined at Plymouth by the Isis of 44 guns, Capt. Hawkner."

Nov. 26. On Saturday at half past 11 o'clock at night, died at his house, at Pitt Place, near Epsom, the Right Hon. George Lord Lyttleton. His Lordship left town in perfect health on Saturday morning, and continued so till within an hour of his death. His Lordship, was seized on sudden, complained of a violent pain in his head, and expired before any assistance could be given him. His Lordship dying without issue, the title is extinct.

Nov. 30. Sir George Collier and Colonel Stuart are arrived from New-York in the Daphne frigate, and it is said have brought over accounts of the state of America, and the dispositions of the people, that are very agreeable to Administration. The Daphne left New-York the 4th of Nov. and it was reported that the troops had been ordered to evacuate Rhode-Island, and to embark for Long-Island: This order was supposed to be given in consequence of the expected visit of Mons. D'Estaing.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Nov. 23.

"Twelve sail of the line, belonging to Sir Charles Hardy's fleet are coming here; seven of them are to be fitted out, victualled, and stored, after which they are to proceed to sea as soon as ready, and an Admiral is expected here daily to command them, their destination is not known. There are many conjectures, but as I dont believe any of them, I shall not trouble you with them."

GEORGIA.

To His Honour George Walton, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the said State.

WE, the Representatives of the Freemen of Georgia, in Assembly met, beg leave to inform your Honour of your unanimous election to the office of Governor of this State.

The firm confidence we repose in your abilities, and steady attachment to the independence of our country, give us full assurance that, under your administration, a perseverence in those exertions which have hitherto characterized the faithful councils of this country, will take place. Sir, We have consigned to your care a sacred trust, the government of a people who have bled freely in the cause of the confederal alliance, and are determined to seal the attempt of redeeming this country with the blood of all, rather than submit to the detested and abominable yoke of British rule.

WILLIAM GLASCOCK, Speaker.

To the Honorable the Speaker, and the rest of the Members of the Assembly of the State of Georgia.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I AM thankful for the honor of your appointment, and polite address of yesterday: But I had been hopeful, from the late afflictions with which it has pleased Heaven to visit me, that I should not have been required, at this time, to take an active station in your affairs: Nor would any thing but the situation of the State, calling for the assistance of every man, induce me to accept it. Relying upon your faithful support, I shall use my best efforts to enforce the laws for the safety and welfare of the people.

On your part much may be done.--- The constitution, and the laws, call for a vigorous support, to prevent otherwise unavoidable anarchy. A representation at Congress is most essentially necessary: The well-being of our State; the existence of its independency; and the balance of sufferage upon questions determinable by inevitable interest--- all depend upon it: Nor is the restoration of credit to our paper circulation less important. The enemy, exhausted by great exertions, may chuse to risk all in one concluding effort the ensuing winter; and therefore it is incumbent to make the most speedy and effectual preparations for the safety of the State. A corps of horsemen to watch the motions of the enemy and the Indians, and sufficient to keep out the thieves from both, should immediately be raised. Decisive measures should be pursued against the unhappy but dangerous few, who will live amongst us--- and yet love our enemies! My late situation gave me an opportunity of seeing, that, by persons of this description, the councils of the States are betrayed. By our laws, it is already criminal to correspond with or send intelligence to the enemy; but some certain and effectual mode of detection might be pointed out and authorized.

GEORGE WALTON.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I have learned a lesson in captivity.---The enemy keep no terms with those they stile rebels; let us profit by the example, and hold none with those who publicly or secretly adhere to the cause of the tyrant. Artful and insidious as they are, let us be no longer imposed upon, but effectually put disaffection out of countenance. For the attainment of the great object of the war our citizens have bled freely, and sacrificed every ease and comfort. Your enemies confess them to have been brave, and to have contended for their country like freemen; and we know, that all our councils have been uniformly leading to present safety and permanent independency. Hitherto sustained by your own virtue, there is no doubt but that, in your present distresses, Congress will support you. Let us not, therefore, dispair; but chearfully bear every present ill, rather than admit an idea of a partial accommodation with the enemy. Real services from our illustrious and most friendly ally, are complete proofs of the sincerity of his intentions; and the junction of Spain and Sweden in the war are new pillars to the independency of America, which no earthly powers, in my judgment, can shake.

BALTIMORE, February 29.

Late English papers, received by the way of Statia, further advise, that there never was a time since the glorious revolution, when the affairs of Britain were in a more critical and alarming situation. That the Ministry of that seemingly devoted country, were submitting to a negociation for peace, under the petty influence of the Court of Turin. That *Te Deum* had been sung in the Churches of the Diocese of Paris, and there were magnificent illuminations in the palace and city of Versailles, on account of the successes of the Count D'Estaing in the West-Indies—That the toast of the day in the cabinet of Versailles, about the last of October, was "a continuance of the present English Ministry"—That one London merchant had in the island of Grenada, when it was taken by the French, no less a property than 150,000l.—That the annual produce of Dominica, Grenada and St. Vincents will make a sum of 2,096,000l. sterling—That the records of history cannot shew an instance of greater intrepidity, or of more perfect discipline, than the Americans displayed in their attack on Stoney-Point—That the London Gazette gives a melancholy picture of conquering America! To persevere, therefore, surely is madness: and if it is further prosecuted, the Motto may well be applied to the British Ministers, "*Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat* ‡"—That the Prince of Wales being at Court, and in conversation with the Archbishop of Canterbury, his Highness took occasion to ask his Grace of what country Paul Jones was? "Sir, (replied the Archbishop) by his surname he should be a Welshman, and by his Christian name a Saint, but by his actions, the very Devil himself"—That Governor Johnstone was getting his squadron ready for the Lisbon station, to cruize for prizes, to increase his fortune, but not "to die in the last Ditch"—That when Paul Jones appeared on the 'Change of Amsterdam (tho' there is not a less attentive body of people in the world, than a collection of Dutch merchants) all business seemed for a while suspended, in order to gaze at and follow him. He was dressed in a blue frock coat, metal buttons, white cloth waistcoat and breeches, with a broad sword under his arm. When he quitted the 'Change, the crowd followed him to his lodgings, huzzaing him all the way—That the distance (when the last accounts came away) from the Spanish intrenchments to Gibraltar, was only about 500 fathoms—That from the Land Gate the English have, beside many mortars, 95 pieces of heavy artillery, by which they have frequently greatly retarded the Spanish operations—That it is scarcely possible that the northern maritime powers should not be involved in the present war—That Col. Archibald Campbell was to be appointed Governor of Jamaica, in the place of Governor Dalling, who was to be recalled, and was also to have a regiment of two battalions, to be raised for the defence of that island.

‡ Whom the Deity abandons, he first infatuates.

The true state of Ireland, extracted from a late London paper.——The manufactures almost at a stand—the Plebeians starving—the tenants unable to pay their rents—the demands on the Treasury exceeding its receipts, by two thirds at least—the men of property at the head of an illegal army of near 30,000 men, regularly disciplined—their petition for a free trade the only hope of comfort—and if rejected, the consequences ——

A Resolution of the Irish House of Lords.

Die Jovis, Oct 14, 1779.

RESOLVED by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That the thanks of this House be given to the different Volunteer Corps in this kingdom, for their spirited (and at this time *necessary*) exertions in its defence.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

The prize sloop Two Brothers, from Tortola for St. Eustatia, is arrived at Wilmington, sent in by the Holker, Capt. Lollar.

LOTTERY-OFFICE, March 2, 1780.

THE Managers of the Lottery of the United States acquaint the Public, That the drawing of the Third Class began yesterday, agreeable to resolve of Congress, and will continue from day to day until finished.

Tickets may be had, for a few days, at the Lottery-Office only, from Nine o'clock till Twelve in the morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

STATE OF THE LOTTERY, March 9.

PRIZES DRAWN.

6	of	1000 dollars.
10	of	500
334	of	40

REMAIN in the WHEELS.

1	of	30,000 dollars.
1	of	20,000
2	of	15,000
2	of	10,000
10	of	5000
194	of	1000
990	of	500
19,666	of	40

PAUL FOOKS, Check Clerk.

N. B. The Adventurers may be informed of the fate of their Tickets by applying to the Check Clerk, morning and evening at the Lottery-Office.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1780.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED last week, from the subscriber in Third street, near St. Paul's Church, a small black COW, with a brown back, about 3 years old, the near ear half cropped, and the other wholly cropped. Whoever brings her home, shall have the above reward, paid by

JOHN EWING.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1780.

To be SOLD at Public Auction,

On Saturday the 18th instant, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION situate in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, West New-Jersey, containing one hundred and eleven acres of excellent land, on which are a good dwelling-house and a young bearing orchard, about four acres of cleared meadow and a considerable quantity more may be made, about twenty acres of the upland cleared and under good fence, the land well timbered with oak and pine fit for sawing, some cedar swamp, and an excellent stream of water running near the house. This place will probably become very valuable, a Glass-house having been lately erected within a mile of it. It is convenient to several saw and grist mills, and within about six miles of a good landing on Mantua Creek. The above tract is clear of all incumbrances, and binds on land of John Jessops, Benjamin Lodge and Jacob Parks. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

To be SOLD very cheap,

A VERY large bay HORSE, five years old, just broke to the saddle; he is sound, and if properly taken care of will be extremely valuable; the price only Five Thousand Dollars. No person need apply who will not give the money. To be seen at the Continental Stables in this city. Enquire for the owner of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO tracts of LAND lying contiguous to each other, containing five thousand acres each, on the main branch of Delaware River, in the State of New-York. The soil is good and well watered, and the river navigable for flats in the spring and fall to Philadelphia. Continental Money or Loan-Office Certificates will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ELIZABETH KEATES, deceased, on bond, note or book debt, are hereby desired to make payment on or before the 12th of April, to prevent further trouble: And all persons having any demands on or against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly proved, to the subscriber, at Mr. Bernard's in Third-street, near the Dock.

MICHAEL LEONARD, Administrator.

In the ſame manner on the cannon ſhipped in the Independence, there is 2 per cent. commiſſion charged by Mr. Williams, and 1 per cent. by Mr. Peltier, 461. 17 ſols and 93 l. 14 ſols, and the ſame on anchors imported from St. Sebaſtian 207 4-4 and 414 10. It is therefore manifeſt that the public is charged in the account with 3 per cent. inſtead of 2, and yet Mr. Williams, in his memorandum, ſays, "As J. Williams made an agreement with Mr. Peltier to divide this commiſſion between them, it really coſt but 1 per cent." That there is not only a ſeparate account of charges on goods received for ſhipping, the whole amount of which with the commiſſion (20861 3) is carried to the general debit; but there is alſo in the general debit 1145 16-9 charged for carriage of cloathing which muſt be included in the charges on cloathing in the former account, and is therefore a double charge. That with regard to the ſeparate account, there is not only the detail of articles and charges, but there is added

			Livres.	Sols.
To charges on ſundry goods,			2532	13
To do.	on	do.	85	
To do.	on	do.	13	18
To do.	on	do.	94	5
To do.	on	do.	222	14
To do.	on	do.	542	
To charges on ſundry charges,			171	12

To this is added a ſtrange allowance to Mr. Peltier of 873-2. On theſe accumulated with the detail charges is a commiſſion of 2 per cent. Then comes a ſupplement and commiſſion upon it. All theſe are either double or inexplicable charges. That there is a commiſſion of two per cent. charged on clothes and arms remaining to be ſhipped 2438 livres, which I believe is a new kind of charge. That as the diſburſements on the Ranger are improperly charged to the Commiſſioners, that buſineſs belonging to others, and they having not given any orders for it, the charge of 3738l. 13s. 3d. for 5 per cent. commiſſion though not allowable, muſt be regulated by the Commercial Agent. That the ſums charged as lent to priſoners, for which not a ſingle receipt is given in, are enormous. Theſe priſoners had been before provided for by the public, and their expences paid to Nantz, where it was expected they would not only ceaſe to be any farther burthen to the public, but relieve us from the neceſſity of making enormous advances to French tailors. Inſtead of this we find the charge of 5904 livres for a few perſons, being more than they coſt at and from Dunkirk to Nantz, and fully ſufficient to have maintained them half a year. It is this laviſhing the public money in a thouſand ways which has made the expenditure ſo great and the ſupplies ſo ſmall, that he has ſhewed no order from the Commiſſioners, nor had he any, for lending 20,000 livres to Mr. Roſs, which he can therefore have no right to charge to the public. That 720l. 11s. are by his own confeſſion charged double. That his remitting a bill upon Mr. Claumont of 50,000l. to Dr. Franklin, which the latter has endorſed to the former, has no concern with the Commiſſioners to whom that tranſaction has never been communicated. Money was remitted from the public funds in Paris to Mr. Williams at Nantz at a conſiderable loſs in diſcount, to purchaſe ſupplies for which there was the moſt urgent demand. Inſtead of applying it to that purpoſe, he remits back 50,000l. to Dr. Franklin, which is ſecretly negociated to Mr. Claumont, never brought to public account nor made known to the other Commiſſioners, till an enquiry into this article compelled it. At the ſame moment Mr. Williams was continually drawing more money from the public banker at Paris to Nantz, as appears by the banker's account. Mr. Williams pretends this was to pay an account of Mr. Claumont's againſt the Commiſſioners, but what he had to do with any ſuch account which has never been ſent to the Commiſſioners, or who ordered him to pay an account at Paris, what ſenſe there was in doing that by drawing money from Paris to Nantz and then remitting it to Paris, he has not told us. So ſecret, ſo circuitous, ſo abſurd a tranſaction, is too ſuſpicious to be allowed. For if ſuch modes of accounting for the expenditure of the public money are permitted, there will be an end to all poſſibility of ſettling accounts, or ſaving the public from continual impoſitions.

That in fine though it is near five months ſince the veſſels ſailed, Mr. Williams has not given in a ſingle voucher or receipt to ſupport the accounts, which he has at laſt laid before us, and which depend entirely on his own vouching. For theſe reaſons I am of opinion that his accounts are erroneous, and ought not to be paſſed.

(Signed) A. LEE.

Extract of a letter from ——— Digges, Eſq; to the Hon. Arthur Lee, Eſq; dated Briſtol, Auguſt 30, 1778.

"IT is beyond a doubt that there were very conſiderable ſums done in the ſtocks by the friends of a certain quondam Commiſſioner about November and December laſt, in conſequence of the arrival in London of Doctor Bancroft, with the news of the favourable turn given to American affairs by the ſurrender of Burgoyne's army. The Doctor was in cloſe cog all the time he was in London, and was never viſible but to the brothers (meaning the Whartons in London) and one or two other confidants whom I always ſhunned on account of their intimacy with Vanſittart before and after his apoſtacy in expoſing the letters he bore from American people in London to their friends in Paris, among which were ſome of mine. During the time I was buſy in London getting forward the ſubſcription for relief of American priſoners, and when Mr. Thornton was over about them, I gave that Gentleman a full verbal account of this infamous tranſaction of Vanſittart, in order that it might be made known to your community; and I wrote particularly to you and Mr. Izard, by Mr. Thornton, about it. As I am poſitive of the facts alledged againſt him, Vanſittart ſeems to have got his deſerts, for I hear he is ſhunned by your community as well as all his countrymen in France. You may aſſure yourſelf that Lord North, Mr. Knox, Mr. Hartley, and ſome others about the Secretary's office, knew of Doctor Bancroft's being in London, the former had information of what he was about, and had him dogged more than once to the houſe of Samuel Wharton, at late hours in the night. I had convincing proofs of this before the Doctor took flight to France, and being then in intimacy with Samuel Wharton (from knowing he had the confidential correſpondence of Doctor Franklin, and getting him at times to forward my letters) I went to him and expoſtulated with him on the impropriety of Doctor Bancroft's being in London on a ſtock-jobbing errand, in which it was very viſible Mr. Deane was concerned, and that Doctor Franklin was not abſolutely ignorant of it. It is natural to me, Sir, to feel much where my country is concerned. I have often wiſhed my feelings leſs, but at that period of time I was more than uſually agitated, and unhappy.

Many hundred American priſoners were in a ſtarving condition from cold and famine; numbers were daily taken at ſea, and forced to war againſt their countrymen, on board Engliſh ſhips. Every perſon who came from France told me it was but a partial aſſiſtance that country was giving to mine, and every mouth was full of the diſunity that ſubſiſted in your ſmall community. That the two firſt commiſſioners formed a party againſt you; that one of them at leaſt, if not both, had united againſt you, in a manner very unjuſtifiable, both in reſpect to yourſelf and the buſineſs you were concerned in; and that a vile combination ſubſiſted to reduce you, not only to a cypher, but to ſink you into contempt: That you were not in the confidence of the other two, and a variety of other tittle tattle ſtories, chiefly levelled at the conſequence of yourſelf and brother, for he too has had his ſhare of abuſe, particularly as to the ſtory of the ill conſequences of his ſelfiſhneſs in regard to his loſing two or three Weſt-Indiamen, which were carried into Nantz laſt ſummer, and were given up to their owners in London; a lie that both from my Nantz letters, as well as other conviction here, I had in my power to flatly contradict it. There has been a ſtory lately againſt Samuel Wharton, which will make me more cautious than I ever was with him. It is ſomething ſimilar to that of Vanſittart, and came originally from the ſame informant, Mr Williams. Mr. Wharton has however (as Mr. Craig informed me) cleared up this matter to Dr. Franklin, and ſatisfied Mr. Williams. He muſt therefore ſtand acquitted, whatever we may think. J. Wharton, his brother (who is an honeſt careleſs ruined man) has been the principal negociator of ſtock and gaming policies on a French war; he has repeatedly wiſhed me to join him in ſuch buſineſs (which I ever did, and ever ſhall refuſe to do.) He once or twice told me his information of the ſtate of politicks came from Mr. Deane, and that there was ſecurity in ſuch a gambling ſcheme; but I much fear, from his preſent circumſtances, he has been fatally deceived: In ſhort, Sir, there has been much done by the two brothers. Dr. Bancroft and two or three others, and it is evident to me Mr. Deane either had an hand in it, or gave his countenance thereto, and that Dr. Franklin knew of the tranſaction.

True copy from the original.

LUDWELL LEE.

In a letter from Jonathan Williams to Silas Deane, dated Nantz, March 26, 1778, are theſe words: "I received your favour of the 21ſt inſtant, and obſerve *that my draughts will continue to be accepted.* It would be leſs troubleſome to you, *and moſt beneficial to my credit, if you would give Monſ. Grand a general approbation*, for if every draught is to lay unaccepted till Monſ. G. can have an opportunity of preſenting them to you, the holder will not have a very good opinion of my ſolidity; and Monſ. G. I ſuppoſe, will not in future *accept till after the bills are preſented*, for he has written, I ſuppoſe, a dozen times to me deſiring your approbation of what has already been drawn *over the eſtabliſhed credit.*"——It muſt be admitted that it was very modeſt in this young man to deſire unlimited liberty of drawing on the treaſury of the United States in France!—*Query.* Would he have written ſuch a letter to any man but his partner?

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

On Saturday next, about twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-Houſe,

A QUANTITY of old RIGGING and ſecond hand SAILS, and a number of other articles.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, February 29.

One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS a certain CORNELIUS CROWLEY was taken by the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, upon an action of debt, and by the aſſiſtance of a number of villains made his eſcape. Said Cornelius Crowley is about five feet ſix inches high, a little pock-marked, has ſhort yellow hair, wears a ſhort red waiſtcoat and coat with yellow lining, black velvet breeches and ſometimes long canvas trowſers over them, and a hair cap. He is a ſeaman, and entered on board the brig Lady Gates, Capt. Stewart commander. It is hoped every perſon will take paine to apprehend ſo dangerous a fellow, and whoever ſecures him ſo that he may be had again ſhall receive the above reward, by applying to WILLIAM DUDLEY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to take him away.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN who writes a good hand, and underſtands book-keeping and accounts, alſo arithmetic and algebra, and all the neceſſary branches of the mathematics. He would be glad to ſerve in a Merchant's employ, or any of the Continental departments: Likewiſe would treat with any Gentleman as a Teacher in the above arts and ſciences. He can procure a good recommendation. Enquire of the Printer; or a few lines directed to J. M. at the Coneſtogo Waggon in Market-ſtreet, will be duly attended to.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale, a quantity of the beſt DRUMS wholeſale and retail, where maſters of veſſels and others may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms by Jacob Martin in Third-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, or by Capt. Henderſon at the corner of Front and Walnut-ſtreets; or by the ſubſcriber in Germantown, near Mr. John Bringhoughts.

HENRY FRALEY.

Wilmington, February 26, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO MAN and his WIFE, with a Child about 15 months old. The Man is an excellent Farmer, and being uſed to horſes, would ſuit well for a hoſtler, or to drive a team. The Woman is a good kitchen Wench; both are young, healthy and likely. They are by agreement, to have their freedom in November 1794, but their Child, and the Children they may have during their ſervitude, are to be ſlaves for life. For terms enquire of the Printer, or of the ſubſcriber in Wilmington, where the Negroes may be ſeen.

DANIEL J. ADAMS.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE, BARN and STABLE, with two pumps of good water, a large garden and one acre of graſs land near Spring Garden. Enquire of WILLIAM SHIPLEY in Race-ſtreet.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A NEGROE BOY of good temper, about 12 or 14 years of age. Any perſon having ſuch a one, may hear of a good place by applying to the Printer.

GENTEEL LODGINGS and BOARDING for Gentlemen may be had in Market-ſtreet, near the Market. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT SULKEY,

Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL LOT of MEDICINES, conſiſting of Cream of Tartar, Spaniſh Flies, Glauber Salts, Tartar Emetic, Camphor, Jallap, and Rhubarb. Enquire of the Printer.

A CREDITABLE WOMAN, with a good breaſt of milk, that can be well recommended, wants to take a child to nurſe into her own houſe. None other than a reputable family need apply. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

For any currency that paſſes in the United States of America, and may be entered on immediately,

THAT elegant Farm called RURAL FELICITY belonging to the ſubſcriber, ſituate in Reading townſhip, in the county of York and State of Pennſylvania, on the banks of Great Conewaggoe Creek; which is a large two ſtory houſe with three rooms on a floor, the lower ſtory ceiled, with an excellent cellar underneath, a ſpring that never fails within two rods of the door, and another within ſix, a barn about fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, with ſtables ſufficient to hold forty head of cattle, an out houſe for an overſeer or Negro quarter, a waggon houſe, hog-houſe, bake-houſe, &c. an excellent garden paled in, a new apple mill and cyder preſs, two good bearing orchards of the beſt fruit, a variety of excellent peach, pear, and cherry-trees, about twenty five acres of good clover and timothy meadow made with a ſtream of water running through it, and ten acres more may be eaſily made; the fields are covered with clover and blue graſs, and may be mowed, they produce the beſt of grain, hemp and flax, the timber walnut, hickory, oak and poplar; the whole lately put in repair, and under good fence; a mill within a ſhort mile, and the grain raiſed on the place is carried to it in a boat kept for that purpoſe: The creek runs along the meadow before the door; the houſe ſtands on a beautiful eminence, and commands an extenſive proſpect over the whole farm, and of the creek three quarters of a mile, which is large, and in the ſeaſon abounds with fiſh of various kinds, and great plenty of ducks harbour in it: The great road leading from Carliſle to Baltimore runs within ſixty rods of the front of the houſe. There is a very elegant mill-ſeat on the premiſes, ſtone lying ready to build a dam at the ſpot, and not more than ſix rods of a head or tale race to dig. Upon the whole it may be juſtly ſaid, that few places in America can boaſt ſo many advantages, as it lies in a healthful and pleaſant part of the country, in an agreeable neighbourhood, contiguous to mills of almoſt every kind, forges and furnaces, an Engliſh epiſcopal church, two Lutheran churches, three Engliſh Preſbyterian meeting-houſes, two Calviniſt meeting-houſes, a low Dutch church, a Quaker meeting-houſe, a Dunker meeting-houſe, and a Roman chapel, within the circumference of eight miles: It alſo lies within one mile of the town of Berlin, two of Abbet's town, eight of Hunter's town, eight of M'Calliſter's town, twenty-five of Carliſle, eight of Dover town, and twelve of York town. The above will ſuit either a gentleman for a country ſeat, a farmer or grazier. A good title will be made, and the purchaſer may be ſupplied with ſtock ſufficient, farming utenſils, implements of huſbandry, and a conſiderable quantity of lime on the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber at Abbet's town.

JOHN CLARK, Junior.

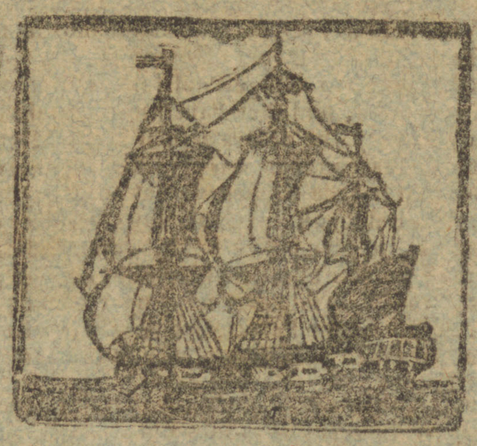
P. S. Thoſe inclinable to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply, before the ſeaſon for farming is too far advanced.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet,

Best possible image.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR GENERAL ADVERTISER



[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

To the INHABITANTS of AMERICA.

My Countrymen,

HAVING already conſidered the nature of our currency, ſome effects of depreciation, and the propriety of taxing money, before we attempt to ſhew how the value of our paper is to be fixed, how ſupplies are to be raiſed, and how œconomy is to be introduced in the various departments, conſiſtently with the principles of liberty and juſtice, we muſt conſider the laws againſt monopolizers, together with thoſe which are called regulations. And here let me repeat, that bad motives may produce actions beneficial to ſociety, and let me add, that infamous characters are oftentimes neceſſary. The office of hangman muſt be executed as well as that of Judge, and the villain who informs is ſo far an uſeful villain. We ought therefore to be cautious how we liſten to the dictates of hatred or contempt, and ſtill more cautious how we obey them.

We have the evidence of hiſtory and experience, to ſhew that laws againſt monopolizers have been ineffectual. Hiſtory goes farther, and ſhews that ſuch laws have been injurious. And when we look for the reaſon why they have been injurious, reaſon will perhaps inform us, that their object was to prohibit acts of public utility. Theſe propoſitions may ſurprize ſome minds, and that ſurprize will be increaſed if theſe propoſitions are demonſtrated. Thus in the infancy of ſcience, when Toricelli aſſerted the exiſtence of a vacuum, he was heard with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment and indignation. With equal indignation and aſtoniſhment we now hear that Toricelli's aſſertion was conſidered as a crime. Since thouſands of our fellow-men have been miſtaken in former times, let us believe it poſſible that we of the preſent day, may in our turns be miſtaken. And in this belief let us examine a matter of no ſmall importance, with the calmneſs and attention it undoubtedly merits.

The principles of a monopolizer I abandon to his foes. His principles are not our preſent object. Neither is it our buſineſs to conſider that ſpecies of monopoly, by which a few individuals under ſome particular name or deſcription, enjoy any branch of commerce to the excluſion of their fellow-ſubjects. The monopolizer we now ſpeak of, is he who being poſſeſſed of wealth, inveſts it in the purchaſe of articles which will probably become more ſcarce and dear, than at the time of purchaſing them. I ſay poſſeſſed of wealth, for, as to thoſe who ſpeculate on the money of other people, I believe that very little is to be apprehended from them, becauſe men ſoon learn not to give credit, when that credit is to be uſed againſt them. Indeed it is ſomewhat ſurprizing, that any man would part with his goods for any thing but caſh. Both private intereſt and public good are oppoſed to the idea. Private intereſt, becauſe the ſeller on credit, riſques and ſuffers the depreciation. Public good, becauſe credit takes away the uſe of money, and therefore enables the ſame quantity to go farther as a circulating medium, and when that is redundant, increaſes the redundancy. Beſides which, the purchaſer on credit, always found it his intereſt to depreciate the money.

The articles engroſſed, may be of two kinds, either foreign or domeſtic. And foreign articles may be either luxuries or things of common uſe. As an example of the former, let us take the article of rum, and let us ſuppoſe that by means of a monopoly, it were raiſed to double the real price for which it was bought. I ſay the real price, becauſe the depreciation hath been ſuch, that many articles are nominally higher than they were, though they have fallen conſiderably in the real price, by which I mean the price either in wheat or gold. Suppoſing then, that the price of rum were doubled, the conſequence would be, that as the conſumption of the article would be leſſened, fewer native commodities would be exported to pay for rum, and therefore a balance be created on foreign commerce in favour of the country. If, for inſtance, it were neceſſary to ſend away ſixty buſhels of wheat, to purchaſe a hogſhead of rum, then every hundred hogſheads of rum ſaved, would be a clear ſaving of ſix thouſand buſhels of wheat. The country therefore, could pay ſix thouſand buſhels of wheat more in taxes, or ſupport as many more men, as thoſe ſix thouſand buſhels could maintain. I ſhall not contend that diſtilled ſpirits are unwholeſome, and the like Arguments againſt luxury, however juſt, are beſide our ſyſtem. But this at leaſt muſt be allowed, that a man would not be leſs healthy, or leſs happy, at the end of the month, becauſe he had not drank a gallon of rum in it. By this operation then, of the engroſſer, and all others like this, the community is greatly enriched without any injury to individuals.

Let us next conſider the effect of monopolizing foreign articles of common uſe. Let us take cloth as the article monopolized and ſuppoſe the price of that alſo to be doubled. In this caſe as in the other, leſs of the article would be conſumed. The ſociety at large therefore, would be better ſupplied from the ſtock on hand, for when the price roſe, every man who was not under a neceſſity of buying, would wear his old coat rather than get a new one: He therefore who really wanted a coat would be able to procure it, for though there might be enough for a part of the people, yet there might not be enough for all of them; and if there was enough for all, the engroſſer would not find his account in it, becauſe, as only a part of the people would buy, part of the article would remain unſold to his great detriment. Add to this, that the increaſed price would encourage the importation of more, and thereby haſten and increaſe his loſs. Neither can it be juſtly objected that the poor would ſuffer. For altho' it is true that they would pay a great advance for their coats, yet they would reimburſe themſelves by an equal advance on the price of their labour, particularly in this country where the demand for labour is ſo great. But even if they ſhould not entirely reimburſe themſelves, yet ſurely it is better for them to pay a greater price for their cloaths than to go entirely naked, which muſt inevitably happen to many if the price of the cloth were not increaſed.

Hence therefore it is evident, that the engroſſing foreign luxuries and even foreign neceſſaries, would be uſeful to the community, when ſeparately conſidered. But the engroſſing foreign articles in general is attended with other advantages. The ſpeculator, by purchaſing immediately of the importer, for caſh, enables him immediately to ſend his ſhip upon another voyage, and ſtimulates his induſtry by the quick ſale of his goods. Beſides which, it keeps prices more ſteady, becauſe when the thing is cheap the ſpeculator buys, and when it grows dear he ſells; wherefore importations become equally uſeful to the whole community, whereas otherwiſe they would benefit that part only which lies near to the ſea ports. And however pleaſing it might be to them that they ſhould have this ſuperiority over their fellow citizens, they would ſoon find their error. For if thoſe at a diſtance could not obtain the things they wanted in exchange of thoſe they had to ſell, they certainly would bring nothing to market, and the citizen would feel that the want of beef can be but indifferently compenſated by the temporary cheapneſs of ſalt, neither would he be able to quiet the clamors of his children for bread by the ſaving of two pence on the price of a dram. Add to this, that if the merchant could not obtain country produce, he would be obliged to diſcontinue his importations.

But perhaps it may be doubted, whether ſpeculation tends to fix prices, and indeed the current of opinion, notwithſtanding the clear reaſon of the thing, ſeems to ſet very ſtrongly the other way. This is owing to the depreciation and ſome other particular circumſtances which have attended the preſent war. Neither is it all ſurprizing, that under ſuch circumſtances effects ſhould be attributed to improper cauſes. For the true cauſes were as remote and intricate, as the effects were apparent and oppreſſive. But if we turn our eyes to times and countries, in which theſe circumſtances have not exiſted, we ſhall ſee the truth of the propoſition above laid down in the cleareſt manner imaginable. We ſhall find that in our own country and within our own memory, if we except thoſe articles which from their nature and that of the trade to obtain them were not liable to much alteration, ſuch as hardware and the like, if I ſay we except theſe articles, the prices of thoſe which were in any degree objects of ſpeculation, were much more fixed and determinate than any other. Indeed this muſt be ſo, for ſpeculators govern their purchaſes and ſales by the average price of their ſales and purchaſes, or which comes to the ſame thing, by the average price of the commodity, all riſques, coſts and charges conſidered. Thus, for inſtance, if the average price of rum were 45-90 of a dollar per gallon, the ſpeculator would buy at 44, and ſell at 46. Thus in Holland, which is as it were a nation of ſpeculators, prices are more fixed and determinate than in any other country. Any commodity or cargo which is carried thither, may be immediately ſold on good terms; and any commodity or cargo which is wanted from thence, may be immediately bought on good terms. The concurrence of ſpeculators, deſirous of buying, brings up the cargo to be ſold within a ſmall per centage of the average price; and a like concurrence of ſpeculators, deſirous of ſelling, brings down the cargo to be bought in the ſame degree. From theſe circumſtances it happens that ſo many cargoes are carried there, and ſo many others brought away. And alſo that the ſubſiſtence of the people, not the tenth part whereof is raiſed in the country, is fixed in its price to the tenth part of a farthing. Laſtly, we ſhall find that Bills of Exchange, which were not ſpeculated on in America, were more fluctuating here than any where elſe, but in Holland where bills are moſt ſpeculated on, there exchange has but a ſmall variation. It is the merchant's buſineſs to know the effects of his fluctuation, but rely on it, that the huſbandman will feel them, and to his ſorrow.

Engroſſing articles of home produce has the ſame effect on the farmer which that of foreign articles has on the merchant, for a ready market not only prompts the farmer to make the articles engroſſed, but the ready money enables him to make them. This kind of monopoly tends alſo to fix the price of home produce, in like manner with that of foreign articles. But it is of more importance, becauſe, as home produce is the fund on which the laborer ſubſiſts, fixing the price of it, fixes the price of labor, and fixing the price of labor, fixes the price of every thing which labor can produce.

Theſe then are the conſequences which attend ſpeculation on native and on foreign articles, when ſeparately conſidered. A further advantage follows from it, in a more general point of view: which is, that it facilitates the interchange of commodities between the merchant and the huſbandman. From the engroſſer of home produce, the merchant is ſure of getting a cargo to export, without the coſt or trouble of collecting it before-hand, neither of which might be quite convenient to him; and from the engroſſer of foreign produce, the huſbandman or country ſtore keeper is ſure to find the commodities he wants, without waiting at a great expence the arrival of any particular veſſel. Add to this, that without ſuch a claſs of men in a community, the conſumption even of uſeful things would ſometimes from the plenty, run to licentious and pernicious exceſs, while at others, induſtry would languiſh from the ſcarcity or want of them. Thus, the commodities of a country, like the rains which fall on its ſurface, when collected in reſervoirs, and dealt out by degrees, produce an increaſe of riches to the whole community. But without that precaution, they frequently deluge and waſte the ſoil they ſhould have refreſhed and fertilized, then leave it expoſed to the glowing heats of ſummer, until it is ſcorched into a barren deſart. We ſhall, perhaps, be told, that the engroſſer's motive, is private intereſt: Undoubtedly it is, and ſo is that of the merchant, the farmer, or the mechanic. But while from their labors, ſociety derives a benefit, why not permit them to labor?

Admitting, however, that it were neceſſary to puniſh ſpeculators, and prevent ſpeculation; framing laws againſt them would be but a poor expedient to accompliſh it. Many reaſons might be adduced to ſhew this, but it is ſufficient to obſerve, that though often attempted, it never was effected by the laws of any government which ever yet exiſted. Such Laws have invariably produced the effects they were intended to obviate. On the contrary, if we repeal theſe laws, and let monopolizers alone, they will ſoon puniſh and prevent each other. For when all are at liberty to act as they pleaſe, many would ſpeculate in the ſame articles, and as ſecrecy is eſſential to their operations, not one of them could know the quantity engroſſed. But the price riſing with the demand, would increaſe the quantity brought to market and leſſen the conſumption, ſo that at length they would all find it neceſſary to ſell, and the inſtant they began, they would alſo find it neceſſary to underſell each other, in which caſe thoſe who bought in laſt would be ſo underſold by thoſe who bought in firſt, that they would have no little cauſe to repent of their bargains.

Hitherto I have conſidered monopolizing as a very practicable thing, and I ſhall ſtill do ſo, while we purſue our enquiry to the moſt odious of the whole tribe of engroſſers: I mean the man who engroſſes the bread of the State. In order to form a proper judgment in this inſtance we muſt remember, that while there is no probability of a ſcarcity, the engroſſer will not purchaſe, or if he does he will moſt probably loſe, whence by the bye, we deduce this corollary, that he muſt be a man of great knowledge and foreſight as well as of great wealth and credit. But to proceed, we will ſuppoſe a ſtate in which at ſome particular ſeaſon, they ſhould raiſe no more bread than juſt what would be neceſſary for the whole people. Now what would be the conduct of Government if they knew this circumſtance? Would they not prohibit waſte, ſecure all they could lay their hands on and appoint truſty perſons to take care of it? Would they not deliver it out in ſmall quantities, and in a word imitate the maſter of a ſhip, who during a long voyage puts both his paſſengers and his crew upon ſhort allowance? This is certainly what many Governments would attempt, and in a State not much larger than a ſhip, they might poſſibly ſucceed, tho' not in an extenſive and populous State, at leaſt not without the aid of miracles. For a moment let us pauſe, and picture to our fancies the feelings of virtuous men, compoſing ſuch a Government. We ſhall behold the venerable fathers of the people, their eyes fixed on the meagre form of Famine, who in all his horrors rapidly advances. We ſhall behold them torn with anxiety, for their careleſs and improvident children. Solicitous, but unable to avoid the impending evil; their boſoms ſwell with concern, and every countenance is marked with the deep lines of care and dejection. Already they anticipated the agonies of the poor. What pleaſure then it muſt give them, to be told that their wiſe laws and their vigorous adminiſtration have rendered property ſecure. That there are men who poſſeſs conſiderable wealth, and are ever intent on the means of increaſing it. That theſe men are ſenſible of the approaching dearth—That they have already purchaſed the harveſt of the year, as if by conſent, though unknown to each other.—That they will watch night and day to keep off the vermin which might conſume, and the accidents which might deſtroy it—That they will gradually increaſe the price, and thereby leſſen the conſumption—and that they will at the ſame time be prevented by the fear of each other from raiſing it extravagantly high. So that upon the whole, though the people will be ſomewhat impoveriſhed, they will not be ſtarved.

Perhaps, on hearing these glad tidings, the senate might be filled with that resentment which the motives of an engrosser seldom fail to excite, and might point at his devoted forehead the thunders of legal vengeance. But they should remember that resentments are unworthy of their high office. That these men, tho' indeed prompted by the execrable thirst of gain, have already enabled the husbandman to increase his tillage, and have encouraged his labours. That not only from their efforts hath the impending danger of want been averted, but the fair prospect of plenty expanded to the view. That considering the nature of the commodity in which they had dealt the expence they had necessarily incurred, and the great risque they had been exposed to, the profit was far from being very exorbitant. That if they should repeat the experiment, as many of them certainly would, those who undertook it would thoroughly regorge their former gains. That even those gains were far less than it would have cost, for public purchasers, public superintendants, and public distributors with their endless attirail of directors, deputies, defendants, appendants, purveyors, masters, clerks, aids and assistants; and in short that they have been the cheapest stewards the public could possibly have employed. Above all things goverment should never forget that restrictions on the use of wealth may produce a land monopoly, which is most thoroughly pernicious, and that if the rights of property are invaded, order and justice will at once take their flight, and perhaps forever.

That speculators should have incurred the public odium, is natural, for their principles deserve it. It is true, they prevent a real want, but in order to do this, they create an artificial scarcity. Those, therefore, who know that such scarcity is artificial, and who feel the effects of it, and who not only act but reason too from their feelings, will always revile and reproach the avaricious authors of their calamities. Amid all these revilings and reproaches however it is somewhat remarkable that King Pharaoh and his prime Minister Joseph, are the first monopolizers which history gives us any account of. It is remarkable that the commodity they speculated upon was bread. That the King made every penny by it which he possibly could. That his whole plan was founded on a miracle. And that no censure whatever is passed on the use he made of that intelligence which the deity had imparted to him.

But further, before we attempt to punish, or prohibit monopolizers, it is worth while to consider, whether it is possible for them to have any very considerable influence, either one way or the other. If people in general monopolize, these two things may be relied on: First, that the cause must originate in some radical defect of commercial policy; and secondly, that it is impossible to execute a law for punishing the delinquents. If only a few individuals monopolize; then let it be considered, what immense property would be necessary to effect any great purpose. When we hear that a man is worth a million dollars, it sounds high. But we must not suffer ourselves to be seduced by sounds. Such a man could not purchase above twenty thousand bushels of wheat. Now this is not more than was formerly in the power of a very small dealer, and it would go but a very little way towards monopolizing the wheat of one State, much less of the whole Continent. Besides this, we know that most men among us, who possess large personal property, are engaged in other business. Few of them are even suspected of engrossing, and that few can do very little in effect, though the name may be very great. Nor is this all, for money, notwithstanding, the quantity emitted, is so scarce at present, that the richest can hardly get enough for their necessary occasions. Much less can they expend it in schemes of speculation. And if they would, and did so expend it, they would certainly loose by the business. But as for the effect of laws to prevent engrossing, we shall find, that salt and flour, the two capital articles, for which people in power have shewn most solicitude, are dearer than any other article whatever. Wine on the contrary, about which they seem to have given themselves no concern at all, is the cheapest thing at market. We shall also find, that salt which hath lately been let alone, is even nominally cheaper than it was some time ago; and that flour itself bids very fair to be so, unless kept up by some awkward strokes of civil policy.

In order that we may have an adequate idea of the practicability of monopolizing, we must recur a little to calculation. This would be very extensive if we chose to go into it. But we may simplify it greatly, and yet derive the full effect from that mode of reasoning. On the lowest computation, there cannot be less than 100,000 bushels of salt consumed in six months, between Connecticut river and James river; nor less than 400,000 gallons of rum, in the same time and space. Reckoning therefore the bushel of salt and the gallon of rum, each at 100 dollars, it would require 60,000,000 dollars to engross a six months supply of these two articles only, which sum is as much as could be raised by 120 men, each of which could command half a million for that purpose over and above his other necessary occasions. Where shall we find 120 such men, or where is the chance that not only these but all other articles should be monopolized? If this thing should really happen, it must be, because the great body of the people are engrossers. If this is the fact, then no laws can be executed against them, and indeed such an unnatural combination must be owing to very extraordinary circumstances, which no direct laws can reach. What these circumstances are, and how to obviate them will hereafter appear. We will therefore proceed to the examination of those laws which have been made against monopolizers under the name of regulations. Laws from which it is possible that more of our sufferings have originated, than from any other cause.

I am, Your friend,

AN AMERICAN.

ERRATA in the Piece signed "An American," of Saturday last. 2 §, 12 l. dele *of*. 10 §, 6 l. for *promised* read *premised*. 11 §, 18 l. read manufactures *were brought to great perfection*. 16 §, 5 l. for *then* read *men*. 16 §, 7 l. for *enacting* read *exacting*.

PETERSBURGH, Nov. 5.

WE have received the disagreeable news, that the Russian frigate the Natalia, which was sent to England to bring over a cabinet of pictures purchased there for the Empress, is unfortunately lost. This was the very valuable Lord Orford's Houghton collection.

Hague, Dec. 20. Circumstances have changed relative to Paul Jones's squadron, at the Texel, the States General have suspended the effect of their resolution, of the 19th of November. By a future resolution taken by their High Mightinesses on the 26th of the same month, it appears, they on that day received a letter from the Prince Stadtholder, in which his Serene Highness informed them, "That conformable to their above mentioned resolution of the 19th of November, he had sent the necessary orders to Vice Admiral Rynst, who commands in the road of the Texel, that he should use every means, not excepting forcible ones, to oblige Paul Jones to put to sea with the first fair wind, and that Paul Jones had declared he was ready to obey the orders of their High Mightinesses, and would sail as soon as he was provided with every necessary; but that it since happened, that on the 25th of November, Admiral Rynst sent Capt. Van Overmeer on board the Seraphis, to give notice to the commanding officer, that he must provide himself with a pilot and sail; he was answered, that that ship was no longer commanded by Paul Jones, but by the French Captain Cotenfau de Cosgelin, who had taken possession of her in the name of the King of France.

The Prince then refers to Vice Admiral Rynst's letter, and adds, "That till he received the further orders of their High Mightinesses, he had wrote to Admiral Rynst not to use any forcible means till further orders, with regard to the ships in question, and that the Commanders should prove they had French commissions. But that the former orders should nevertheless remain in force with regard to the ship called the Alliance, actually commanded by Paul Jones;" "and his Serene Highness at the same time charged the Vice Admiral to take care, that conformable to the treaty of November 3, 1756, none of the prisoners who were not brought into the road on board that vessel, shall be carried on board her." The Prince further hopes, that the States will approve his conduct in this affair. Their High Mightinesses having deliberated upon this, they immediately thanked the Prince Stadtholder for what he had communicated to them, and entirely approved of his proceedings in the affair in question, and they meant to deliberate upon what is further to be done.

St. PIERRE, (Martinique) Dec. 16.

The Continental frigate Confederacy, of 40 guns, Capt. Harding, arrived here Saturday last. She left Philadelphia 25th October, bound for France, but met a severe gale of wind on the banks of Newfoundland, in which she lost her bowsprit and all her masts. She got in under jury-masts. M. Gerrard, late Minister Plenipotentiary from France to the United States, and John Jay, Esquire, who is to represent America at the Court of Madrid, were a board. The safe arrival of Ministers so important in their public, and respectable for their private characters, occasioned the greatest satisfaction.

The 18th inst. a signal was made for the appearance of 26 vessels, which shewed no colours, and soon after for a ship of war and a frigate, and after them twelve others. It soon appeared that it was a French convoy, chased by an English squadron. The batteries along shore were manned early to be prepared for any event. At half after two o'clock, an English frigate, which had got a head of the convoy, and was endeavouring to prevent their escape, was attacked by the Aurora, of 26 guns, Capt. des Flottes, off the bay of Fort Royal, who wished to give the convoy under his charge, an opportunity to get in. But the English ship Elizabeth being a fast sailor, had also got a head of the convoy, and the whole squadron was near. The frigate and convoy would infallibly have been lost, if M. de la Mothe Picquet had not flood out, and thrown himself between the English fleet, and that part of the convoy which was off the harbours. The English frigate now having the Aurora only to contend with, sheered off. M. de la Mothe Picquet, attacked an English ship, which was soon after supported by two others. Having sustained alone, the fire of these three ships for a considerable time, he was joined by the Reflechi and Vengeance. And the English squadron had been collected and formed. Our 3 ships engaged the 7 English, till M. de la Mothe Picquet finding he could not save the rest of the convoy, which had already fallen into the enemy's hands, and seeing those he had disengaged from them, safely in port, towards evening retired, as did also the English. Of the 26 ships in the convoy, 12, with the frigate Aurora, got into Port Royal, five were burnt, nine fell into the enemy's hands.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Wednesday, March 10, 1780.

The Bill intitled, "An Act directing the apportioning and assessing of county rates and levies; poor-rates; the taxes to be layed for the opening, amending and repairing of roads and highways; the taxes to be layed for supporting the nightly watch, the lamps and pumps, and for pitching, paving and cleansing the streets; lanes and alleys, and for regulating, making and amending the water courses and common sewers, in the city of Philadelphia, conformably to the State taxes on taxable persons, and on estates real and personal; for explaining and amending the Acts, passed in the year 1779, for assessing and levying the said State taxes; and for increasing the recompence of county Commissioners and Assessors, was read a second time and being debated by paragraphs was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT directing the apportioning and assessing of county rates and levies; poor rates; the taxes to be layed for the opening, amending and repairing of roads and highways; the taxes to be layed for supporting the nightly watch, the lamps and pumps, and for pitching, paving and cleansing the streets, lanes and alleys, and for regulating, making and amending the water-courses and common sewers, in the city of Philadelphia, conformably to the State taxes on taxable persons, and on estates real and personal; for explaining and amending the Acts, passed in the year 1779, for assessing and levying the said State taxes; and for increasing the recompence of County Commissioners and Assessors.

WHEREAS in and by divers Acts of Assembly, county rates and levies; poor rates; taxes necessary to be levied for the opening, amending and repairing of roads and highways; and the taxes for supporting the nightly watch, lamps and pumps, and for pitching, paving and cleansing the streets, lanes and alleys, and regulating, making and amending the water-courses and common sewers in the city of Philadelphia; various modes of assessment are directed within the several counties, townships and districts, and within the city of Philadelphia respectively:

AND WHEREAS the making of the said assessments, as is directed in and by the several Acts of Assembly aforesaid, hath been found to be very tedious and expensive, and the same are now become needless in most of the counties of this State, by the present manner of assessing the State taxes upon taxable persons, and estates real and personal, and it would save much time and trouble if the county, city, township and district rates and taxes aforesaid were assessed conformably to the State taxes:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, all county, city, township and district taxes herein before enumerated, hereafter to be layed and assessed on the taxable persons, and estates real and personal, within any county, the city of Philadelphia, or any township or district, shall be apportioned and assessed according to the returns and assessments which were made for the last State tax, layed in the particular county, and not otherwise.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall extend to any State tax on ready money; nor to debar any person who may think him or herself agrieved by virtue of any thing done by virtue of this Act, of any appeal to which he or she was otherwise intituled; nor to alter the mode of collecting any of the rates, levies or taxes aforesaid; nor to alter the mode of taxation in any county in which returns for a State tax have not been made within months, before the laying of such county, city, township or district rate or tax.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if upon appeal, concerning any rate or tax as aforesaid, it shall appear that any real estate hath been transferred from the person or persons charged for the same in the last State-tax, and before the laying of such county, city, township or district rate or tax, to appealed against the Commissioners of the county, Justices of the Peace, Wardens of the Watch, or Commissioners for paving the streets of the city of Philadelphia, as the case may be, shall transfer to the name of the purchaser thereof, and charge such purchaser in the duplicate with the rate or tax assessed upon such estate.

AND WHEREAS it will not be reasonable that county Assessors, in laying the county tax, and the Assessors of the city of Philadelphia, in laying of city taxes according to the directions of this Act should be paid as hereto-fore;

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Assessors shall in executing this Act, be intituled to like recompence, as is hereinafter allowed to county Assessors, and no other.

AND WHEREAS divers owners of lands, whereon improvements have been made, and on tenements, may not reside in the county or district where such lands or tenements are situate, whereby it may be difficult to collect the taxes assessed on such real estate, in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, passed in the year One thousand seven hundred and seventy nine, the laying and assessing and levying of State taxes; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the tenant or tenants, or other person residing on, or occupying such real estate, his, her and their lands, goods and chattles, as well as the lands goods and chattles of the owner or owners thereof, shall be liable to be distrained for to satisfy the said taxes, or any of them; and in case the tenant or tenants, or other person or persons, residing on, or occupying such real estate, hath or have paid, or shall pay any tax, layed thereon, by virtue of any of the said Acts, or hath or have been or shall be distrained to satisfy such tax, such tenant or tenants may retain the same out of the rent, by him or her or them payable for such real estate, to the landlord; or the said tenant or tenants or other occupyer or occupyers of such estate shall recover the same, with costs of suit, of the owner of such estate, by action of debt, if under fifty pounds, in a summary way, in like manner, as small debts are recoverable; but if the same exceed Fifty pounds, in any Court of Common Pleas.

Provided always, that nothing in this Act shall in any manner alter any contract heretofore made between any landlord and tenant, concerning the payment of taxes; nor to repeal or alter the directions of the Act of Assembly intituled, "An Act for raising the additional sum of five millions, seven hundred thousand dollars in the year One thousand seven hundred and seventy nine," passed on the day of October last, obliging tenants holding under a lease, whereby the rent had been reserved in current money, to pay over and above the said rent, all taxes on his holding.

AND WHEREAS the recompence at present allowed to county Commissioners and Assessors, is found to be unequal to their expences and labours; wherefore,

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That henceforth the recompence of the said Commissioners and Assessors, shall be Ten shillings *per diem*, of money at Ten shillings for a bushel of wheat, and shall be estimated and satisfied in like manner, as the recompence and fees of county Commissioners and Assessors were estimated and satisfied before the passing of this Act.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Friday, March 10, 1780.

The Bill intitled, "An Act to prevent trespasses and waste from being committed upon the lands of absent persons, and upon vacant and unappropriated lands," was read the second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT to prevent trespasses and waste from being committed upon the lands of absent persons, and upon vacant and unappropriated lands.

WHEREAS divers disorderly persons have of late entered upon the lands of persons residing beyond seas or without the bounds of this State, and upon lands out of the possession of any particular person; and upon lands reputed to be vacant and unappropriated, under pretence of certain claims and rights, or otherwise, and have

Best possible image.

committed great treſpaſſes and waſte therein, by ſelling of timber.

AND WHEREAS it is likely that ſome of the lands aforeſaid, are the proper eſtate of the Commonwealth, and thoſe belonging to abſent perſons, ought in this time of war, when intercourſe with Europe, and other foreign countries, is much interrupted to be preſerved from the treſpaſſes and waſte aforeſaid;

Be it therefore enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That if any perſon or perſons whatſoever, under pretence of any claim or right derived from the late Proprietaries, or without any title, ſhall enter upon the lands of any perſon or perſons, reſiding beyond ſeas, or without the bounds of this State, or upon lands out of the poſſeſſion of any particular perſon, or upon lands which are vacant or unappropriated, or reputed to be vacant or unappropriated, and ſhall commit any treſpaſs, or waſte thereon, every perſon ſo offending, his or her aiders and abettors, ſhall not only be liable to the owner or owners of ſuch land, or to the Commonwealth, for trebble damages, as tenants committing waſte, for ſuch treſpaſs and waſte, but moreover ſhall be guilty of a miſdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, ſhall be fined and impriſoned at the diſcretion of the Court of Quarter Seſſions, or other Court, wherein ſuch conviction ſhall be had.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That for and during the continuance of this Act, that no ſurveyor or other perſon, ſhall preſume to meaſure, ſurvey, or locate, any right or claim to land as aforeſaid, unleſs he be authorized ſo to do, by the ſpecial licence of the Preſident, or Vice Preſident in Council under the leſs ſeal, who upon due proof of the equity thereof, may grant the ſame, and every ſurvey, location or appropriation of lands, made without ſuch licence be firſt obtained, and unleſs a return of the ſurvey thereupon made, ſhall be made into the office of the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council, within ſix months after the ſame ſhall be made, ſhall be utterly null and void.

And in order to correct, as far as may be, the miſchiefs which have ariſen or may ariſe to the Commonwealth, by clandeſtine ſurveys and undue appropriations of vacant or waſte lands, made ſince the 4th day of July, which was in 1776:

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no ſurvey or appropriation of vacant or unappropriated lands, which has been made within this State, ſince the 4th day of July, which was in the year of our Lord 1776, ſhall be available in law or equity, or ſhall be conſidered as veſting any eſtate in ſuch land, unleſs the date and other particulars of the ſame, together within a clear deſcription of the right or claim, upon which it was made, ſhall be entered in the office of the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council, within the times herein after limited; that is to ſay, in caſe ſuch ſurvey has been made in the counties of Bedford, Northumberland or Weſtmoreland, before the firſt day of January next; and in caſe ſuch ſurvey has been made in any other county, before the firſt day of November next.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſuch entry in the office of the ſaid Secretary, ſhall not give any relief or benefit to any perſon, to which he or ſhe was not entituled before the paſſing of this Act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall continue and be in force for and during nine months, and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, and no longer.

The public may be aſſured, that the following is the real weight of Mr. Hiltzheimer's great Cow, ſlaughtered by Mr. M'Kutcheon and Company, and ſold in our Market, on Saturday laſt:

Fore Quarters,	378 lb.	
	379	
Hind-Quarters,	290	
	300	
		1347 lb.
Hyde,	150	
Head and Heart,	68	
Belly and Feet,	75	
Fack,	40	
Tallow.	83	
		416
Total,		1763 lb.

It was acknowledged by all, that this Cow was the fatteſt as well as the largeſt ever killed in Pennſylvania. The fat on the ribs meaſured full three inches in thickneſs, the clear fat on the briſket meaſured full ſeven inches through—the rump is not to be deſcribed. And what is almoſt incredible, the ſhin was covered with near an inch of clear fat. The kidney fat was not uncommon, and the tallow, or inſide fat, weighed much leſs than the common proportion found in well fed cattle.

LOTTERY-OFFICE, March 2, 1780.

THE Managers of the Lottery of the United States acquaint the Public, That the drawing of the Third Claſs began yeſterday, agreeable to reſolve of Congreſs, and will continue from day to day until finiſhed.

Tickets may be had, for a few days, at the Lottery-Office only, from Nine o'clock till Twelve in the morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

STATE OF THE LOTTERY, March 11.

PRIZES DRAWN.

1	of	10,000 dollars.
7	of	1000
16	of	500
426	of	40

REMAIN in the WHEELS.

1	of	30,000 dollars.
1	of	20,000
2	of	15,000
1	of	10,000
10	of	5000
893	of	1000
984	of	500
19,574	of	40

PAUL FOOKS, Check Clerk.

N. B. The Adventurers may be informed of the fate of their Tickets by applying to the Check Clerk, morning and evening at the Lottery-Office.

*** The CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY meet at ſix o'clock this evening, at the Dutch Lutheran School-houſe in Cherry Alley.

March 11. EDWARD POLE, Secretary.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Tueſday, November 23, 1779. A. M.

A PETITION from Henry Dougherty, of the city of Philadelphia, referred over from the late Houſe of Aſſembly, was read; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid Henry Dougherty is hereby appointed to the office of Collector of the Duties impoſed by an Act of Aſſembly intitled, "An Act for impoſing a duty on perſons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent perſons being imported into this Province," (now State).

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the Gen. Aſſembly.

WHEREAS the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, paſſed an Act intitled, "An Act to prevent infectious diſeaſes being brought into the city of Philadelphia," of which the following is an extract:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no Commander, Maſter or other perſon having charge of any ſhip or veſſel bound to the port of Philadelphia, or to any other port or place within this Province, having on board at the time the ſaid ſhip or veſſel departed from any port or place whatſoever beyond the ſeas any greater number of perſons, whether paſſengers or ſervants, or both, than forty, or having any perſon diſordered with an infectious diſeaſe, or coming from any ſickly port or place, ſhall bring his ſhip or veſſel, or ſuffer or permit the ſame to be brought, nearer to the city than the Iſland called Little Mud Iſland, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, or ſhall bring on ſhore, or cauſe or ſuffer to be landed or brought on ſhore, at any port or place within this Province, any of ſuch paſſengers or ſervants, or any part or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects of any other perſon or perſons whatever, until he ſhall have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that purpoſe under the hand of the Officer or his Deputy appointed by virtue of the Act intitled, An Act for impoſing a duty on perſons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent perſons being imported into this Province, under the penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, being thereof legally convicted in any Court of Quarter Seſſions within this Province," (now State).

AND WHEREAS the Honorable the Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, taking into conſideration the above Act, have been pleaſed to nominate and appoint the ſubſcriber Health Officer for the port of Philadelphia, of which all Maſters, Commanders, or other perſons having charge of any ſhip or veſſel coming into the ſaid port, are deſired to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

HENRY DOUGHERTY, Health Officer.

ALL Officers and Soldiers belonging to the Eleventh Pennſylvania Regiment now abſent on furlough or otherwiſe, are ordered to join the ſaid Regiment, now laying near Morris-Town, by the 15th inſtant, agreeable to a Diviſion Order lately iſſued by Major General Lord Stirling.

E. EDWARDS, Major,

March 3, 1780. Com. 11th P. R.

AGREEABLE to a Diviſion Order of the 2d inſtant, iſſued by Major General Lord Stirling, all Officers and Soldiers belonging to the Fourth Pennſylvania Regiment now abſent on furlough or otherwiſe, are ordered to join their ſaid Regiment, now laying near Morris-Town, by the the 15th inſtant.

GEORGE TUDOR, Capt.

March 3, 1780. Com. 4th P. R.

For SALE, (Wholeſale and Retail) by

JOSEPH PALMER,

At the ſtore lately occupied by Mrs. Thomas Clifford and Sons, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

OLD Madeira Wine,
Old Spirit,
Weſt-India Rum,
Loaf, Clayed and Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee,
Tea,
Chocolate,
Indigo,
Spices, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT CHARIOT.

To be be ſeen at WILLIAM SOWERSBY's Livery Stables in Cheſnut-ſtreet, the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

A COUNTRY SEAT near the Falls of Schuylkill, containing twenty-two acres of land, eight of which are watered meadow. Enquire of the Printer.

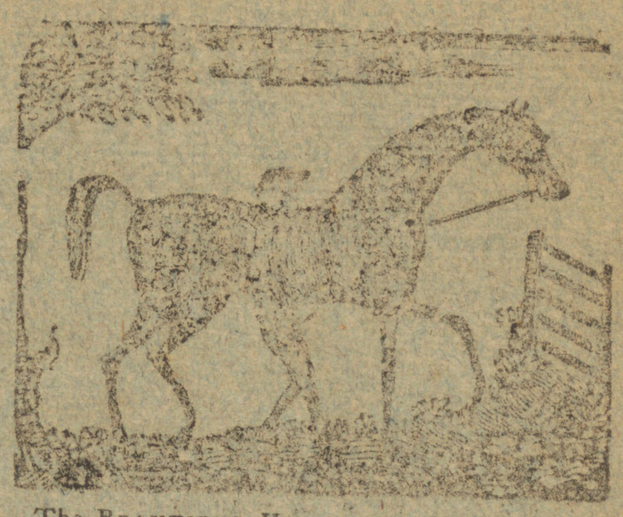
TO BE LET,

A LARGE convenient Dwelling houſe and Store, ſituate the corner of South and Front-ſtreets, formerly occupied by John Hart. Enquire of JONATHAN MEREDITH, in Third ſtreet,

Wanted to Hire, a WOMAN who underſtand a dairy and country buſineſs. Such a one, well recommended, may have good wages. Enquire as above.

WANTED Immediately,

A COMPLEAT GARDENER, to ſerve at a ſeat about eighteen miles from the city. Such a perſon, well recommended, may have the higheſt wages by applying to the Printer.



The BEAUTIFUL HIGH-BRED HORSE

BLACK AND ALL BLACK,

From VIRGINIA,

FULL ſixteen hands high, and in great perfection, riſing eight years old, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the ſubſcribers in Cecil county, Maryland, and cover mares at Two Hundred and Fifty pounds the ſeaſon. His blood is equal to any on the Continent, which is properly atteſted by a number of the firſt gentlemen in Virginia; he was got by Brunſwick, an imported horſe, Brunſwick was got by Oronoko, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the famous Miſs Slamerkin; Brumſwick's dam was got by Babram, from as good a ſtock as any in England. BLACK AND ALL BLACK's dam was got by Ariel, who was got by Morton's Traveller, out of Selima, his grand dam was full blooded and a ſiſter of Bullyrock. He is remarkable for getting as elegant and high formed colts as any horſe in Virginia; his performance upon the turf has been ſufficiently proved, and for near two years has publicly challenged any covering horſe upon the Continent. Gentlemen from a diſtance may depend upon good paſturage being provided, and the greateſt care taken of their mares; but the ſubſcriber will not be anſwerable for any eſcapes. The money to be paid when the mares are firſt covered.

ELIHU HALL.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on Monday laſt, from the ſubſcriber, a negroe man called JIM, about twenty years of age, a ſhort ſet fellow, about five feet five inches high, waddles in his walk, being much parrot-toed, he has a ſower down look, ſpeaks very bad Engliſh, he is much cut in his face according to the negro cuſtom; had on light coloured cloaths, and took with him ſundry cloaths unknown; it is ſuppoſed is gone, or a lurking in ſome of the veſſels bound to ſea. All Maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to carry him off at their peril. Whoever takes up ſaid negroe, brings him to the owner, or ſecures him in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

Philadelphia March the 11th, 1780.

THOMAS IRWIN.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open on the night of the fourth inſtant, (March) the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, by two men; one a middle ſized, thick ſet, dark complexioned perſon, wore his own black hair, and had on a brown ſurtout coat: The other of a middle ſtature, ſlim built, had a freſh ſcar on his head which was bound up with a handkerchief, and wore a blue coat: They both appeared to be Iriſhmen. They ſtole and took with them, (a) following articles, viz. one ſilver watch, maker's name William Cripple, London, it is of the large ſize, and ſome of the inſide works are ſilver; ſix Spaniſh dollars, two hundred and fifty dollars Continental currency, one pair large plain ſilver knee buckles, ſeveral ſilver tea-ſpoons, one pair ſilver ſleeve buttons, a leather pocket-book with a number of receipts therein, a pair of new calf-ſkin ſhoes, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, a pair of black worſted breeches almoſt new, a new Engliſh-made caſtor hat, ſeven good white linen ſhirts and ſhifts, the ſhirts had thread worked buttons at the wriſts, one pair new woolen ſtockings mixed red and blue, and ſeveral other pairs of different ſorts, ſeveral pairs of ſheets and pillow-caſes, ſundry handkerchiefs, diaper table-cloths, napkins, &c, Whoever apprehends the ſaid robbers and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get his property again, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for any part of the goods recovered, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH SHOEMAKER, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber in Whitemarſh aforeſaid.

JOHN JONES.

WAS TAKEN UP,

In the River Delaware,

TWO RAFTS of PINE BOARDS. The owner proving property and paying charges may have them again, by applying to THOMAS YOUNG, in Chriſtian-ſtreet, Southwark.

N. B. If the owner does not apply by the firſt of April they will be ſold for the charges.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on by the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION ſituate in Weſt-Fallowfield Townſhip, Cheſter County, containing three hundred acres, about one half cleared, the remainder well timbered; alſo a good log dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſpring-houſe with an excellent ſpring of water, a good bearing orchard, about eight acres of good watered meadow made and more may be meade; the whole in tolerable repair. For further particulars and terms of ſale enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JAMES DUNN.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Or exchanged for milk Cows and Calves, in the town of Northumberland,

A LOT and TENEMENT. The Lot contains ſixty feet in front and two hundred and forty feet in depth. A good deed will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Chief Justice, William Augustus Atlee, Esq; second Justice, and John Evans, Esq; third Justice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; have issued their Precept bearing date the 26th day of February last past, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the 27th day of this instant, (March) Notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, Escheator and Constables within the said city, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; also all they that will prosecute against the prisoners, that are or then shall be in the Goal of the said city and county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just; and all others whom it may concern, are desired to take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Dated at Philadelphia, the first day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, and in the Fourth Year of American Independence,

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

On Saturday the eleventh instant (March) about twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-House,

A QUANTITY of old RIGGING and second hand SAILS, and a number of other articles. WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1780.

To be SOLD at Public Auction,

On Saturday the 18th instant, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION situate in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, West New Jersey, containing one hundred and eleven acres of excellent land, on which are a good dwelling-house and a young bearing orchard, about four acres of cleared meadow and a considerable quantity more may be made, about twenty acres of the upland cleared and under good fence, the land well timbered with oak and pine fit for sawing, some cedar swamp, and an excellent stream of water running near the house. This place will probably become very valuable, a Glass-house having been lately erected within a mile of it. It is convenient to several saw and grist-mills, and within about six miles of a good landing on Mantua Creek. The above tract is clear of all incumbrances, and binds on land of John Jessops, Benjamin Lodge and Jacob Parks. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thursday the 23d inst. (March) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the plantation of the subscriber, in Middletown township, Chester county,

A PLANTATION containing 193 acres of Land, one half cleared; the woodland is exceeding good, consisting of chesnut, oak, hickory, walnut and good whiteoak, eighteen acres of good meadow, and more may be made; there are on the premises two good dwelling houses, two good spring-houses, two good barns and stabling, two gardens, one of them pailed, three apple orchards, and other sorts of fruit. The whole premises well watered, and in good repair, sixteen miles from Philadelphia, and nine from Chester, on the great road leading from Chester to Downings-Town. At the same time will be sold wheat and rye in the ground, cows with calf, young cattle, sheep, hogs, Indian corn by the bushel, hay, flax, and sundry other things too tedious to mention. The terms will be made known at the time of sale, and attendance given, by

ROBERT M'CLELLAN.

Philadelphia, February 26, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

On the 27th day of March, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

TWO certain Lots of GROUND, in Germantown, one of them situate on the north-westerly side on the main street, containing in breadth on the said street eighty feet, and in depth to Green-street about eight hundred feet, bounded northwardly by Samuel Bringhurst's ground and smith's shop, and the subscriber's other ground. This is a high, pleasant and even spot, and lies very convenient for any public business. The other of them situate on the southwardly side of Manheim-street, leading to the river Schuylkill, about three hundred feet to the westward of the said main street, containing in breadth on the said Manheim-street one hundred and ninety five feet, and in depth to the late Baltis Reser's ground three hundred and thirty-two feet, or thereabouts. The terms of sale will be made known at the said auction, where due attendance will be given, by JOSEPH SHIPPEN.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1780.

TO BE LET,

A CONVENIENT good HOUSE, with a large garden, coach-house and stable, very pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country, about four miles from the city. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN of fourteen or fifteen years of age, well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Money, Bills upon France, or Loan-Office Certificates drawing interest on France,

A PLANTATION containing two hundred and eighty-four acres of land, pleasantly situate on the main road leading from Trenton to Allentown, within two and a half miles of Trenton and the same distance from a landing, which makes it much more valuable as a team may haul four loads of wood in a day from it to the landing. There is a small dwelling house and a small orchard on it; about fifty acres cleared, the rest good woodland, on which there may be about twelve acres of meadow made. For terms apply to Mr. ALEXANDER NELSON, Merchant, in Water-street, above Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber in Trenton, State of New-Jersey, where the premises may be viewed and the terms made known.

BERNARD HANLON.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber's stable, in Vine street, near Front-street, on the night of the 3d instant, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, short bodied, and quarter blooded, three years old this spring, both hind feet white, neither brand nor ear mark, trots and canters. Whoever finds the said Horse and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

STEPHEN MAXFIELD.

A FEW BARRELS of BEST

LIVER OIL,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN TAYLOR,

In Front-street, between Walnut and Chesnut-streets, Philadelphia.

COHEN AND JUDAH,

Have for SALE the following articles, which they will dispose of reasonable, viz.

IRISH linens, calicoes, hairbines, moreens, diaper table cloths, ready-made shirts, leather breeches, ready-made boot, green tea, loaf sugar, Poland starch, &c. &c.

Said COHEN and JUDAH have for sale, a fast-sailing topsail SCHOONER, burthen from 90 to 100 tons, her sails, anchors and cables almost new, and is now fitting to proceed on any voyage. They will also dispose of (with said schooner) about 1500 wt. of exceeding good IRISH BEEF. Any person inclinable to purchase, may treat with them at their store in Second-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said COHEN and JUDAH take Goods to dispose of on Commission.

JOHN DIAMOND,

ROPE-MAKER,

Living in Market street, above Sixth-street, Philadelphia, makes and sells Wholesale and Retail,

SEWING, whipping, seine and blocking twine; log, deep sea and hand lead lines; housline and marline, jack and fishing-lines of all sorts; drum and tobacco cord, bedcords, sacking bottom lines, leading lines, plow traces, halters, white rope of all sorts, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fifteen acres of LAND, in Bristol township, on a lane leading from Busby's mill to Germantown, between the 5 and 6 mile stone: It is a situation to build a house, and affords an agreeable prospect, being in view of Logan's mill and Stanton; there is an orchard of about 70 or 80 bearing trees, and some young timber. For terms apply to PETER MILLER, Conveyancer in Third-street.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1780.

DESERTED,

On Sunday the 5th instant, from Baron Steuben's quarters, the corner of Chesnut and Front-streets,

THOMAS GILLEN, of the Maryland regiment, commanded by Col. Howard, five feet four inches high, had on a blue coat, white or blue waistcoat, and leather breeches. He might have on also a grey linen waistcoat and breeches, his hair short and tied behind; was attached as a waiter to Major General Steuben's family. Any person taking up the said deserter, and bringing him to me, shall have the reward of TEN DOLLARS.

LEWIS NICOLA, T. M.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1780.

THE partnership of Shaffer and Habacker being dissolved, all those indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against them, are desired to bring in their accounts for final settlement, to

JOHN SHAFFER.

Said Shaffer continues to have for sale, at his Store in Second Street, between Arch and Race Streets, Spirits, Rum, Wine, Geneva, Brandy, single and double refined Loaf and Muscovado Sugars; also a few Barrels of excellent Pork.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1780.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of ANN ROGER, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts for payment, properly authenticated; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make speedy payment, to

ANN and MARY ROBERTS, Administratrixes.

N. B. A SPINNET for sale. Enquire as above.

Philadelphia, February 28, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Wednesday the fifteenth of March, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house,

A LEASE for eleven years, from the first of April next, of twenty acres of good LAND, for the most part but few years cleared, with a stone house about eight years built, about thirty-three feet front by seventeen feet deep. There is a fine spring near the door, with a house over it. A stream of water runs through part of said place, with the privilege of raising and taking out the water, if needful. When the wood is cleared off, the low part may make a considerable meadow. The whole is subject to a rent of only 6 currency per annum. Situate in Radnor township, a few perches from the fourteen mile stone on the Lancaster road, joining the Widow Thomas's and Adam Siter's land, and the street adjoining Radnor Meeting-house. Attendance will be given at the time of sale.

Wanted, a quantity of cedar RAILS, and cedar white oak or chesnut POSTS.

Several lots on Tinicum Island to be let; and a plan below Bristol, on the river Delaware, banked in, some part of which is improved. For terms apply to

JAMES HUNTER.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 17th day of March next, by the subscriber, at the Head of Elk, The following Articles, for cash only, viz.

A NUMBER of Horses fit for the saddle and draught; one elegant Colt rising three years old, full blooded and fifteen hands high; Cows, Hogs of the English breed, a variety of Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, one new Waggon and Gears compleat for four horses, one light Stage Waggon suitable for two horses, one Cart for two horses, and one Dray, with a number of Farmers Utensils. The Vendue to begin at Ten o'clock on the aforesaid day.

Feb. 21. JOHN IRWIN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1780.

At Easton, in Northampton County, and State of Pennsylvania, on the twentieth day of March next,

That noted STONE-HORSE called

GOLDEN FARMER,

Rising Six years old.

HE was got by that noted full-blooded horse Frederick, out of a three-quarter blooded mare got by the famous horse Dawson. Frederick and Dawson are allowed, by the best judges, to have got as good colts for the saddle or harness, as any imported horses have got in America.

N. B. The GOLDEN FARMER will be in fine order for covering at the time of sale.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honorable House of Assembly, will meet in the Library Room (up stairs) in the State House, at half past Nine o'clock in the morning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, during the present sitting of the General Assembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers will attend in the Committee Room (up stairs) in the State house, at half past Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday every week, during the sitting of the General Assembly, to examine and settle such accompts as shall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, Jun.

} Committee of Accompts

A NEW

LIVERY STABLE

Is OPENED in Chesnut-street, opposite the State House, Philadelphia;

WHERE Gentlemen that will honor the subscriber with the care of their HORSES, may depend upon being furnished with the best hay and oats, and the greatest care taken of them.

Horses and Chairs to be hired out at said Stable, and Horses broke for saddle or carriage, by the Public's

Obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM SOWERSBY.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN DUNLAP,

(Bound or unbound)

ANY QUANTITY OF

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS,

Printed on fine strong paper and a new type.

N. B. Those who buy by the thousand shall have a large allowance.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street,

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, THE MARCH 14, 1780.

Pennſylvania PACKET. OR GENERAL ADVERTISER

THE

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

On MONDAY the twenty-ſeventh inſt. (March) at Ten o'clock, in the borough of Wilmington, will be SOLD,

THE CARGO of the Prize Sloop TWO BROTHERS, conſiſting of Sugar in hogſheads and barrels, Rum in hogſheads, Coffee in bags, and a few boxes of Chocolate. And in the afternoon of the ſame day will alſo be ſold, the VESSEL, with all her materials, &c. as ſhe came from ſea, as per inventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale. She is a Bermudian-built ſloop of ſixty tons burthen, pierced for twelve guns, and ſails remarkably faſt.

By order of the Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the Delaware State,

GEORGE LATIMER, Marſhal.

Delaware State, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-houſe in the town of Dover, on Tueſday the 28th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the libel of Matthew Lawler, Commander of the private armed brig Holker, againſt the ſloop called the Two Brothers, lately commanded by Capt. John M'Cleban, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid ſloop, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid libel.

By order of the Judge,

BENJAMIN VINING, Reg.

Dover, March 8, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a Velvet CLOAK, lined with taffety, with broad lace round the hood. Whoever apprehends the thief ſo that the Cloak may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward.

ABRAHAM ROBERTS.

WANTED,

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, to cook and undertake the management of a kitchen, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

ALL Officers and Soldiers belonging to the Eleventh Pennſylvania Regiment now abſent on furlough or otherwiſe, are ordered to join the ſaid Regiment, now laying near Morris-Town, by the 15th inſtant, agreeable to a Diviſion Order lately iſſued by Major General Lord Stirling.

E. EDWARDS, Major,

March 3, 1780. Com. 11th P. R.

AGREEABLE to a Diviſion Order of the 2d inſtant, iſſued by Major General Lord Stirling, all Officers and Soldiers belonging to the Fourth Pennſylvania Regiment now abſent on furlough or otherwiſe, are ordered to join their ſaid Regiment, now laying near Morris-Town, by the the 15th inſtant.

GEORGE TUDOR, Capt.

March 3, 1780. Com. 4th P. R.

Philadelphia, February 28, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Wedneſday the fifteenth of March, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe,

A LEASE for eleven years, from the firſt of April next, of twenty acres of good LAND, for the moſt part but few years cleared, with a ſtone houſe about eight years built, about thirty-three feet front by ſeventeen feet deep. There is a fine ſpring near the door, with a houſe over it. A ſtream of water runs through part of ſaid place, with the privilege of raiſing and taking out the water, if needful. When the wood is cleared off, the low part may make a conſiderable meadow. The whole is ſubject to a rent of only 61. currency per annum. Situate in Radnor townſhip, a few perches from the fourteen mile ſtone on the Lancaſter road, joining the Widow Thomas's and Adam Siter's land, and the ſtreet adjoining Radnor Meeting-houſe. Attendance will be given at the time of ſale.

Wanted, a quantity of cedar RAILS, and cedar, white oak or cheſnut POSTS.

Several lots on Tinicum Iſland to be let; and a place below Briſtol, on the river Delaware, banked in, ſome part of which is improved. For terms apply to

JAMES HUNTER.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN of fourteen or fifteen years of age, well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

SIR,

HAVING ſeen in your General Advertiſer of the 4th and 9th inſtant the following certificate ſigned M. Livingſton, and an extract of a letter from Mr. Digges, under the ſignature of Ludwell Lee, I requeſt you will publiſh what follows in your next Packet.

'Paris, April 11th, 1778. I DO certify that I was 'ſhewn a letter in London, dated the 27th of January laſt, 'which I was told was written by Dr. Bancroft to Mr. 'Wharton, informing him, that he might depend upon 'it, he had it from the very beſt authority, that the trea'ty with the Court of France, was to be ſigned the 5th 'or 6th of February, and deſiring him to make his ſpe'culations accordingly, in the above words, or words to 'that effect. I do alſo certify, that I have ſeen Dr. Ban'croft's hand writing on other occaſions, and that I be'lieve the above mentioned letter to have been written by 'him.

(Signed) M. LIVINGSTON."

Witneſs, Geo. Diggs.

'There has been a ſtory lately againſt Samuel Wharton, which will make me more cautious than I ever 'was with him. It is ſomething ſimilar to that of Van'ſittart, and came originally from the ſame informant, 'Mr. Williams. Mr Wharton has however (as Mr. 'Craig informed me) cleared up this matter to Dr. Frank'lin, and ſatisfied Mr. Williams. He muſt therefore 'ſtand acquitted whatever we may think. J. Wharton 'his brother, (who is an honeſt, careleſs, ruined man) 'has been the principal negociator of ſtock and gaming 'policies on a French war; he has repeatedly wiſhed me 'to join him in ſuch buſineſs (which I ever did and ſhall 'refuſe to do). He once or twice told me his information 'of the ſtate of politics, came from Mr. Deane, and that 'there was ſecurity in ſuch a gambling ſcheme, &c."

Juſtice to my own reputation and to Dr. Bancroft's, as well as to undeceive the public, compels me (however reluctantly to appear in print) to *do away* thoſe miſrepreſentations in Mr. Livingſton's certificate, and the unmerited ſlanderous accuſations and reflections of Mr. Digges. And if I am ſo happy as to effect theſe, it will ſurely deſtroy not only the intended calumnies of Mr. Lee againſt me, but make his aſſertions queſtionable at leaſt about thoſe other gentleman, whom he has honored with his notable ſtrictures. In the year 1777 I lived in London in the ſame houſe with Mr. Livingſton, and as I wrote by every mail to Dr. Bancroft, whatever was politically neceſſary for the information of Dr. Franklin in behalf of the United States, I, in return, uſually received what intelligence had arrived from America, and what related to our cruizers in Europe. Theſe I chearfully communicated to Mr. Livingſton, as he was a native of this country, and appeared to be equally attached with myſelf to its welfare. Mr. Livingſton early in 1778 went over to France. In 1779 I ſaw him at Nantz. We renewed our acquaintance, and continued in friendſhip until I received a letter from Dr. Bancroft dated at Paris, incloſing a copy of the above certificate, which had been tranſmitted to him from this city, and deſiring me to call on Mr. Livingſton to account for this unprovoked attack upon our characters. I went inſtantly to Change, found him, and had ſome converſation with him upon it. The next day, accompanied with Capt. John Paul Jones, I went to his lodging. I then demanded of him, if I had ever ſhewn him a letter from Dr. Bancroft, which ſtated when the treaty of alliance would be ſigned? Or if I had ever ſhewn him any letter from the Doctor relative to it? He replied I had not, but that the letter he alluded to was brought to him by Mr. Blake of Jamaica, who told him he had it from me, (here it muſt be remarked that we did not lodge together at the time he ſaw the letter he certifies to) as it would give him ſatisfaction, and that he beleived it to be Dr. Bancroft's hand writing. I then aſked him what could induce him to give a certificate to operate againſt the Doctor and me, ſeeing the letter I ſent to him flow'd from my confidence and regard, and that the violation of ſuch a truſt was the higheſt breach of ingratitude? He anſwered, that he had, without thought, mentioned ſuch a circumſtance to Mr. Lee and Mr. Izard at Paris, who unexpectedly inſiſted upon his certifiying to it; he conſented, but upon a promiſe from them, that no uſe whatever ſhould be made of it, and added, he was aſtoniſhed that either of them ſhould ſend it to Congreſs to affect Dr. Bancroft, whom he had previouſly never ſeen, or me whom he really eſteemed. Upon theſe aſſertions, I declared to him upon my honor, that I never had received ſuch a letter as he certified to, from Dr. Bancroft; that I never knew till it was public, when the treaty was to be ſigned, and that the letter I indulged him with a ſight of, was from Mr. Lloyd to Mr. Champion, of Briſtol, who entruſted it to me for the ſatisfaction of my countrymen in London—and further, that the hand writings of Mr. Lloyd and Dr. Bancroft were as diſſimilar as any things poſſibly could be. I then inſiſted upon his giving me a certificate for the motives which had ſtimulated him to give the other. He readily aſſented, and declared he had no intention either to injure the Doctor or me, and that both Mr. Lee and Mr. Izard had uſed him ill. Accordingly the next day he ſent me the following curious morcel, which I have copied exactly as he wrote it:

'On the other ſide (referring to the certificate above) is 'a true copy of a certificate I gave Mr. Arthur Lee and 'Mr. Ralph Izard in Paris laſt April.

'Nantz, Feb. 1779. M. LIVINGSTON.

'I gave the ſaid certificate in conſequence of having been 'informed, in Paris, that Meſſ. Lee and Izard had been 'atttacked, and as I conceived, unjuſtly; on the ſubject 'of ſtock jobing in England, and that in order to faci'litate that ſcheme, that they had diſcloſed the ſecrets of 'the cabinet, reſpecting American affairs: I therefore 'thought it my duty to declare what I knowed on the 'ſubject, as it tended to relieve theſe gentlemen from ſuch 'an imputation.

'Dated Nantz, Feb. 20th, 1779.

(Signed) M. LIVINGSTON."

I ſhall make no comment upon it further, than to remark, that as Mr. Livingſton was ſo weak as to ſign the firſt, which he ſaid was written either by Mr. Lee or Mr. Izard; who could expect the ſecond to be fraught with ſounder reaſoning, or a better juſtification when wrote by himſelf?—After much converſation, Capt. Jones and I retired; and by the next poſt I wrote to Dr. Bancroft the ſubſtance of it, and ſent him the following certificate:

'On the preceding ſides of this paper is the copy of a 'certificate, ſigned by Muſco Livingſton, and delivered 'by him to Mr. Arthur Lee, and Mr. Ralph Izard, ac'companied with his reaſons, (if reaſons they can be cal'led) for his ſo doing. Juſtice to the injured reputations 'of Dr. Edward Bancroft and my own, (which are there'by without cauſe moſt ſlanderouſly accuſed through the 'malignant intervention of Mr. Lee and Mr. Izard) de'mands, that I refute this atrocious calumny: I do 'therefore in the moſt ſolemn manner, declare to the 'whole world, that I never received a letter or any in'formation whatſoever from Dr. Bancroft, ſtating "that 'the treaty with the Court of France and the United 'States of America, was to be ſigned on the 5th or 6th 'of February," and "deſiring me to make my ſpecu'lations accordingly," nor any intelligence by which I 'could aſcertain the period of its ſigning; neither did I 'known of its execution and ratification, until it was pub'licly know and ſpoken of in London. And I do alſo moſt 'ſolemnly declare, that the only letter or copy of a let'ter, I ever ſent to Muſco Livingſton (in confidence) to 'read, was one which was received by Mr. Richard 'Champion of Briſtol, (then in London) from a gentle'man in Nantz, (unſigned;) and which he permitted me to 'ſhew to my friends, as it contained material intelligence 'from, and relative to America; but the particulars of it, I 'do not immediately recollect. And I do certify, that the 'foregoing certificate and writings were delivered to me 'yeſterday, by M. Livingſton, on the Change of this ci'ty, in the preſence of Capt. Paul Jones, of the Continen'tal ſhip of war Poor Richard, further declaring, that I 'ſhall always be ready to ſwear to the facts which I have 'herewritten and ſubſcribed my name to.'

'Nantz, Feb. 22d, 1779. JOSEPH WHARTON."

Soon after I received a letter from Dr. Bancroft, encloſing one for Mr. Livingſton, which I ſent to him, and of which the following is an exact copy:

'SIR,

'MY indignation is only equalled by my aſtoniſhment 'at reading the copy of a certificate given by you to Mr. 'Lee and Mr. Izard, reſpecting a fictitious letter from 'me to Mr. Wharton, which you pretend was ſhewed to 'you in London—That I may not have juſt cauſe to con'ſider you as the inventor of a moſt atrocious calumny, 'I require you to ſend me immediately the name of the 'perſon by whom this pretended letter was ſhewed to you, 'the time when, the name ſubſcribed to it, and the name 'and place to which it was addreſſed or directed. I de'ſire alſo, that in mentioning the perſon by whom this 'pretended letter was ſhewed, you will not contrive to 'refer me to the *man in the moon*, but to ſome body who 'is within ſuch diſtance as may allow of his being called 'to account. I pretend not to judge of your motives or 'rewards for becoming a tool in this dirty malevolent 'proceeding; but I fancy you will find it difficult to juſ'tify the folly or wickedneſs of it, (which ever it may 'be) of teſtifying, that the fictitious letter in queſtion 'was written by me, and that "you had ſeen my hand 'writing on other occaſions," when your conſcience muſt 'bear witneſs, that until this moment, you never ſaw me 'write even a ſingle ſyllable, and can have no knowledge 'or conception of my manner of writing, But from your 'being ſhewed, as coming from me, writings which per'haps were not mine, or if mine were moſt probably 'written in a diſguiſed hand, which I have uſed, and en'deavoured conſtantly to vary in my letters to London, 'certain I am that you never did, or could ſee any letter 'from me ſimilar to that you mention, becauſe none ſuch 'ever exiſted; and I hope for the ſafety and happineſs of 'mankind, that you are the only one who in the like caſe 'would venture to certify what you have ſubſcribed.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

(Signed) EDWARD BANCROFT."

Paris, February 28, 1779.

To Mr. Muſco Livingſton, Nantz.

The aſperities and the truths contained in this letter, created much uneaſineſs to Mr. Livingſton, who intended a viſit to the Doctor in Paris, as ſoon as the convoy ſailed; but what has enſued in conſequence of it, I am unacquainted with. But as my inducement to publiſh at this time, was to diſprove the firſt certificate, and to ſhew the malignity of Mr. Lee, introducing characters to prop his own ſhattered reputation, I do again moſt ſolemnly declare, that I never received a letter, or any kind of intimation from Dr. Bancroft when the treaty would be ſigned; that I did not know of its being executed, till it was publicly known in London; that I never was concerned with Dr. Bancroft in the ſtocks, either on that account, or any other, and that conſequently I never could have ſhewn or ſent to Mr. Livingſton a letter, which I had never received. With reſpect to Mr. Lloyd's letter to Mr. Champion, I do not remember the particulars of it, only, that it contained the various intelligence he had received from America, and the propable ſpeedy junction of France in ſupport of the glorious ſtruggle the United States were involved in for their eſſential liberty. Should it however be expected that I declare whether I ever ſpeculated in the funds, or had any concerns in policies on war, I frankly confeſs I have been concerned in both; and what has Mr. Lee or any other perſon to do with my buſineſs? as I was not intruſted with public money, nor was inveſted with any public office. I ſhall now take a view of Mr. Thomas Digges's letter, ſigned Ludwell Lee. A letter, whether I ſcrutinize it as written by one whom I thought a moſt intimate friend, or as the vile offering of a tool to the ſhrine of Arthur Lee, I am equally aſtoniſhed. He ſays, 'Dr. Bancroft was never viſible but to the two brothers, (meaning my brother and me) and one or two other confidants—that he came over on the Saratoga buſineſs a ſtock jobbing; and it was evident to him Mr. Deane either had a hand in it, or gave his countenance thereto.' To which I anſwer, that I did not ſee Dr. Bancroft for a day or two after he arrived in London; that he did not lodge with me, and that neither directly nor indirectly was I ever concerned with him in the funds. And with reſpect to Mr. Deane, I aſſert (and all I have or may aſſert, I will, if neceſſary, take my affidavit of) that I never correſponded with him during my reſidence in England; never drew upon him, or received from, or through his means, one ſingle livre; nor ever was connected with him in any ſpeculation of ſtocks, war policies, or in any thing elſe whatever; nor to my knowledge did I ever ſee him till I returned to this city. I am obliged however to Mr. Digges for the character he has given me of "honeſt." I wiſh I could return the compliment. Its an eulogium I am glad to receive at the hands of my enemy. But what he means by "careleſs," I am at a loſs to conceive, and indeed *too careleſs* to criticiſe upon it. But when he ſays I am "ruined," he will give me leave, as he ſtrikes ſo maliciouſly at my credit, to give him the lie direct. That I was unfortunately deceived by the houſe of Richard Ford and Comp. of London, whom I placed ſo great a confidence in, as to export cargoes of wheat, &c. for them, in the year 1774 to the amount of 250,000l. ſterl. and that I ſhall be a great ſufferer in conſequence of it, is too true; but that unſolicited I veſted on my departure to Europe in the hands of my friends, real and perſonal eſtates, far beyond what I owe in the world computed to hard money, (and equivalent to which I mean to pay every man I do owe) beſides having an attachment for near 9000l. ſterl. is equally true: and therefore how ſhamefully, cruel is this inſolent reflection of Mr. Digges! and with what indignation ought every honeſt man to deſpiſe ſuch an aſſaſſin! Welcome, however, was this ſacrifice to Mr. Lee; becauſe he knew I had expoſed to the Commiſſioners in France the impropriety of his ſending Thornton, his Secretary, to London, with other matters which may appear hereafter. But this Mr. Digges ſays, "I frequently wiſhed him to join me in ſtocks, &c." Wiſely did Dr. Franklin remark in one of his former political papers, that part of a truth is ſometimes worſe than the whole truth.—Its applicable in this caſe; for from the apparent proſpect at that time, and out of my friendſhip to him, I did offer him a concern in ſome of my ſpeculations. Such, however, was Mr. Digges's finances, that though willing to accept a ſhare, they would not permit it. My brother too! he alſo muſt come in as another victim to Mr. Lee, whoſe delight is in the carnage of characters. Who then is ſafe? If my brother and I who humbly (and unpaid for it) riſked our perſonal ſafety in giving intelligence either directly to America, or to Dr. Franklin in Paris, of the machinations of the enemies againſt the United States, are thus to be calumniated; what muſt we think of Mr. Digges? A young man pretendedly zealous in the cauſe, flees from America, and during all this bloody conflict ſhrouds himſelf in the boſom of her enemy! Why does he not return if it was only to aſſiſt in protecting his eſtate in Maryland? I believe the queſtion can be eaſily ſolved by any gentleman in that State; and as I do not wiſh to heap coals of fire on his head, "let the ſtrikes deep go weep."

That Dr. Bancroft ſhould be thus wantonly and repeatedly attack'd is no wonder, when we conſider, that his abilities as a writer, and his real ſervices to his country, are ſcarce equall'd in Europe; but Mr. Lee "can bear no rival near the Throne," and hence, as theſe ſervices and abilities entitled the Doctor to ſome public appointment abroad, it ſquared with Lee's jealouſy and ambition to mangle his reputation, in order to prevent it. Before I conclude, out of my reſpect to Mr. Jonathan Williams, jun. of Nantz, I ſubjoin an extract of his letter to me, dated December 12th, 1779. "I am obliged to you for "your kind offer about my accounts, but I have already "furniſh'd them. The award of my arbitrators * I need "hardly tell you was in my favor, and in effect gave the "lie to my accuſer (A. Lee). I have tranſmitted the "whole to Congreſs by Capt. Saunders in the laſt packet "boat."

I have now given the public a candid narration of facts, in oppoſition to the falſe inſinuations of inſidious friends, and the more dangerous motives of Mr. Lee; confiding that, the reputation I have hitherto maintained, as a merchant of ſome eminence in this city for twenty years, cannot be blaſted by the unſubſtantiated charges of the former, nor the deep rooted malice of the latter. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

JOSEPH WHARTON.

Philadelphia, March 10th, 1780.

* One of whom was Mr. Joſhua Johnſon, who is appointed by Congreſs, Auditor General of foreign accounts.

REMARKS on the CURRENCY, with a PLAN for putting the REVENUE on a laſting foundation.

BRITAIN, foiled in her attempts to conquer America by force, is now carrying on a war of finance. The field of battle is changed for the field of the budget; and the longeſt purſe aided by the beſt ſchemes for raiſing or creating a revenue, will in a great meaſure determine the point. By force ſhe cannot conquer. Her arts to cajole has been tried in vain. The laſt reſource then is finance.

Scheme after ſcheme has been propoſed in the news-papers, yet all of them have paſſed away without leaving ſo much as an impreſſion upon the mind. For my own part, I have not yet propoſed any, and that which I have now to propoſe, is different from every other which has gone before it. We appear to be in juſt the ſame ſituation with regard to finance, as we were in regard to independence, on the firſt day of January 1776, and the plan that muſt put us right, muſt be as foreign to every temporizing expedient, as independence was foreign to ſubmiſſion.

Strange as it may appear to ſome, yet I cannot but lay it down as a truth, not to be controverted, that the abilities of the United States to ſupport a war of finance, are at this very time, far ſuperior to any and every ability which Britain can exert. So far from our being conquered, we cannot even be hurt by a war of this ſort, if we will but adopt and purſue right plans; and the preſent condition we are in, naturally affords this opening.

While there remained forty millions of dollars in the Continental Treaſury, it was conſiſtent with national policy to limit the depreciation by bringing the prices of commodities to ſome ſtandard, becauſe the increaſed value would have roſe as well on the money in the Treaſury as on that which was out. But as the Treaſury is now empty the caſe is widely different; and were it practicable it would now be the moſt iniquitous ſcheme imaginable to lay a tax on the public to make them pay for what they never received. A merchant aſks 30 or 40 pounds for a gallon of rum, and a miller 90 or 100 pounds for a hundred weight of flour; the real value of the firſt is not above five or ſix ſhillings Sterling, and of the other not above twenty or twenty-five; and the price they get will more than purchaſe that quantity of Sterling money; conſequently they have all that is due to them and the public owes them nothing. Neither have they any right to expect the money ſhould be made better, and as it cannot be made better but by a tax on ſomebody elſe, therefore a tax for this purpoſe would be to rob many to enrich a few, which I am perſuaded no honeſt man deſires. There is a faith which Government is bound under to the public, not to ſee them injured, and there is likewiſe a juſtice due to the individual, that he has his right, and this makes up the line which Government has now to ſteer.

The value then of the preſent debt of America which is contained in the currency, is juſt as much property as it will purchaſe, and it is no more. The whole two hundred millions of dollars will not now purchaſe above three millions and an half of hard dollars. This ſum then and no more is the value of the ſum we owe and all that we have now to pay. How we come to be ſo nearly out of debt I ſhall now proceed to ſhow.

The depreciation, in whatever other light it may be viewed, has operated, not as an artificial, but an actual diſcharge of one hundred and ninety-ſix millions and an half, out of two hundred millions; and ſurely we ſhould not only be exceedingly unwiſe, but cruelly unjuſt to ourſelves, to pay a debt twice over. It is enough to pay once, and he who does that does honeſtly. That ſome will get rich, and others poor, is the natural revolution of things, as well in peace as war, and is not to be placed to the depreciation. I believe there are many who have been in public ſtations that have robbed the country, and ſuch wretches there will always be, but perhaps they would have robbed it a great deal more, had it not been for the depreciation, which hourly diſſolved away their ill gotten wealth. But individual caſes is not the queſtion; for if we take people generally let their rank, their employments or their principles be what they may, and examine what their profits have been for five years paſt, we ſhall find they have made no advance in property, compared with what was uſually made in the ſame number of years at any other time, or with what will be their profits the firſt five years after the war. For my own part, I have lived, and ſo have others, but I have not gained a farthing, which I am ſure I ſhould have done, had it not been for the depreciation. The depreciation then became my tax, and this has been the caſe more or leſs with every man in America. A while ago I received two thouſand three hundred dollars, and by the time I had kept it a few days, the three hundred in point of value were melted away. Where, I aſk, is it gone to? No body had robbed me, I had the ſame number as before. The anſwer I think is very eaſy. It is gone towards getting the United States out of debt, and thank God ſhe is ſo near deliverance.

Having ſtated what the remaining part of the debt is, I ſhall now compare it generally with the property which the United States have to balance againſt it. For this three million and a half of dollars, which grow leſs even while I am writing it, ſhe has all the Continental frigates, veſſels of war or others, all the cannon, artillery, arms, ammunition, and what is more, all the army and ſailors in the navy that are now enliſted. This being truly the caſe, I aſk, whether at the beginning of the war we could have raiſed ſuch an army, built and manned the ſame number of veſſels, and procured all the naval and military property we now poſſeſs, for four times the ſum we now owe; and whether we ſhould not have thought ourſelves the moſt fortunate people upon earth could the ſame things have come ready prepared to our hands for four times the price of our preſent debt. Why then do we ſtand folding our arms as if ſomething was the matter. Are we ſorry becauſe we are ſo nearly out of debt and the world freſh and fair before us. I feel a heart as chearful as the morning at the proſpect of theſe things. For what was dreaded as an evil is become our deliverance. We are this day more able than we ever were. Out of debt, all but the laſt chalk; and thank God, out of danger.

I have often thought it would have been good policy to have emitted the money on a depreciating ſcale at firſt, ſo that juſt as much ſhould have gone out of uſe one year as would make room for a new emiſſion ſufficient for the expence of that year, and ſo on. For inſtance, ſuppoſe the legal value of a dollar the *firſt* year had been 7/6, the next year 7/ the next 6/6. In this caſe, when the whole ſum ſufficient for the calls of the country had been emitted, a large part would have diſappeared every year, which future emiſſions would have ſupplied, and all taxation would have been needleſs. Nobody would have hoarded the money, but kept it moving as faſt as poſſible. But the depreciation, unintended, have done the buſineſs much more effectually, for we have by an unanimous concurrence, ſtruck off very nearly eighteen pence each year for five years running, from every dollar in circulation. It ſeemed to be the ambition of the country who ſhould pay moſt and faſteſt. The monopolizers paid in this way as if the Devil was in them, and as it was a pity to diſturb them, I have never mentioned a word about the currency for above theſe ſeven months paſt. I ſaw it would land us on a fortunate coaſt, and was perfectly eaſy about the matter, for when an evil produces an advantage it redreſſes itſelf.

It is now the intereſt of the States, to take the currency up juſt at the point it ſtands, and give to every man a ſecurity on the funds of the State he lives in, for the real value of the ſum he holds. The exact point of depreciation is the juſt point. For if you redeem it at 50, when it is really 60, 70 or ſo on, you materially injure thoſe who have debts to pay; and if you make it higher than it is, you, on the other hand, injure thoſe who have cash to receive.

Before I proceed to the plan, I ſhall remark: That the preſent currency has no funds to ſupport it. It reſts on nothing ſubſtantial, and the only way to give permanent value to what appears now to be its worth, is for each State to ingraft its quota on its own funds. The ſecurity of each State to its own inhabitants is far beyond any other ſecurity that can be given, but as each State can likewiſe provide funds to ſink or redeem it when and how they pleaſe, each inhabitant feels himſelf at home in his own State, and knows who to look to. I would therefore prefer one dollar funded at the real value of 7/6 in the State I live in, to 90 of the preſent dollars, worth only one penny each, and which are hourly diminiſhing becauſe there are yet no funds provided. And when the currency throughout the ſeveral States ſhall become funded, there will be an end of the jargon of 50 for 60 and 80 for one, and ſo many prices for this, and ſo many prices for that, and ſterling value will become the rule of trade.

PLAN for putting the REVENUE of the ſeveral States and of the United States on a laſting foundation.

I make the calculation for this State, as it will more clearly ſhew the matter.

Suppoſe the quantity of dollars in this State be thirty millions, which at ſixty for one, gives five hundred thouſand dollars, of the real value of 7/6 each.

Strike in State bills, five hundred thouſand dollars, and provide a fund for exchanging them for gold and ſilver, and take all the preſent bills up at ſixty for one, deducting therefrom as much as each man's taxes ſhall amount to at the time of ſuch exchange. Let every thing be bought and ſold at ſterling prices, and have totally done with the Continental currency thro' all the States.

But this five hundred thouſand dollars, thus emitted, will not be a ſufficient quantity as a medium for commerce. Pennſylvania requires in its preſent ſtate at leaſt a currency equal to one million and an half of ſterling dollars, and in time of full trade ſhe would require two millions and an half; becauſe 30/. ſterling per head is but a very moderate quantity as a medium.

From this it appears, that over and above the quantity of money to be iſſued for the redemption of the Continental Currency, there will be a vacancy of one million dollars. Now it fortunately happens that this vacancy is the very opening we ought to lay hold of. The daily and preſſing demand for money which every man in trade experiences, points out the neceſſity of a new ſupply. There is not money enough by two thirds to circulate trade briſkly, and, until ſomething be done, matters muſt ſtand ſtill.

But as it is good policy to keep the quantity below the mark, I would propoſe to iſſue only five hundred thouſand dollars this year: And as this emiſſion cannot get into trade, but by being inſtantly laid out, I would immediately apply it towards purchaſing the ſupplies; and which I preſume, with ſome ſmall addition from the taxes, will be ſufficient for the purpoſe of this year.

There will then be four hundred thouſand dollars to ſtrike, to compleat the ſum of one million and an half which may be ſtruck next year, or part next year and part the year after, which with the taxes that will be collected in each year, will render the expences of the war eaſy gone through for three years, ſhould Britain be ſo mad to continue it ſo long.

I have now gone through ſo much of the ſyſtem as provides for the States ſeverally, to enable them to furniſh their quota of the ſupplies in kind to the United States. But as Congreſs will require a medium that will circulate with equal convenience in all the States, I further propoſe that a part of the taxes in each State be collected in gold and ſilver. It is frivolous to ſay this cannot be done, becauſe the great number of hard money, bargains daily made, ſhows that it can be done. And as the collecting it in taxes does not carry it out of the country, nor in the leſſen the quantity, but only awakens the hidden hoards and bring them into general circulation, the tax will become a public benefit as well as a ſupport to government. It is only in drops that we want to pick it up, and therefore I propoſe,

That every perſon deeming himſelf a merchant, and trading to foreign parts, ſhall pay 20 or 25 per cent. the taxes to be levied on him, in gold or ſilver, and the remainder in Bills of this Commonwealth. And that one ſhilling ſterl. for the term of ſeven years be levied on every hundred acres of land poſſeſſed by freeholders of the Commonwealth and eighteen pence ſterl. on every hundred acres poſſeſſed by perſons who have not taken the oath of allegiance.

I now come to the laſt point, namely, that of redeeming the Bills of Credit to be emitted by this State, in gold and ſilver, at the rate of one for one.

At the expiration of the war the neceſſity of remitting hard money to Congreſs, will ceaſe, and a diminution of expences will enſue. The hard money tax may then be applied towards taking up theſe Bills, and if any thing further is wanted, a ſale of land for hard money may be made.

The ſyſtem here propoſed, is truly on a national ſcale, yet it will meet with oppoſition from ſeveral ſorts of people. The monopolizer of whatever article he deals in, who has a vaſt quantity of this money by him, and finds himſelf able to trump his neighbours out,

Best possible image.

was a distant prospect of having a large sum left at last, in his hands, of considerable value, when the pockets of every body else is drained, will be inclined to object against it. But such men ought to see, that the distant hope they trust to, will really let them down to nothing, unless each State take the matter up, and make it of some value, and likewise, that to make the money of more value to them, than the goods which the public, or any individual procured for it, would be one of the highest acts of injustice.

It will be opposed by British emissaries, if any such we have, for if Britain can persuade us under a false colouring, that it is our duty to pay our debts twice over, while she has not honesty enough to pay them once, she will gain a great advantage over us in point of finance.

It will likewise be opposed by people who may not fully understand it, and have not given their attention to matters of finance, but these, if they wish only for what is best, will not give their opinion too soon. I have not time now to make remarks on Loan-Office Certificates, but shall defer that subject to another opportunity.

A FRIEND IN TIME OF NEED.

To the PRINTER of the PENNSLYVANIA PACKET,

SIR,

I HAVE the highest veneration for the authority of the CONGRESS. But I fear the exigences of our country in the beginning of the present controversy, led us to acquiesce in the exercise of a power in that body which belonged only to an organised legislature.—I mean the POWER of EMITTING and FUNDING money.—It is to this, more than to all the artifices of fraud and disaffection, that we are to trace the DEPRECIATION of the Continental money.

My reasons for this opinion are as follow.

1. A vote for emitting, or funding any sum of money, should always be accompanied with ways and means to sink the money emitted or borrowed.—But the Congress having no legislative power over any State can only *recommend* taxes for that purpose. They have no power to raise them themselves.

2. The management of wars, treaties, the post-office and trade, are such extensive and complicated objects, that they alone are sufficient to employ the time of the Congress, without the business of finance, which is more complicated and tedious than all the rest taken together.

3. The Continent is too extensive, and its trade, manners, opinions and governments, are too various to be directed by one system of finance.

4. A Continental Treasury can never be subjected to economy or controul.

Instead therefore, of lodging the power of emitting or funding money in the Congress, let each State be called upon to furnish her proportion of troops and ships in the time of war, to be paid by emissions, loans or taxes, as each State shall think proper. Let the government of these troops and ships be committed wholly to the Congress, and let the Congress still retain the power of appointing all such General Officers, whose circle of duties comprehends the whole of an army or navy.

The advantages of this system are as follows:

1. Taxation and the expences of war, would always go hand in hand, under the weight and sanction of LAW.

2. Funds would be more easily procured by single States, than by a Congress. There is no individual so inconsiderable, whose influence would not extend so far as to obtain justice from a State of which he was a citizen; but the influence of an individual, and even of a whole state is lost in the ocean of Continental power.

3. The expences of a war would be contracted. Culprits of all kinds would be amenable to the municipal laws of the State they belonged to, and more suitable persons would be employed in every department, than can be fixed upon by a representation of the whole Continent, not more than 1-13th of whom, are for the most part, acquainted with the characters of the men for whom they are obliged to vote.

4. Political knowledge would be more discriminated by this mode of raising money and carrying on a war, especially that part of it which relates to finance.

This innovation in our system of government would be so far from detracting from the respect that is due, and I hope ever will be paid to the august Assembly of the States, that it will immediately deliver them from a business in which *alone* they have met with the disapprobation of their Constituents.

A question naturally occurs here, and that is, what shall be done with the money that has been emitted and funded by the Congress.——To this I answer: Let each State take its proportion of both, together with its own State debt, and let each State sink them in that way that is most convenient, and agreeable to its citizens. Let the money that has been funded be paid off both principal and interest in gold and silver at the rate at which it was lent, and let the money that is in circulation be redeemed gradually by taxes, or bought in with gold and silver or *new notes* at the exchange at which it circulates.

The money necessary for the support of foreign Ministers, expresses by sea and land, and other Continental charges of a like nature might be derived from the post-office, to which each State should from the necessity of the thing, and for its own convenience submit, after having first acknowledged its obedience with the formality of a law.

A HINT.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN COUNCIL, Friday, March 10th, 1780.

WHEREAS there are sundry estates held by persons who have joined the enemy, to which they were entitled by marriage and otherwise, which interests being less than freehold, and hitherto having proved burthensome rather than profitable to the State, ought to be sold without delay.

Resolved therefore, That the Agents for confiscated estates do proceed to the sale of all estates held by attainted persons less than fee simple, any former resolution of this Board to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Extract from the Minutes,

TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1780.

THE Judges of the Supreme Court will sit at the State-House in this city on Monday the third day of April next, to hear claims against the estates of persons attainted of Treason, when such claims as are not prosecuted will be dismissed.

PROCLAMATION,

IT having pleased the righteous Governor of the World, for the punishment of our manifold offences, to permit the Sword of War still to harrass our Country, it becomes us to endeavour, by humbling ourselves before Him, and turning from every evil way, to avert His anger and obtain his favour and blessing: It is therefore hereby recommended to the several States,

That WEDNESDAY the twenty-sixth day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER, that we may with one heart and one voice implore the Sovereign Lord of Heaven and earth to remember mercy in his judgments;—to make us sincerely penitent for our transgressions;—to prepare us for deliverance, and to remove the evils with which he hath been pleased to visit us;—to banish vice and irreligion from among us, and establish virtue and piety by his divine grace;—to bless all public Councils throughout the United States, giving them wisdom, firmness and unanimity, and directing them to the best measures for the public good;—*to bless the Magistrates and people of every rank, and animate and unite the hearts of all to promote the interest of their Country*;—to bless the public defence, inspiring all Commanders and Soldiers with magnanimity and perseverance, and giving vigour and success to the military operations by sea and land;—to bless the illustrious Sovereign, and the nation in alliance with these States, and all who interest themselves in the support of our rights and liberties;—to make that alliance of perpetual and extensive usefulness to those immediately concerned, and mankind in general; to grant fruitful seasons, and to bless our industry, trade and manufactures;—to bless all schools and seminaries of learning, and every means of instruction and education;—to cause wars to cease, and to establish peace among the nations.

And it is further recommended, That servile labour and recreations be forbidden on the said day.

DONE in CONGRESS the eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty, and in the fourth year of our Independence.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, President.

Attest.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, March 7, 1780.

The Bill entitled, "An Act for the support of Government and the administration of Justice," was read a second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT for the support of Government and the administration of Justice.

WHEREAS those, who dedicate their time and abilities to the service of the public, ought to receive a reasonable compensation and retribution for the same; and the maintaining the principal Magistrates and Officers of the State in an honorable manner, adds to the reputation an lustre thereof, and will be an incitement to others to merit these high trusts. AND WHEREAS such of these officers, as dwell in the city of Philadelphia, for the ease and advantage of the people, are now subjected to greater expences than in any other part of the United States, occasioned by the residence of Congress, the Officers of their different Boards, and of the Minister and Officers of his Most Christian Majesty therein, and the great resort of people there, in consequence thereof, which is likely to encrease. AND WHEREAS the pure administration of justice, as it regards personal security and private property, is of the utmost consequence to the immediate and private happiness of individuals; and those who hold seats in the highest Courts of Judicature, ought to be free, not only from all corruption and influence, but from every temptation, and rendered entirely independent, as well with respect to their salaries as their commissions, towards the attaining of which, the Constitution of this Commonwealth requires that the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court should be fixed.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the following annual salaries shall be allowed to the several officers of State herein after mentioned, to commence on the fifteenth day of April next, and to continue for the space and term of seven years, and until the same shall be afterwards altered by the legislature, to be paid to them severally on their receipts, or on their draughts quarterly on the Treasurer of this State; that is to say, to

The President of the Supreme Executive Council, or Commander in Chief of the forces of the State, Two thousand pounds.

The Vice President, Six hundred pounds.

The Chief Justice, Twelve hundred pounds.

The Second Justice of the Supreme Court, Seven hundred pounds.

The Third Justice, Six hundred pounds.

The Attorney General, Two hundred pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several salaries before mentioned, shall be estimated and paid to the respective officers aforesaid, in the same manner and at the same rate, as is prescribed by an Act, intitled, "An Act for the better support of certain Officers of this State, and ascertaining the specific fines and penalties which they may incur by neglect of duty;" passed the twenty-seventh day of November last.

TO BE SOLD,

AN ELEGANT MAP of

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

From an actual survey. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A FISHING SEINE.

Enquire of SAMUEL YOUNG.

LOTTERY-OFFICE, March 2, 1780.

THE Managers of the Lottery of the United States acquaint the Public, That the drawing of the Third Class began yesterday, agreeable to resolve of Congress, and will continue from day to day until finished.

Tickets may be had, for a few days, at the Lottery-Office only, from Nine o'clock till Twelve in the morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

STATE OF THE LOTTERY, March 14th.

PRIZES DRAWN.

1 of 10000 dollars.
8 of 1000
19 of 500
472 of 40

REMAIN in the WHEEL.

1 of 30,000 dollars.
1 of 20,000
1 of 15,000
1 of 10,000
10 of 5000
192 of 1000
981 of 500
19,528 of 40

PAUL FOOKS, Check Clerk.

N. B. The Adventurers may be informed of the fate of their Tickets by applying to the Check Clerk, morning and evening at the Lottery-Office.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

THE Subscribers being appointed Trustees, By the General Assembly of this State, for taking care of the State-Island, formerly known by the name of the Province-Island, situate on the west side of Schuylkill, near the mouth thereof, containing about three hundred and forty-seven acres of meadow, Give Notice to all who may desire to rent the same, that they will receive proposals written and directed to them, or any of them, until the 28th instant, when they will be ready to lease the same for a term not exceeding seven years, to the person making the most advantageous offer therefor.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE BRYAN,
ROBERT KNOX.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

ALL persons who have any demands against me as Deputy Quarter-Master General, and have not brought in their accounts, are earnestly requested to do it immediately, that they may have certificates given and their accounts settled: Those who neglect this notice, and do not bring in their accounts before the first of April next, will be excluded from the first payment I am enabled to make.

JOHN MITCHELL, D. Q. M. G.

TO BE LET,

SUNDRY Lots of Ground for pasture, adjoining the South street of this city. Also some Meadow Ground. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Subscriber's in Front street, between Race and Vine-streets, Philadelphia,

AN excellent new Chaise with harness compleat, a very good second hand Windsor Chair with good harness, and a Kitterene Sulkey with harness.

JACOB MENG.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN, about twenty three years of age: He is an excellent house servant, and can shave and dress hair. For terms enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

PHILIP WILSON,

IS removed to a corner house in South and Water or Penn streets; and having imported Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Congo Tea and Salt, will sell on the best terms. He has also for sale, Bohea and Green Teas.

RAN AWAY from said WILSON, on Friday last, a Negro man named BEN, lame in the left leg and foot, (having been shot in the back sinews) wags his body and walks mostly on his toes from the weakness of his heel; he is about twenty-six years of age, about five feet two inches high, broad and strong made: He had on a blue coatee, the lapells and button-holes bound with blue tape, cloth coloured breeches and grey stockings. A reward of EIGHT DOLLARS, and charges of taking him up, shall be paid.

TO BE LET,

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, with three rooms on each floor, a kitchen, and cellar under the whole house, a well of exceeding good water near the kitchen, good stabling that will hold eight or ten horses, and about eleven acres of cleared land. The house stands in an exceeding good place for any public business, being situated on the Durham road, in Plumstead township, Bucks county, leading from Newtown to Bethlehem and Easton. Possession may be taken the first of April. Enquire of JOSEPH CAUFFMAN, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, or Capt. WILLIAM M'CALLA, Inn-keeper, in Plumstead township, Bucks county.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on Wednesday the 8th instant, (March) out of the house of the subscriber, living in Water-street, a few doors below the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, one silver Cream Pot marked I H. maker G D. four silver Tea Spoons marked as above, and two Table Spoons marked I I H, maker I M. All silver-smiths and others to whom the same may be offered for sale are requested to secure them; and by applying to the subscriber the above reward will be paid for the whole of them, or in proportion for any part, by

JOHN HALL.

Best possible image

Philadelphia, March 6, 1780.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED laſt week, from the ſubſcriber in Third ſtreet, near St. Paul's Church, a ſmall black COW, with a brown back, about 3 years old, the near ear half cropped, and the other wholly cropped. Whoever brings her home, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JOHN EWING.

To be SOLD very cheap,

A VERY large bay HORSE, five years old, juſt broke to the ſadole; he is ſound, and if properly taken care of will be extremely valuable; the price only Five Thouſand Dollars. No perſon need apply who will not give the money. To be ſeen at the Continental Stables in this city. Enquire for the owner of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO tracts of LAND, lying contiguous to each other, containing five thouſand acres each, on the main branch of Delaware River, in the State of New-York. The ſoil is good and well watered, and the river navigable for flats in the ſpring and fall to Philadelphia. Continental Money or Loan-Office Certificates will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ELIZABETH KEATES, deceaſed, on bond, note or book debt, are hereby deſired to make payment on or before the 12th of April, to prevent further trouble: And all perſons having any demands on or againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly proved, to the ſubſcriber, at Mr. Bernard's in Third-ſtreet, near the Dock.

MICHAEL LEONARD, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1780.

To be SOLD Immediately,

For CASH only,

ALL the SHOP GOODS belonging to the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite Elfrith's Alley; ſuch as black modes, white and blue Perſians, chintzes, callicoes, cambricks, lawns, ribbonds, ſewing ſilk and thread, ſtiff wire, linens, baizes, ſerges, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, thread and worſted hoſe, ſtuff ſhoes, corded dimity, oznabrugs, pins, needles, green tea, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Alſo will be ſold at Public Auction, on Monday the ſixth inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE of the ſaid ſubſcriber, at his dwelling-houſe aforeſaid, ſuch as mahogany and walnut tables and chairs, high drawers, beds, bedding and bedſteads, bed and window curtains, looking glaſſes, pictures, a caſe of ſilver handled knives and forks, China and Queen's ware, an open ſtove, ſhovels and tongs, &c. &c.

PATRICK BROWN.

Head of Elk, Feb. 26, 1780.

To be SOLD by Private Sale,

And entered on the firſt of April next,

A MESSUAGE, or HOUSE and LOT, moſt commodiouſly ſituated for a ſtore, tavern, or any kind of public buſineſs; facing the main ſtreet, with a front of 160 feet, and running back 225 feet. The houſe is an elegant large two-ſtory brick houſe, finiſhed in every particular in a workman-like manner, a neat modillon cornice, a cellar under the whole houſe, two rooms, large entry, with an eaſy ſtair-caſe on the firſt floor, three rooms on the ſecond, &c. a kitchen back adjoining the houſe 18 by 16 feet, with a ſtore-houſe at one end of the dwelling-houſe, a ſmoak-houſe, ſtable and chaiſe-houſe, &c. alſo a well of water at the door, a large garden paled off the front end of the lot, the back part is a convenient graſs lot: There are alſo a great variety of fruit trees on ſaid premiſes. For further particulars enquire of Mr. LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

ABRAHAM MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, February 29.

One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS a certain CORNELIUS CROWLEY was taken by the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, upon an action of debt, and by the aſſiſtance of a number of villains made his eſcape. Said Cornelius Crowley is about five feet ſix inches high, a little pock-marked, has ſhort yellow hair, wears a ſhort red waiſtcoat and coat with yellow lining, black velvet breeches and ſometimes long canvas trowſers over them, and a hair cap. He is a ſeaman, and entered on board the brig Lady Gates, Capt. Stewart commander. It is hoped every perſon will take pains to apprehend ſo dangerous a fellow, and whoever ſecures him ſo that he may be had again ſhall receive the above reward, by applying to WILLIAM DUDLEY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to take him away.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN who writes a good hand, and underſtands book-keeping and accounts, alſo arithmetic and algebra, and all the neceſſary branches of the mathematics. He would be glad to ſerve in a Merchant's employ, or any of the Continental departments: Likewiſe would treat with any Gentleman as a Teacher in the above arts and ſciences. He can procure a good recommendation. Enquire of the Printer; or a few lines directed to J. M. at the Coneſtogo Waggon in Market-ſtreet, will be duly attended to.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale, a quantity of the beſt DRUMS wholeſale and retail, where maſters of veſſels and others may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms, by Jacob Martin in Third-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, or by Capt. Henderſon at the corner of Front and Walnut-ſtreets; or by the ſubſcriber in Germantown, near Mr. John Bringhoughts.

HENRY FRALEY.

Wilmington, February 26, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN and his WIFE, with a Child about 15 months old. The Man is an excellent Farmer, and being uſed to horſes, would ſuit well for an hoſtler, or to drive a team. The Woman is a good kitchen Wench; both are young, healthy and likely. They are by agreement, to have their freedom in November 1794, but their Child, and the Children they may have during their ſervitude, are to be ſlaves for life. For terms enquire of the Printer, or of the ſubſcriber in Wilmington, where the Negroes may be ſeen.

DANIEL J. ADAMS.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE, BARN and STABLE, with two pumps of good water, a large garden and one acre of graſs land near Spring Garden. Enquire of WILLIAM SHIPLEY in Race-ſtreet.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A NEGROE BOY of good temper, about 12 or 14 years of age. Any perſon having ſuch a one, may hear of a good place by applying to the Printer.

GENTEEL LODGINGS and BOARDING for Gentlemen, may be had in Market-ſtreet, near the Market. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT SULKEY,

Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL LOT of MEDICINES, conſiſting of Cream of Tartar, Spaniſh Flies, Glauber Salts, Tartar Emetic, Camphor, Jallap, and Rhubarb. Enquire of the Printer.

A CREDITABLE WOMAN, with a good breaſt of milk, that can be well recommended, wants to take a child to nurſe into her own houſe. None other than a reputable family need apply. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

For any currency that paſſes in the United States of America, and may be entered on immediately,

THAT elegant Farm called RURAL FELICITY, belonging to the ſubſcriber, ſituate in Reading townſhip, in the county of York and State of Pennſylvania, on the banks of Great Conewagoe Creek; on which is a large two ſtory houſe with three rooms on a floor, the lower ſtory ceiled, with an excellent cellar underneath, a ſpring that never fails within two rods of the door, and another within ſix, a barn about ſixty feet long and thirty feet wide, with ſtables ſufficient to hold forty head of cattle, an out-houſe for an overſeer or Negro quarter, a waggon houſe, hog-houſe, hen-houſe, &c. an excellent garden paled in, a new apple mill and cyder preſs, two good bearing orchards of the beſt fruit, a variety of excellent peach, pear, and cherry-trees, about twenty-five acres of good clover and timoth meadow made with a ſtream of water running through it, and ten acres more may be eaſily made; the fields are covered with clover and blue graſs, and may be mowed, they produce the beſt of grain, hemp and flax; the timber walnut, hickory, oak and poplar; the whole lately put in repair, and under good fence; a mill within a ſhort mile, and the grain raiſed on the place is carried to it in a boat kept for that purpoſe: The creek runs along the meadow before the door; the houſe ſtands on a beautiful eminence, and commands an extenſive proſpect over the whole farm, and of the creek three quarters of a mile, which is large, and in the ſeaſon abounds with fiſh of various kinds, and great plenty of ducks harbour in it: The great road leading from Carliſle to Baltimore runs within ſixty rods of the front of the houſe. There is a very elegant mill-ſeat on the premiſes, ſtone lying ready to build a dam at the ſpot, and not more than ſix rods of a head or tale race to dig. Upon the whole it may be juſtly ſaid, that few places in America can boaſt ſo many advantages, as it lies in a healthful and pleaſant part of the country, in an agreeable neighbourhood, contiguous to mills of almoſt every kind, forges and furnaces, an Engliſh epiſcopal church, two Lutheran churches, three Engliſh Preſbyterian meeting-houſes, two Calviniſt meeting-houſes, a low Dutch church, a Quaker meeting-houſe, a Dunker meeting-houſe, and a Roman chapel, within the circumference of eight miles: It alſo lies within one mile of the town of Berlin, two of Abbet's town, eight of Hunter's town, eight of M'Calliſter's town, twenty-five of Carliſle, eight of Dover town, and twelve of York town. The above will ſuit either a gentleman for a country ſeat, a farmer or grazier. A good title will be made, and the purchaſer may be ſupplied with ſtock ſufficient, farming utenſils, implements of huſbandry, and a conſiderable quantity of lime on the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber at Abbet's town.

JOHN CLARK, Junior.

P. S. Thoſe inclinable to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply, before the ſeaſon for farming is too far advanced.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE commodious POT-HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia. The Kiln is uncommonly large, and the Houſe erected on a corner lot, one hundred feet deep on one ſtreet and fifty feet in width on another. For terms enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1780.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the late Barrack-Maſter General's department, are requeſted to exhibit their claims by the fifteenth of March next, in order that their accounts may be adjuſted and paid as ſoon as I am enabled: Thoſe that do not apply for ſettlement within the time limited above will blame themſelves for their own neglect, as it is expected on that day all the accounts of that department will be cloſed. Attendance will be given daily at my Office in Second-ſtreet, from Eight to Twelve o'clock, A. M.

I. MELCHER, late B. M. G.

N. B. As ſoon as caſh is received to pay off the arrears, ſuch as are intereſted ſhall receive the earlieſt intelligence thereof. I. M.

Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,
Northumberland County, ſſ.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Alexander Bartram, late Merchant and Trader, and David Shakeſpear, both late of the city of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid Alexander Bartram and David Shakeſpear, conſiſting of the following tracts of land, viz. One tract of land ſituate in Wyoming townſhip, Northumberland county, adjoining lands of John Solomon and Peter Mechech, containing ſix hundred acres: One tract of land ſituate in Mehoning townſhip, containing one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining Col. William Cook: One other tract of land ſituate near the weſt branch of Suſquehanna, and about two miles from Northumberland town, containing one hundred and fifty acres: Late the property of Alexander Bartram aforeſaid. Alſo one other tract of land, whereon is a ſmall improvement, ſituate in Auguſta townſhip, about four miles from Sunbury town, containing ſix hundred acres with the uſual allowance: Late the property of David Shakeſpear aforeſaid. All which will be ſold by public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe at Sunbury, on the fifteenth day of March next. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, to wit. one fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents, do alſo purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Alexander Bartram and David Shakeſpear, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

THOMAS HEWITT,
JOHN KELLY.

January 10th, 1780.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the ſubſcriber has been ſolicited and encouraged by ſeveral of the Truſtees of the Academy of Newark and others, He intends opening a SCHOOL in Newark, on Tueſday the 4th of April next, for the inſtruction of Youth in the Latin and Greek Languages. Nothing need be ſaid to recommend the healthy ſituation of the place, as it is well known by experience. An Engliſh School is kept contiguous to the Academy, where Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and ſeveral branches of Mathematics, are taught with care. Parents and Guardians may be aſſured that the ſtricteſt attention will be paid, not only to the education, but likewiſe to the morals of the youth, by

Their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM THOMSON.

Newark, Feb. 18, 1780.

N. B. Boarding may be had on the former moderate terms.

TO BE SOLD,

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the ſubſcriber, are deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be ſettled; and all perſons who are indebted to him either by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

To be SOLD, half a ſhare of the Miſſiſippi Lands, to the amount of 800,000 or 1000,000 acres, of an extraordinary ſoil, laying on the river; either by quarter or half ſhares, or by a company. Apply to the ſubſcriber, in Grey's Alley, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, or at his ſtore between the Old and New Ferry-houſes, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

LEVI MARKS.

TO BE LET,

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, two rooms on a floor, a ſtable and chair houſe, a hay-loft, a large garden, a pump and well of good water before the kitchen door.

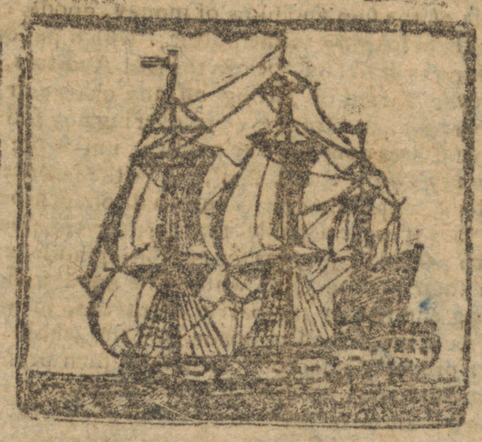
Alſo to be let, two Brick Houſes behind the three-ſtory houſe, two ſtory and garrets, the cellars paved, and kitchen in the cellars, and gardens alſo to each houſe; ſituated at the entrance of Paſſyunk road, below the new Play-Houſe. For particulars enquire of ROBERT HARDIE, on the premiſes.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image

THE

Pennsylvania Packet



OR THE

GENERAL ADVERTISE

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

THE Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees, by the General Aſſembly of this State, for taking care of the State-Iſland, formerly known by the name of the Province-Iſland, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, near the mouth thereof, containing about three hundred and forty-ſeven acres of meadow, Give Notice to all who may deſire to rent the ſame, that they will receive propoſals written and directed to them, or any of them, until the 28th inſtant, when they will be ready to leaſe the ſame for a term not exceeding ſeven years, to the perſon making the moſt advantageous offer therefor.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE BRYAN,
ROBERT KNOX.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt me as Deputy Quarter-Maſter General, and have not brought in their accounts, are earneſtly requeſted to do it immediately, that they may have certificates given and their accounts ſettled: Thoſe who neglect this notice, and do not bring in their accounts before the firſt of April next, will be excluded from the firſt payment I am enabled to make.

JOHN MITCHELL, D.Q.M.G.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open on the night of the fourth inſtant (March) the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in White, marſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, by two men; one a middle ſized, thick ſet, dark complexioned perſon, wore his own black hair, and had on a brown turtout coat: The other of a middle ſtature, ſlim built, had a freſh ſcar on his head which was bound up with a handkerchief, and wore a blue coat: They both appeared to be Iriſhmen. They ſtole and took with them the following articles, viz. one ſilver watch, maker's name William Cripple, London, it is of the large ſize, and ſome of the inſide works are ſilver; ſix Spaniſh dollars, two hundred and fifty dollars in Continental currency, one pair large plain ſilver ſhoe-buckles, ſeveral ſilver teaſpoons, one pair ſilver ſleeve buttons, a leather pocket-book with a number of receipts therein, a pair of new calf-ſkin ſhoes, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, a pair of knit worſted breeches almoſt new, a new Engliſh-made caſtor hat, ſeven good white linen ſhirts and ſhifts, the ſhirts had thread worked buttons at the wriſts, one pair new woolen ſtockings mixed red and blue, and ſeveral other pairs of different ſorts, ſeveral pairs of ſheets and pillow-caſes, ſundry handkerchiefs, diaper table-cloths, napkins, &c. Whoever apprehends the ſaid robbers and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get his property again, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for any part of the goods recovered, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH SHOEMAKER, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber in Whitemarſh aforeſaid.

JOHN JONES.

For SALE, (Wholeſale and Retail) by

JOSEPH PALMER,

At the ſtore lately occupied by Mrs. Thomas Clifford and Sons, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

OLD Madeira Wine,
Old Spirit,
Weſt-India Rum,
Loaf, Clayed and Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee,
Tea,
Chocolate,
Indigo,
Spices, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT CHARIOT.

To be be ſeen at WILLIAM SOWERSBY's Livery Stables in Cheſnut-ſtreet, the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

A COUNTRY SEAT near the Falls of Schuylkill, containing twenty-two acres of land, eight of which are watered meadow. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE convenient Dwelling houſe and Store, ſituate the corner of South and Front-ſtreets, formerly occupied by John Hart. Enquire of JONATHAN MEREDITH, in Third-ſtreet,

Wanted to Hire, a WOMAN who underſtand a dairy and country buſineſs. Such a one, well recommended, may have good wages. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD,

A FISHING SEINE.

Enquire of SAMUEL YOUNG.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on Monday laſt, from the ſubſcriber, a negroe man called JIM, about twenty years of age, a ſhort ſet fellow, about five feet five inches high, waddles in his walk, being much parrot-toed, he has a ſower down look, ſpeaks very bad Engliſh, he is much cut in his face according to the negro cuſtom; had on light coloured cloaths, and took with him ſundry cloaths unknown; it is ſuppoſed is gone, or a lurking in ſome of the veſſels bound to ſea. All Maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to carry him off at their peril. Whoever takes up ſaid negroe, brings him to the owner, or ſecures him in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

Philadelphia March the 11th, 1780.

THOMAS IRWIN.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Or exchanged for milk Cows and Calves, in the town of Northumberland,

A LOT and TENEMENT. The Lot contains ſixty feet in front and two hundred and forty feet in depth. A good deed will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

WAS TAKEN UP,

In the River Delaware,

TWO RAFTS of PINE BOARDS. The owner proving property and paying charges may have them again, by applying to THOMAS YOUNG, in Chriſtian-ſtreet, Southwark.

N. B. If the owner does not apply by the firſt of April they will be ſold for the charges.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on by the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION ſituate in Weſt-Fallowfield Townſhip, Cheſter County, containing three hundred acres, about one half cleared, the remainder well timbered; alſo a good log dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſpring-houſe with an excellent ſpring of water, a good bearing orchard, about eight acres of good watered meadow made and more may be meade; tho whole in tolerable repair. For further particulars and terms of ſale enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JAMES DUNN.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1780.

THE Judges of the Supreme Court will ſit at the State-Houſe in this city on Monday the third day of April next, to hear claims againſt the eſtates of perſons attainted of Treaſon, when ſuch claims as are not proſecuted will be diſmiſſed.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1780.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED laſt week, from the ſubſcriber in Third ſtreet, near St. Paul's Church, a ſmall black COW, with a brown back, about 3 years old, the near ear half cropped, and the other wholly cropped. Whoever brings her home, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JOHN EWING.

To be SOLD very cheap,

A VERY large bay HORSE, five years old, juſt broke to the ſaddle; he is ſound, and if properly taken care of will be extremely valuable; the price only Five Thouſand Dollars. No perſon need apply who will not give the money. To be ſeen at the Continental Stables in this city. Enquire for the owner of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO tracts of LAND, lying contiguous to each other, containing five thouſand acres each, on the main branch of Delaware River, in the State of New-York. The ſoil is good and well watered, and the river navigable for flats in the ſpring and fall to Philadelphia. Continental Money or Loan-Office Certificates will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED Immediately,

A COMPLEAT GARDENER, to ſerve at a ſeat about eighteen miles from the city. Such a perſon, well recommended, may have the higheſt wages by applying to the Printer.

PHILADELPHI

An ACT to compel the ſettlement of th Accounts.

WHEREAS in the courſe of the preſe between the inhabitants of the United Sta merica and Great-Britain, very large and great tures and advances of public money have been m good people of Pennſylvania, in the common cau WHEREAS many of the perſons to whom ſuc ces of money have been made, regardleſs of lic welfare, as well as of their own credit an ter, have refuſed or neglected, and do ſtill neglect to exhibit their accounts and vouchers ſettle their accounts notwithſtanding the op which has been given, and the repeated calls w been made upon ſuch defaulters by the Auditor ed and authorized in, by an Act of Aſſembly of t monwealth, intituled, "An Act for ſettling the of the late Committee and Council of Safety on the ſecond day of September, which was in of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred an eight; and a Supplement to the ſaid Act, paſſ fifth day of December following; and a further ment to the ſaid Act paſſed on the thirty-fir March laſt, whereby the ſaid Auditors were al rized to audit, adjuſt and ſettle the accounts o Navy-Board and Board of War of this State, other accounts as may be intimately connected ſame.

AND WHEREAS divers of the ſaid who ought to have attended upon, and accounte Committees of Account, of the Aſſemblies of monwealth, or one of the ſaid Committees, th perſons have been frequently called on by the C of Accounts for the time being, to appear be Committee, and to exhibit their accounts and in order that their ſeveral accounts might be adj ſettled, have refuſed or neglected to appear befo Committee, or to exhibit their accounts and vouc have their ſeveral accounts ſettled as aforeſaid WHEREAS it is highly neceſſary as well for ing and ſettling the account of the expenditures aforeſaid by Pennſylvania, before the revolu ſince, at the requeſt and for the account of the ble Congreſs of the United States of America, counts of the ſpecial exertions of Pennſylvania in mon cauſe, in order to ſatisfy the good people of t of the proper and juſt application of the public and of the neceſſity of ſubmitting to the heavy ta have been layed upon them: In order therefor pel the defaulters aforeſaid and every of them, thers to whom the public monies of Pennſyl have been advanced, either before the revolutio or who may be otherwiſe poſſeſſed thereof, and w to account for the ſame, to appear before the appointed or to be appointed by or in purſuan Act, to attend the ſaid Auditors and produce counts and vouchers, and ſettle their ſaid accou pay over to the Treaſurer of this State, the ballan may be reſpectively due to the Commonwealth defaulters.

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by t ſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth ſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the of the ſame, That Joſeph Dean, John Purviance muel Miles, of the city and county of Philadel quires, are hereby appointed Auditors, with full collect, audit, liquidate, adjuſt and ſettle the a the late Committee of Safety, and of the Counci of Pennſylvania, who ceaſed to act in the month which was in the year of our Lord, One thouſ hundred and ſeventy-ſeven, and all others whic have been ſettled before the Auditors appointe in purſuance of the Acts aforeſaid, and have no finally ſettled and adjuſted, and the accounts of ſuc ers as aforeſaid, who were accountable before mittee of Accounts, of any former Houſe of and the accounts of all ſuch perſons, who have may be intruſted with, or have, or may become of the monies, goods or effects of this Comm and are, or ſhall be accountable for the ſame, ex hereafter excepted, and ſhall fail ſo to ſettle th accounts; and in any caſe wherein it ſhall ap a balance of monies ſhall be due by any ſuch perſons, to this Commonwealth, the ſaid Auditor two of them, ſhall direct that payment thereof, t the Treaſurer of this State; and the Certificate Auditors or any two of them, ſhall be concluſive e an action of debt at the ſuit of the Commonwealt any perſon or perſons of the ſums of money, w perſon or perſons owe, or may be indebted to t monwealth, and no ſet off, or deduction from ſhall be admitted; and in caſe any perſon or per her, or their heirs, executors or adminiſtrators the monies of this State have been advanced, or hands ſuch monies have or may come, and who a be accountable for the ſame before the ſaid Audit

ſettlement of his, her, or their accounts, ſa
Auditors or any two of them, that there is a
money due to ſuch perſon or perſons from the
ith, the ſaid Auditors ſhall make an order for
the ſaid Treaſurer, payable to the perſon or
ed to receive the ſame, which order the ſaid
hereby directed to pay.

further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,
Auditors or any two of them, are hereby
empowered, to open an office in the city of
, for the purpoſe of regularly receiving, au-
ttling the ſaid accounts, and may hire and
ul Accountants or Clerks to aſſiſt them, in the
by committed to them, and allow to ſuch Ac-
d Clerks, ſuitable compenſations for their ſer-
the ſaid Auditors ſhall give public notice of
tment, and of the place where the ſaid Office
by advertiſements, inſerted in ſome news pa-
n the ſaid city; and by like advertiſements, to
e Courts of General Quarter Seſſions of the
held for ſaid city, and the ſeveral coun-
ate, requiring all perſons who ought to ac-
the ſaid Auditors, to attend at the ſaid Office,
as is herein after provided, and produce their
vouchers, and other evidence neceſſary, to
aſcertain the ſame; and that all ſuch default-
the ſaid Auditors, and comply with the di-
is Act, under the pains and diſabilities there-
And the Juſtices of the Peace in the ſaid ſeve-
General Quarter Seſſions, ſhall cauſe this Act
loud in the ſaid Courts, in order that the ſame
e generally known.

t further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,
Auditors ſhall be, and are hereby authorized
and prepare proper and ſufficient books, in
ſhall enter all accounts by them ſettled, therein
ſtinguiſhing and ſeparating all ſuch accounts
s, as are the proper accounts and charges of
om ſuch as belong to the account of the Uni-
America, or any of them, and to call upon
Auditors of Accounts as aforeſaid, for the ſeve-
papers and records belonging to the ſaid Of-

t further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,
all appear to the Supreme Executive Council of
to be uſeful for the advancement of this neceſ-
s, and the caſe of perſons accountable before the
rs, who reſide at a great diſtance from the ſaid
aid Council may direct the ſaid Auditors to
attendance at one or more place within this
e weſtern ſide of the river Suſquehanna, and
more ſeveral places, other than the ſaid city,
the ſaid river, for ſuch length of time as ſhall
uitable for the purpoſe of receiving, adjuſting
the accounts of ſuch perſons, who dwell remote
id city; due notice of the ſame being firſt gi-
ertiſement, in ſome news paper, printed in the
nd in the Courts of General Quarter Seſſions as

he better to enable the ſaid Auditors to obtain
ertain knowledge of the accounts directed to be
hem as aforeſaid, and to make a ſpeedy, as well
tlement thereof.

ther enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That
may be lawful for the ſaid Auditors, or any
n, as often as there ſhall be occaſion, to call be-
by ſubpæna or ſummons, and in caſe of con-
ſue a writ of attachment, in order to compel the
of any perſon or perſons, who is, or may be
e before the ſaid Auditors by virtue of this Act,
ſaid Auditors may reaſonably ſuppoſe is, or
e of giving evidence, or information concerning
counts or any of them; and the ſaid Auditors or
them, are hereby authorized to examine, upon
firmation, any perſon as a witneſs reſpecting any
int, which oath or affirmation, the ſaid Au-
any of them, is hereby impowered to ad-
and in caſe any perſon or perſons on whom
ena or ſummons ſhall be ſerved, being account-
the ſaid Auditors, ſhall refuſe to appear, as in
ſhall be expreſſed and directed, or having ap-
fore the ſaid Auditors, ſhall refuſe or neglect to
is, her, or their accounts, and attend the ſettle-
eof, or being ſummoned as a witneſs, ſhall neg-
refuſe to appear before the ſaid Auditors, at the
place appointed in and by ſuch ſubpæna or ſum-
d ſhall make default thereupon, or having ap-
aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe to make a full diſcloſure of
or their knowledge in the matter depending be-
id Auditors, the ſaid Auditors or any two of
y award an attachment, and commit ſuch delin-
delinquents to the common goal of the county,
be holden till ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall ſubmit
id Auditors, and comply with the directions of
, and all perſons who ſhall be ſummoned as wit-
the ſaid Auditors, and every Sheriff, Coroner,
officer to whom they ſhall direct their precepts
ts aforeſaid, ſhall be allowed like fees for their
ce and ſervices as witneſſes ſummoned to appear
erior Courts of Juſtice, and Sheriffs, Coroners,
r officers are intituled to in ſuch Courts; ſuch
gether with ſuch further charges accruing, to be
the ſeveral delinquents by the ſaid Auditors, or
of them, by warrant in like manner as ſmall debts
verable.

ded always, and be it further enacted by the au-
foreſaid, That if upon any ſubpæna or ſummons
g the attendance of any perſon or perſons before
Auditors as aforeſaid, a return be made, that ſuch
s not to be found within the proper county, that
Auditors, or any two of them, may iſſue an at-
t and proceed thereon as aforeſaid, as if ſuch ſub-
ſummons had been duly ſerved.

be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,
any perſon or perſons, who by virtue of this Act,
hall be accountable before the ſaid Auditors for a-
or ſums of money, which have been, or may be
d to ſuch perſon or perſons, or for any monies,
chattles or effects, which have, or may come to
ds or poſſeſſion of ſuch perſon or perſons, ſhall for
onths after the ſervice of ſuch ſubpæna or ſummons
ſaid; or three months after demand made in the
Quarter Seſſions of the Peace of the city or coun-
e ſuch perſon or perſons laſt abode, for ſuch per-
perſons to appear before the ſaid Auditors, and ex-
d ſettle his accounts as aforeſaid, refuſe or neglect
to obey ſuch ſubpæna, ſummons or demand, and comply with the directions of this Act, that ſuch perſon and perſons ſo refuſing and neglecting ſhall be liable to an action of debt or other action, at the ſuit of the Commonwealth, for the whole of the ſum and ſums of money, goods, chattles and effects belonging to the public, which he ought to account for, as aforeſaid, before the ſaid Auditors, and ſhall be for ever barred of ſetting off any charge or expenditure thereout, and from ever recovering any ſatisfaction for any ſervices done for the public; unleſs the ſaid Auditors or any two of them, ſhall, before the ſaid term of three months be expired, certify in behalf of ſuch perſon or perſons, that it is reaſonable that further time be allowed to ſuch perſon or perſons for exhibiting and ſettling his, her, or their accounts, in which caſe upon ſufficient ſecurity being entered by the party or parties, in whoſe behalf ſuch certificate ſhall be made, for the whole money or other property unaccounted for by ſuch perſon or perſons, the Supreme Executive Council may by an entry on their journal allow of further time, as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Auditors ſhall be and hereby are authorized to draw on the Treaſurer of this State, for ſuch monies as may be neceſſary to purchaſe books, paper, quills and ink, and for office rent, and for the ſalaries of their Clerk or Clerks, and other neceſſary charges and expences. And in caſe any of the perſons who are hereby appointed Auditors as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe or neglect to act as ſuch, or in caſe any vacancy ſhall happen in the ſaid Board of Auditors, by death or otherwiſe, that then, and in ſuch caſe, the Supreme Executive Council of this State, in the receſs of the Aſſembly, ſhall fill up the ſame, otherwiſe the ſame ſhall be filled by vote of the Aſſembly, as often as the ſame ſhall be neceſſary. And each of the ſaid Auditors ſhall be intituled to and receive for his ſervices in the execution of this Act, the value of two buſhels of wheat, as the ſame from time to time ſhall be declared by the Aſſembly, in purſuance of an Act intituled "An Act for the better ſupport of certain officers of this State, and for aſcertaining the ſpecific fines and penalties which they may incur by neglect of duty," for each day he ſhall attend on and be employed in auditing and adjuſting the accounts aforeſaid, or ſuch other recompence as the Aſſembly ſhall direct. And the Supreme Executive Council may draw orders on the Treaſurer of this State, payable to the ſaid Auditors ſeverally for the monies hereby allowed to them.

Provided that nothing herein contained, ſhall prevent the ſettlement of the following accounts, before the Committee of Accounts, appointed annually by the Houſe of Aſſembly, to wit, the ſettlement of the accounts of the State Treaſurer, the General Loan Office, Light-Houſe rates, duties on Slaves, Collectors of Exciſe, Province-Iſland, and other public eſtates, county Commiſſioners and Treaſurers, and the incidental charges of the Houſe of General Aſſembly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the aforeſaid Act of Aſſembly, intituled, "An Act for ſettling the accounts of the late Committee and Council of Safety," with the Supplement and further Supplement thereto, and the Act intituled, "An Act to compel certain perſons intruſted with public monies by or for the uſe of this Commonwealth, to account for the ſame, and to pay ſuch parts thereof as they ſhall be chargeable with, into the State Treaſury," paſſed the ſecond day of April, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy nine, are hereby repealed and made void.

Provided nevertheleſs, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this repeal ſhall not extend to or affect any ſettlement of accounts, made by the Auditors or Commiſſioners appointed by or in purſuance of the ſaid Acts ſo repealed, or any of them, but that the ſame ſhall be as ſufficient and of like effect, as if the ſame were made and ſettled in purſuance of this Act.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the firſt day of March, Anno Domini, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
March 4, 1780.

The Bill intitled, "An Act to diſcontinue a road called Palmer's Lane, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, and near to the Lower Falls of Schuylkill," was read the ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT to diſcontinue a road called Palmer's Lane, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, and near to the Lower Falls of Schuylkill.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to us, on the petition of John Redman of the city of Philadelphia, practitioner in Phyſic, and Nathaniel Falconer of the ſame, mariner, that in the year 1723 or 4, a road was laid out from the market place in Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, to Robert Roberts's ferry on the river Schuylkill, which entered the lands then owned by William Palmer, and ſince by the ſaid John Redman, and Nathaniel Falconer, at the north-weſt end of the ſame, and from thence running ſouth and by eaſt fifty-two perches, then ſouth twelve degrees weſt, twelve perches, then ſouth thirty-ſix degrees weſt, twenty perches, then ſouth ſixty-one degrees weſt, twenty perches, then ſouth thirty-two degrees weſt, twenty-eight perches, making in the whole one hundred and thirty-two perches in length.

AND WHEREAS another road was laid out in the year 1760, on the petition of divers inhabitants of Germantown, and Blockley townſhip, in the ſaid county of Philadelphia, forty feet wide extending from the place where the aforeſaid road enters the lands then owned by William Palmer, and ſince by John Redman, and Nathaniel Falconer, aforeſaid, running by ſeveral courſes one hundred and thirty-three perches and an half in length, at which diſtance it enters the Wiſahecken road, leading either to the city of Philadelphia, or to the falls of Schuylkill.

AND WHEREAS it has been further repreſented to us, by the aforeſaid John Redman, and Nathaniel Falconer, that the Supervifors of the high ways, neglect or refuſe to keep the fore-mentioned of the above ſaid two roads in repair, alledging that it is but of little public uſe, whereby the owners of the lands thro' which it paſſes are frequently obliged to repair it at their own expence, to prevent their lands being cut and injured by ſuch traffic as may at times paſs through the ſame.

AND WHEREAS the unneceſſary multiplying of roads not only tends to increaſe the expences of the highways, but is likewiſe a waſte of land which might otherwiſe be employed to the raiſing of produce.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the publication of this Act, the fore mentioned of the two above-ſaid roads be diſcontinued and aboliſhed; any law, cuſtom or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
March 7, 1780.

The Bill intitled, "An Act for the relief of the ſuffering Inhabitants of the Counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland," was read the ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT for the relief of the ſuffering Inhabitants of the Counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland.

WHEREAS by the repeated depredations and incurſions of the ſavage enemy, great numbers of the inhabitants of ſaid counties, have been driven from their habitations, and otherwiſe much diſtreſſed, and rendered unable to pay their reſpective proportion of the public taxes.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of the ſaid ſeveral counties, and they are hereby enjoined and required in all caſes with in their reſpective counties, where the inhabitants have deſerted their habitations, and no proper return or valuation of property can be had in the way pointed out in the laws now in force for that purpoſe, to obtain ſuch account of ſuch property, by applying to the books or rolls containing the laſt return of property, or ſuch otherways or means as to them ſhall ſeem moſt juſt and reaſonable; and ſhall thereupon proceed to value, quota and levy the ſame, as nearly in juſt proportion to other parts of the ſaid counties, as may be.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and required, to exonerate and diſcharge ſuch of their taxable inhabitants as ſhall make ſufficient proofs, or for, or in behalf of whom ſufficient proof ſhall be made, to the ſaid Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors reſpectively, of their having been driven off, and diſpoſſeſſed of their ſettlements, or otherways diſabled by the enemy, to pay their reſpective taxes, from the payment of the ſeveral ſums, or ſuch part thereof, as they ſhall deem juſt and reaſonable, with which they may, or ought to have been charged, as well of their reſpective quotas of the tax of four millions of dollars, impoſed by an Act paſſed the third day of April, 1779,——and their quotas of the tax of Five millions ſeven hundred thouſand dollars, granted, and directed to be raiſed by an Act, paſſed the tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy nine; as their reſpective quotas of the ſum of Twenty millions of dollars; directed to be raiſed, by a monthly tax, according to an Act for that purpoſe, paſſed the 25th of November, 1779; which remiſſion or mitigation, ſhall only be made in favor of thoſe who have *bona fide* ſuffered by the incurſions of the enemy, and in ſuch proportion as their ſeveral loſſes of property juſtly demand.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of the ſaid counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland reſpectively, ſhall tranſmit to the General Aſſembly, a liſt of the names of the perſons ſo exonerated; ſtating the particular ſum ſo remitted to each particular perſon; and that the deficiencies which may ariſe in raiſing the quotas of the ſaid counties, by reaſon hereof, ſhall be paid and made good out of the State taxes, which ſhall be levied and raiſed hereafter.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THERE is nothing more ridiculous than the idle ſtories which are daily told of omens and forebodings upon every trifling occaſion; but, upon great occaſions, all ages have afforded ſuch proofs of ſomething of this kind, that the moſt learned and candid have been obliged to take notice of them. How far the following may be conſidered of this kind, every one will judge for himſelf. Of the truth of each there is inconteſtible evidence.

In the ceremony of coronation in England, there are two ſwords uſed, one repreſenting juſtice, the other repreſenting mercy. At the coronation of George the Third, the ſword of juſtice was brought, but the ſword of mercy was left at the tower. To have ſent for it would have delayed time; and therefore the Lord Mayor of London's ſword was borrowed, and uſed in its ſtead. At the ſame time the great diamond fell from his ſcepter. When the ſame King reviewed his fleet, under Keppel, in May, 1778, the weather was ſo fine, that hundreds of ſmall boats were on the ſea; and yet, ſo it was, that at the maſt-head of the Royal Yatch, on board which the King then was, the great union flag was rent from top to bottom, in the ſight of twenty thouſand people. A pious lady of New-York, having ſome years ago been to ſee the wax-work ſhewn there, among which was the likeneſs of George the Third, ſhe dreamed the night following, that ſhe ſaw that King in his great chair faſt aſleep, and his crown lying at his feet, beyond him ſtood the Devil, and after ſome time he cried out with a ſtrong and terryfying voice, "Arouſe, oh Prince, for thy Kingdom is departed from thee." This dream was written and ſent to Mrs. Wright, then in London, with a ſtrong injunction to ſhew it to the King. It was accordingly handed to Lord North, but he did not dare to ſhew it to his Maſter.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) Dec. 5.

BY a gentleman juſt arrived in the cartel from Savannah, we have the diſagreeable account of the barbarous murder of Capt. William Hornby, of the 4th Georgia battalion, who, with his ſervant, were way-laid, ſhot, and ſcalped in the way from Sunbury, in that State, to the American army, after having been previouſly exchanged. Captain Hornby had been ten months a priſoner, and was unarmed when attacked.—How baſe muſt be the aſſaſſins, and what ſhall be ſaid of that power who will patronize (perhaps encourage) ſuch enemies to the known laws of war and the common rites of humanity.

TO HORNBY'S ſhade no pompous heralds riſe,
Nor doth an endleſs range of tapers blaze;
None lift the ſcutcheon blazon'd high in air,
Nor the long train of practis'd grief prepare;
Such envy'd honors only ſuit the great,
The farce of wealth, and mummery of State.
To Hornby's death far other rites aſſign'd,
That inward mourning which enwraps the mind:
Silent, oppreſs'd beneath a weight of woe,
His tender parents grieve without much ſhow;
His friends and kindred bear a real part,
And wear his loſs imprinted on their heart:
Baſe was the murd'rous hand which ſtruck the blow,
And laid our much eſteem'd, lov'd Hornby low.
Death, (quick to ſeiz) ſhall we ſo fondly ſhun?
Soon was his race of early virtue run;
By this fix'd ſtar he ever choſe to ſteer,
"*Above myſelf my country ſhall be dear,*"
His early fate all worthy men lament,
Altho' from theſe to happier regions ſent;
Learn hence ye youthful, and reflect ye ſage,
A life ſo finiſhed is a Neſtor's age.

Dec. 22. Arrived here a cartel ſloop from Bermuda, with about 24 priſoners, amongſt them the Hon. Daniel Blake, (formerly one of the King's Council in this State, then Province) John Lloyd, Eſq; of this town, Mrs. Lloyd and Mr. Thomas Smith. There had been no British men of war at Bermuda ſince the Virginia, which had been gone upwards of two months: But we are informed, that upwards of 20 New York privateers make Bermuda their rendezvous to cruize, from avoiding to return to their port, for fear of their crews being impreſſed.

A New-York privateer of 16 guns, with a prize ſhe had taken, having 600 barrels of flour on board, were both loſt on the rocks the 26th of November. Yeſterday ſe'nnight the cartel ſpoke with the privateer ſnow Vengeance of 16 guns, Capt. Deane, out five weeks from New-York, on the edge of the gulph ſtream to the Eaſtward.

Saturday laſt arrived off this bar, from a cruize off Bermuda, Florida, and Georgia, the Continental frigates, Providence, Commodore Whipple; Boſton, Capt. Tucker; Queen of France, Capt. Rathburn; and Ranger, Captain Simpſon. Laſt Thurſday the Ranger fell in with and took the aforementioned privateer ſnow Vengeance.

It is ſaid, that the Bronde Britiſh man of war is repairing or taking off her ſheathing at Cockſpur in Georgia; and that the Daphne man of war, arrived there from New-York; covers her while the work is doing.

Yeſterday a large ſupply of warlike ſtores, arrived here from Philadelphia.

The following copy of a letter found by a Gentleman in Savannah, and lately brought to this place, will ſerve to put the Americans on their guard, as it diſcloſes to the world the mean artifices practiſed by the enemy to obtain intelligence from them.

Dear WILLIE, EBENEZER, Feb 13, 1779.

"I FIND by Mr. Youg's information, that Mrs. Stewart had leave to come away, and would have come off yeſterday with him, but that he had not room for her in his boat; I have therefore thought it not amiſs to ſend you the incloſed for the Commodore; if he agrees, I would imagine ſome benefit may be reaped from another flag, if you can contrive to employ ſome clever fellow in the buſineſs that can be truſted, and may be able to procure us ſome articles of uſeful intelligence. I ſtill think you ſhould lay yourſelf out much in this way, which, from your knowledge of all the people, I ſhould imagine is a line you would be verey ſerviceable in. The great object would be to fix, if poſſible, a conſtant correſpondence with one or more clever people on the other ſide, and this to be done without the principles on either ſide ever appearing in it. What I mean you to do is no more than to find and point out thoſe people that could be uſeful in this and every other way, and to be always ready and vigilant to deteect all ſpies, or even ſuſpicious perſons, that may be amongſt us. This is by no means wiſhing you to turn ſecret informer, it is only pointing out to you how you can ſerve your country—juſt what I am doing myſelf—all I can to find out proper perſons, to be employed on the other ſide as ſpies. Adieu, dear William, your's ſincerely,

ALEXANDER SHAW.

"If the Commodore is ſo good to give you leave for a boat", write Mrs. Stewart an oſtenſible letter, that you have at length, by the intereſt of a friend, procured leave to ſend a boat for her; any ſecret matter to your emiſſary can only be verbal."

WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 26.

By a letter from St. Euſtatia, we are informed, that the Britiſh ſhip of war, the Sphynx, which was lately taken by the French, is retaken by the Proſerpine, and carried into St. Kitt's; that a 74 gun ſhip had run a ſhore on the iſland of Barbuda, and that part of the garriſon at Antigua had gone over to ſecure the priſoners.

Captain Walter of the ſchooner Camden, belonging to Baltimore, in 30 days from St. Euſtatia (now a ſhore at Cape Charles) ſays he ſaw a gentleman from Martinique, who informed him that the Deane frigate, Capt. Nicholſon, had taken the Proſerpine frigate, Capt. Howe, after a ſhort engagement, and carried her into Martinique; and that he left the Boſton frigate in chaſe of a 20 gun ſhip.

Friday the 11th inſtant was celebrated at Fredicksburg, the birth day of our illuſtrious Chief (General Waſhington.) Two regiments of the Virginia line being detained there on account of bad weather, added much to the rejoicings of that day. At twelve o'clock (preciſely) a grand ſalute of 13 pieces of cannon were diſcharged, ſucceeded by a feu-de-joye, fired by the troops, who cut a very martial appearance, and went through their firings with the greateſt regularity and good order. The evening was concluded with an elegant ball at the coffee-houſe.

ANNAPOLIS, March 3.

Extract of a letter, dated St. Euſtatius, February 1.

"Laſt night the Thorn, from Boſton, a ſhip of 18 guns, took a very valuable ſhip of 16 guns and 55 men, from New-York, laden principally with dry goods; 18 of the priſoners were put on board a long-boat and landed here this morning; the prize has ſailed for America. The Britiſh fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral H. Parker, is now at Antigua."

BALTIMORE, March 7.

A late European paper mentions, that the Spaniſh ſhips in Breſt harbour are exceedingly beautiful—that when Admiral Don Louis de Cordova, who commands the Spaniſh fleet, got under ſail, he addreſſed the following ſpeech to his men:

"My children, it is a fact that our friends and allies have "almoſt always beaten their enemies with equal forces; "and even laſt year, they obliged them to retreat with "inferior forces: If then we cannot ſurpaſs them in va"lour, let us at leaſt do our utmoſt to equal them. This "is the fourth time I go to fight for my country and my "King, and yet you ſee in me an example that we do "not always loſe our lives when we go to battle.---Don Louis de Cordova is 72 years of age.

Count Duchaffault, a gallant and wiſe Admiral, commands the grand French fleet, in the place of the renown'd Count D'Orvilliers, who on account of indiſpoſition, hath retired with an ample penſion from his Sovereign.

In the liſts of the contributors for the relief of the American priſoners in England, we obſerve the names of the Dukes of Grafton and Devonſhire, and other perſonages of high rank, with many clergymen of the Church of England and Diſſenters, In one of the liſts, we ſee a contribution of 50l. from a lady, unknown, who wiſhes, as ſhe expreſſes it, "to relieve the diſtreſſes of the unfortunate captives; and is deſirous of teſtifying her gratitude for much kindneſs received under ſimilar circumſtances." Theſe effuſions of benevolence and gratitude do honour to the human heart.

In conſequence of an arrrangement, for the exchange of American priſoners, 119, who had been long confined in Forton priſon, ſailed on the 7th of July laſt, from Spithead, for Nantz, on board the Milford cartel; they expreſſed, on their departure, the moſt lively ſenſe of gratitude to the ſubſcribers for their relief, and earneſtly deſired that their acknowledgments might be made public. Beſides the above, near 100 ſailed from Plymouth, in the beginning of the year 1779, and there remained in confinement, in Auguſt laſt, upwards of 300 more.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen of undoubted veracity at L'Orient, to his friend in this place, dated Dec. 25.

"No appearance at all of any accommodation with England; on the contrary, every thing bears the aſpect of a bloody campaign next year. The rebellion in Ireland grows more and more formidable, and will give England much trouble. It is expected the Iriſh are determined to follow your example, and improve the opportunity.——Paul Jones is ſtill in the Texel; his two prizes are now under French colours, to eaſe our friends the Dutch from the Engliſh Ambaſſador's applications on that ſubject. Jones commands the Alliance."

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

Capt. Ord from Hiſpaniola, informs, that juſt as he ſailed it was reported and believed there, that the Britiſh had made a deſcent on the iſland of Porto Rico.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

MR. PRINTER,

I HAVE read and heard a great deal ſaid, reſpecting a plan in your laſt, ſigned "A FRIEND IN TIME OF NEED." For my own part I think myſelf obliged to every man, who in ſo difficult a dilemma as the preſent, will propoſe ſome mode for extricating us, and enabling the United States to proſecute the war to an honorable iſſue. I am fully perſuaded, that, what with monopolizing and ſpeculating, the preſent currency, ſo far from being ſufficient for the purpoſe of ſupplying the army, is not now ſufficient to carry on trade, and go to market with. I likewiſe think it a very great injuſtice, that a whole country ſhould be taxed to raiſe the value of the money in the pockets of a few monopolizers, who get it at the rate of a penny or three half pence a dollar. But I have learned a matter, that with me ſupercedes every other, which is, that not only all the taxes laid, but that all the currency in the State will not now procure the quota of ſupplies required from Pennſylvania. If this be the caſe, why do we ſtand on a trembling floor, that will lead us to deſtruction? It is fooliſh to effect to make a merit of ſupporting that which cannot ſupport us. I ſincerely wiſh that every man would conſent to burn what paper money he holds, and begin anew; and that every State would ſtrike its own money, for then every State can find ways to ſupport it. If we now agree either to ſink the money at once, or to call it in at its preſent worth, then the loſs which every man ſuſtains will be his portion towards diſcharging the public debt, and he will have no more debt to pay. But the main queſtion and that which governs every other, is, Can the war be carried on by the preſent currency?

MONITOR.

*** The Anniverſary Oration of the American Philoſophical Society will be delivered at the Univerſity on Thurſday evening next, at ſix o'clock, by TIMOTHY MATLACK, Eſquire. The Members of the Society are expected to attend without further notice. Such of the Field and General Officers of the Army as may be in this City, and are deſirous of admittance, are requeſted to apply for Tickets to DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Eſq; Vice-Preſident, or the Rev. Doctor WILLIAM SMITH, and OWEN BIDDLE, Eſq; Secretaries.

N. B. The Members of the Society, and the Gentlemen who have an invitation to attend the Oration, are deſired to take notice that the time of meeting is altered, from ſome particular circumſtances which have occurred, to ſeven o'clock preciſely.

†‡† The TRUSTEES of the UNIVERSITY meet, at the Council Chamber, on Friday evening at Six o'clock.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1780.

FOR THE

LAST TIME

In this CITY,

Variôus Equilibriums on the

SLACK WIRE,

With the FLYING ROPE,

In Repreſentation of MERCURY,

And a Variety of New Performances, conſiſting of

FIRE WORKS,

And many other Things, by the celebrated

MR. TEMPLEMAN,

(A native of VIRGINIA) late from EUROPE,

Will be exhibited on FRIDAY (the 17th inſtant) at the New Play-Houſe in Southwark.

HE balances a ſtraw, and plays the fiddle on the wire.

He beats the drum on the wire in full ſwing.

He plays with ſeveral balls on the wire with great dexterity.

He takes off his hat under his leg, in a curious manner.

He balances a pyramid of wine glaſſes, full of liquor, on the wire.

He ſits in a chair on the wire, balances a ſtraw, with a furniſhed table before him, when in full ſwing.

He balances a plate on the hilt of a ſword, with the point of the ſword on the edge of a milled dollar, and the oppoſite edge of the dollar on the brim of a wine-glaſs, and makes all ſpin like a top.

Alſo a great variety of other exhibitions with pipes, hoops, hats, boards, &c. &c. &c. too tedious to mention.

Mr. TEMPLEMAN will ballance three boys on his feet and hands, which he will form into a variety of delightful poſtures, one of whom he will ballance upon a ladder; and afterwards will dance the ladder.

The ſpectators will be amuſed with a couple of good ſongs during the intervals of the performances.

The performance will be concluded with a hornpipe, by Mr. Templeman.

The doors to be opened at Six o'clock in the evening, and to begin at Seven.

Tickets may be had at the Coffee-Houſe, City Tavern, Indian Queen, at the ſign of the Ship Hancock in Fourth-ſtreet, the Bird-in-Hand Tavern, and at the place of performance.

Box Forty Dollars—Pit Thirty Dollars—Gallery Twenty Dollars.

The houſe will be well illuminated, and the company entertained with good Muſic. It will likewiſe be guarded inſide and outſide.

N. B. Mr. Templeman returns his moſt grateful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of Philadelphia, for the encouragement they have been pleaſed to give him.

A NEAT EDITION OF THE

NEW TESTAMENT,

(In good Binding) is juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by

FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer,

In Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

York County, Pennſylvania.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Houſes and tracts of Land, viz.

ONE tract of Land, about five miles from York-Town, on the main road leading to Carliſle; containing about 302 acres, whereon is a two ſtory log houſe, with a cellar under it, a ſtone kitchen, barn and ſtables, which would be convenient for a public houſe; about 100 acres of upland clear, and 15 of meadow, (but more may be made) with an orchard and a ſpring of water.

Another Farm adjoining the above, containing 318 acres, whereon is a two ſtory log houſe, a double barn, the under ſtory ſtone: about 100 acres of upland clear, and 6 of meadow, (but more may be made) about 400 apple-trees, beſides a quantity of fine cherry-trees, and a ſpring of water.

Another Tract in Weſtmoreland county, containing 350 acres, lying about two miles from Hannah's-Town, on a water called Crabtree Run; whereon is a houſe, ſhingled, and ſome rails ſplit; there are about 100 acres of ſaid tract very good meadow ground.

Alſo, a corner Lot in York-Town, oppoſite the Court-Houſe, whereon is a commodious two ſtory brick houſe, with four rooms on a floor, and a piazza round the front and end of the houſe, a convenient ſtable, and a very good pump of water; it is a good ſtand for any public buſineſs. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber in York-Town.

JOHN M'ALESTER.

March, 1780.

N. B. If the above Farms are not ſold ſhortly, they will be rented for the enſuing year.

New-Caſtle, February 24, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the 30th day of March, at three o'clock,

A CERTAIN Lot of GROUND with the WHARF and STORES thereon, ſituate at the village of Chriſtiana-Bridge, in the county of New-Caſtle, bounded to the eaſtward with Chriſtiana-Creek, to the ſouthward with the Bridge and road leading over the ſame, and to the northward with the lot of Thomas Read; being a part of the real eſtate of Catharine Montgomery, deceaſed. Atrendance will be given on the premiſes by THOMAS MONTGOMERY, Adminiſtrator of the ſaid deceaſed, or his Attorney.

By Order of the Orphan's Court,

JAMES BOOTH, Clerk.

A FEW BARRELS of

TALLOW,

TO BE SOLD BY

ADAMS AND MILLER,

TOBACCONISTS, in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreet, and within three doors of Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers.

Best possible image.

On MONDAY the twenty-ſeventh inſt. (March) at Ten o'clock, in the borough of Wilmington, will be SOLD,

THE CARGO of the Prize Sloop TWO BROTHERS, conſiſting of Sugar in hogſheads and barrels, Rum in hogſheads, Coffee in bags, and a few boxes of Chocolate. And in the afternoon of the ſame day will alſo be ſold, the VESSEL, with all her materials, &c. as ſhe came from ſea, as per inventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale. She is a Bermudian-built ſloop of ſixty tons burthen, pierced for twelve guns, and ſails remarkably faſt.

By order of the Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the Delaware State,

GEORGE LATIMER, Marſhal.

Delaware State, ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-houſe in the town of Dover, on Tueſday the 28th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the libel of Matthew Lawler, Commander of the private armed brig Holker, againſt the ſloop called the Two Brothers, lately commanded by Capt. John M'Cleban, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid ſloop, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid libel.

By order of the Judge,

BENJAMIN VINING, Reg.

Dover, March 8, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a Velvet CLOAK, lined with taffety, with broad lace round the hood. Whoever apprehends the thief ſo that the Cloak may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward. ABRAHAM ROBERTS.

WANTED,

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, to cook and undertake the management of a kitchen, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET,

SUNDRY Lots of Ground for paſture, adjoining the South ſtreet of this city. Alſo ſome Meadow Ground. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Subſcriber's in Front ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

AN excellent new Chaiſe with harneſs compleat, a very good ſecond hand Windſor Chair with good harneſs, and a Kitterene Sulky with harneſs.

JACOB MENG.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN, about twenty three years of age: He is an excellent houſe ſervant, and can ſhave and dreſs hair. For terms enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

PHILIP WILSON,

IS removed to a corner houſe in South and Water or Penn ſtreets; and having imported Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Congo Tea and Salt, will ſell on the loweſt terms. He has alſo for ſale, Bohea and Green Teas.

RAN AWAY from ſaid WILSON, on Friday laſt, a Negro man named BEN, lame in the left leg and foot, (having been ſhot in the back ſinews) wags his body and walks moſtly on his toes from the weakneſs of his heel; he is about twenty-ſix years of age, about five feet two inches high, broad and ſtrong made: He had on a blue coatee, the lapells and button-holes bound with blue tape, cloth coloured breeches and grey ſtockings. A reward of EIGHT DOLLARS, and charges of taking him up, ſhall be paid.

TO BE LET,

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, with three rooms on each floor, a kitchen, and cellar under the whole houſe, a well of exceeding good water near the kitchen, good ſtabling that will hold eight or ten horſes, and about eleven acres of cleared land. The houſe ſtands in an exceeding good place for any public buſineſs, being ſituated on the Durham road, in Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county, leading from Newtown to Bethlehem and Eaſtown. Poſſeſſion may be taken the firſt of April. Enquire of JOSEPH CAUFFMAN, in Providence town, ſhip, Philadelphia county, or Capt. WILLIAM M'CALLA, Inn-keeper, in Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ELIZABETH KEATES, deceaſed, on bond, note or book-debt, are hereby deſired to make payment on or before the 12th of April, to prevent further trouble: And all perſons having any demands on or againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly proved, to the ſubſcriber, at Mr. Bernard's in Third-ſtreet, near the Dock.

MICHAEL LEONARD, Adminiſtrator.

TO BE SOLD,

An ELEGANT MAP of

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

From an actual ſurvey. Enquire of the Printer.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Chief Juſtice, William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; ſecond Juſtice, and John Evans, Eſq; third Juſtice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania; have iſſued their Precept bearing date the 26th day of February laſt paſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the 27th day of this inſtant, (March) Notice is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner, Eſcheator and Conſtables within the ſaid city, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; alſo all they that will proſecute againſt the priſoners, that are or then ſhall be in the Goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt; and all others whom it may concern, are deſired to take notice hereof, and govern themſelves accordingly.

Dated at Philadelphia, the firſt day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty, and in the Fourth Year of American Independence,

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Tueſday, November 23, 1779. A. M.

A PETITION from Henry Dougherty, of the city of Philadelphia, referred over from the late Houſe of Aſſembly, was read; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid Henry Dougherty is hereby appointed to the office of Collector of the Duties impoſed by an Act of Aſſembly intitled, "An Act for impoſing a duty on perſons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent perſons being imported into this Province," (now State).

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the Gen. Aſſembly.

WHEREAS the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, paſſed an Act intitled, "An Act to prevent infectious diſeaſes being brought into the city of Philadelphia," of which the following is an extract:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no Commander, Maſter or other perſon having charge of any ſhip or veſſel bound to the port of Philadelphia, or to any other port or place within this Province, having on board at the time the ſaid ſhip or veſſel departed from any port or place whatſoever beyond the ſeas any greater number of perſons, whether paſſengers or ſervants, or both, than forty, or having any perſon diſordered with an infectious diſeaſe, or coming from any ſickly port or place, ſhall bring his ſhip or veſſel, or ſuffer or permit the ſame to be brought, nearer to the city than the Iſland called Little Mud Iſland, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, or ſhall bring on ſhore, or cauſe or ſuffer to be landed or brought on ſhore, at any port or place within this Province, any of ſuch paſſengers or ſervants, or any part or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects of any other perſon or perſons whatever, until he ſhall have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that purpoſe under the hand of the Officer or his Deputy appointed by virtue of the Act intitled, An Act for impoſing a duty on perſons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent perſons being imported into this Province, under the penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, being thereof legally convicted in any Court of Quarter Seſſions within this Province," (now State).

AND WHEREAS the Honorable the Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, taking into conſideration the above Act, have been pleaſed to nominate and appoint the ſubſcriber Health Officer for the port of Philadelphia, of which all Maſters, Commanders, or other perſons having charge of any ſhip or veſſel coming into the ſaid port, are deſired to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

HENRY DOUGHERTY, Health Officer.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on Wedneſday the 8th inſtant, (March) out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Water ſtreet, a few doors below the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, one ſilver Cream Pot marked I H. maker G D. four ſilver Tea Spoons marked as above, and two Table Spoons marked I I H, maker I M. All ſilver-ſmiths and others to whom the ſame may be offered for ſale are requeſted to ſecure them; and by applying to the ſubſcriber the above reward will be paid for the whole of them, or in proportion for any part, by

JOHN HALL.

ALL Officers and Soldiers belonging to the Eleventh Pennſylvania Regiment now abſent on furlough or otherwiſe, are ordered to join the ſaid Regiment, now laying near Morris-Town, by the 15th inſtant, agreeable to a Diviſion Order lately iſſued by Major General Lord Stirling.

E. EDWARDS, Major,

March 3, 1780. Com. 11th P. R.

AGREEABLE to a Diviſion Order of the 2d inſtant, iſſued by Major General Lord Stirling, all Officers and Soldiers belonging to the Fourth Pennſylvania Regiment now abſent on furlough or otherwiſe, are ordered to join their ſaid Regiment, now laying near Morris-Town, by the the 15th inſtant.

GEORGE TUDOR, Capt.

March 3, 1780. Com. 4th P. R.

The BEAUTIFUL HIGH-BRED HORSE

BLACK AND ALL BLACK

From VIRGINIA,

FULL ſixteen hands high, and in great perfection riſing eight years old, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the ſubſcribers in Cœcil county, Maryland, and cover mares at Two Hundred and Fifty pounds the ſeaſon. His blood is equal to any on the Continent, which is properly atteſted by a number of the firſt gentlemen in Virginia; he was got by Brunſwick, an imported horſe; Brunſwick was got by Oronoko, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the famous Miſs Slamerkin; Brumſwick's dam was got by Babram, from as good a ſtock as any in England. BLACK AND ALL BLACK's dam was got by Ariel, who was got by Morton's Traveller, out of Selima, his grand dam was full blooded and a ſiſter of Bullyrock. He is remarkable for getting as elegant and high formed colts as any horſe in Virginia; his performance upon the turf has been ſufficiently proved, and for near two years has publicly challenged any covering horſe upon the Continent. Gentlemen from a diſtance may depend upon good paſturage being provided, and the greateſt care taken of their mares; but the ſubſcriber will not be anſwerable for any eſcapes. The money to be paid when the mares are firſt covered.

ELIHU HALL.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 17th day of March next, by the ſubſcriber, at the Head of Elk, The following Articles, for cash only, viz.

A NUMBER of Horſes fit for the ſaddle and draught; one elegant Colt riſing three years old, full blooded and fifteen hands high; Cows, Hogs of the Engliſh breed, a variety of Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, one new Waggon and Gears compleat for four horſes, one light Stage Waggon ſuitable for two horſes, one Cart for two horſes, and one Dray, with a number of Farmers Utenſils. The Vendue to begin at Ten o'clock on the aforeſaid day.

Feb. 21. JOHN IRWIN.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1780.

To be SOLD at Public Auction,

On Saturday the 18th inſtant, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, Gloucester county, West New Jerſey, containing one hundred and eleven acres of excellent land, on which are a good dwelling-houſe and a young bearing orchard, about four acres of cleared meadow and a conſiderable quantity more may be made, about twenty acres of the upland cleared and under good fence, the land well timbered with oak and pine fit for ſawing, ſome cedar ſwamp, and an excellent ſtream of water running near the houſe. This place will probably become very valuable, a Glaſs-houſe having been lately erected within a mile of it. It is convenient to ſeveral ſaw and griſt mills, and within about ſix miles of a good landing on Mantua Creek. The above tract is clear of all incumbrances, and binds on land of John Jeſſops, Benjamin Lodge and Jacob Parker. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Vine ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet, on the night of the 3d inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, ſhort bodied, and quarter blooded, three years old this ſpring, both hind feet white, neither brand nor ear mark, trots and canters. Whoever finds the ſaid Horſe and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

STEPHEN MAXFIELD.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1780.

DESERTED,

On Sunday the 5th inſtant, from Baron Steuben's quarters, the corner of Cheſnut and Front-ſtreets,

THOMAS GILLEN, of the Maryland regiment, commanded by Col. Howard, five feet four inches high, had on a blue coat, white or blue waiſtcoat and leather breeches. He might have on alſo a grey linen waiſtcoat and breeches, his hair ſhort and tied behind. He was attached as a waiter to Major General Steuben's family. Any perſon taking up the ſaid deſerter, and bringing him to me, ſhall have the reward of TEN DOLLARS.

LEWIS NICOLA, T. M.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

IS GIVEN FOR

CLEAN LINEN RAGS,

BY

JOHN DUNLAP.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image.

SATURDAY, THE MARCH 18, 178

Pennsylvania OR GENERAL

Packet THE ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

EXTRACTS from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS,

January 3, 1780.

ACCORDING to order Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the Medical Committee, viz. "That each and every officer hereafter mentioned and deſcribed in this reſolve, belonging to the Medical Department, in the hoſpitals or army, who is now in the ſervice of the United States, and ſhall continue therein during the war, and not hold any office of profit under the United States or any of them, ſhall, after the concluſion of the war, be entitled to receive annually for the term of ſeven years, if they ſhall live ſo long, viz. the Phyſicians General, Surgeons General, the Phyſician and Surgeon General of the army, the Deputy Directors General each, a ſum equal to the half pay granted and extended to a Colonel in the line of the army, by a reſolve of Congreſs of the 15th of May, 1778; the Senior Surgeons and Phyſicians, Aſſiſtant Deputy Directors, and the Apothecary General each, a ſum equal to the half pay of a Lieutenant Colonel granted and extended by the reſolve aforeſaid; the Junior or Second Surgeons of the Hoſpitals, and the Regimental Surgeons each, a ſum equal to the half-pay of a Major in the line, granted and extended as aforeſaid; the Mates of the Regimental Surgeons, the Apothecaries, Mates or Aſſiſtants each, a ſum equal to the half-pay granted and extended to a Lieutenant in the line of the army by the reſolve aforeſaid: The whole of the foregoing allowances are to be ſubject in every reſpect to the ſame rules, reſtrictions and limitations, upon which the half pay of the aforementioned officers of the line was granted and extended by the ſaid reſolve of the 15th of May, 1778;

"That each of the aforementioned and deſcribed officers in the Medical Department, or their legal repreſentatives reſpectively, ſhall be entitled to the like quantity of lands with the aforementioned and deſcribed officers of the line in due proportion to the ſums granted to them reſpectively by the preceding reſolve, upon the ſame conditions, and ſubject to the ſame rules, reſtrictions and limitations, as the grants of lands to the aforementioned officers of the line by a reſolve of Congreſs of September 16, 1776."

On the queſtion to agree to the firſt propoſition for granting half-pay, the yeas and nays were required,

And it paſſed in the negative.

On the queſtion to agree to the ſecond propoſition for granting lands, the States were equally divided, and the queſtion loſt.

January 14.

Whereas Brigadier General du Portail and Colonel Laumoy, and Lieutenant Colonel de Gouvion, have continued in the ſervice of the United States, purſuant to a reſolution of Congreſs of the 1ſt of January, 1779, and under a permiſſion from the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and have obtained from the Commander in Chief ample teſtimonials of honorable and uſeful ſervices rendered during the laſt campaign:

Reſolved, That Brigadier General du Portail and Meſſieurs Laumoy and Gouvion be retained in the ſervice of the United States (if permiſſion can be obtained for that purpoſe from His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty or his Miniſter Plenipotentiary) ſo long, during the preſent war, as ſhall be conſiſtent with their inclinations and duty as officers to their King:

That the Board be directed to confer with the Miniſter of France on the ſubject, and inform General du Portail and Meſſieurs Laumoy and Gouvion of the reſult of ſuch conference.

On motion of the Committee for foreign affairs, Congreſs came to the following reſolution:

Whereas by the eleventh article of the treaty of amity and commerce between His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the United States of America, it is provided "that the ſubjects and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any one of them, ſhall not be reputed Aubains in France, and conſequently ſhall be exempted from the Droit d'Aubaine, or other ſimilar duty under what name ſoever; they may by teſtament, donation or otherwiſe diſpoſe of their goods, moveable and immoveable, in favour of ſuch perſons as to them ſhall ſeem good, and their heirs ſubjects of the ſaid United States, reſiding whether in France or elſewhere, may ſucceed them, ab inteſtat, without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization and without having the effect of this conceſſion conteſted or impeded under pretext of any rights or prerogatives of Provinces, cities or private perſons: And the ſaid heirs, whether ſuch by particular title or ab inteſtat, ſhall be exempt from all duty called Droit d'Detraction, or other duty of the ſame kind; ſaving nevertheleſs the local rights or duties as much and as long as ſimilar ones are not eſtabliſhed by the United States or any of them. The ſubjects of the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall enjoy, on their part, in all the dominions of the ſaid States, an entire and perfect reciprocity relative to the ſtipulation contained in the preſent article; but it is at the ſame time agreed, that its contents ſhall not effect the laws made or that may be made hereafter in France, a-

and vigor; and the United States, on their part or any of them, ſhall be at liberty to enact ſuch laws relative to that matter as to them ſhall ſeem proper."

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral United States to make proviſion, where not already made, for conferring like privileges and immunities on the ſubjects of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, agreeable to the form and ſpirit of the above recited article.

January 27.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the Committee appointed on the 12th of November laſt, to report a proper allowance for the officers of ſundry departments from the laſt adjuſtment of their accounts: Whereupon

Reſolved, That the Treaſurer, the Commiſſioners of the Board of War, the Commiſſioners of the Chambers of Accounts, the Commiſſioners of the Navy Boards, the Secretaries of the Board of Treaſury and of the Board of War, the Aſſiſtant Auditor General, and the Clerks of the Board of Treaſury, Board of War, Chambers of Accounts, Treaſurer, Auditor General, and of the Secretary of Congreſs, be entitled to receive, in lieu of every other allowance, from the 2d day of November, 1778, or from the dates of their appointments, if elected after that time, the ſame ſalaries as are allowed them reſpectively by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 23d of October and one of the 12th of November, 1779:

That the pay of John Gibſon, Eſquire, for his ſervices whilſt Auditor General, be as follows; from the 9th of December, 1776, the time of the laſt adjuſtment of his account, to the 16th of October, 1778, at the rate of one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifteen dollars per annum; from the date laſt mentioned, to the 2d of November, 1778, at the rate of three thouſand four hundred and thirty dollars per annum; and from thence to the 25th of November, 1779, at the rate of twelve thouſand dollars per annum:

That the pay of the Secretary of Congreſs be as follows; from the 10th of February, 1778, the date of the laſt ſettlement of his account, to the 16th of October following, at the rate of two thouſand dollars per annum; from the time laſt mentioned to the 2d of November, 1778, four thouſand dollars per annum; and from and after that day until the further order of Congreſs, at the rate of fourteen thouſand dollars per annum:

That the ſalary of the Secretary of the Marine Committee be from the 2d of November, 1778, at the rate of eight thouſand dollars per annum, until he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Admiralty:

That the pay of the Clerks of the Commercial Committee, the Clerk of the Navy Board of the middle diſtrict, and the Secretary of Ordnance and Paymaſter to the Board of War and Ordnance, from the 20th of November, 1778, or from the dates of their appointments if elected after that time, be at the rate of eight thouſand dollars per annum reſpectively, until the further order of Congreſs:

That William Story, having performed the ſervice of Clerk and Paymaſter to the Navy Board of the Eaſtern diſtrict, be intitled to receive from the 2d of November, 1778, in lieu of every other allowance, at the rate of eight thouſand dollars per annum, until the further order of Congreſs:

That the ſalary of the Treaſurer of loans from the 2d of November, 1778, be the ſame as that of a Commiſſioner of the Chambers of Accounts, until the further order of Congreſs, in full of all ſervices in the ſaid office:

That the accounts of the ſaid officers be forthwith adjuſted and cloſed.

Reſolved, That Congreſs are impreſſed with a high ſenſe of the attachment and zeal of the Magiſtrates and inhabitants of the State of New-Jerſey in the common cauſe, and of their ready and effectual exertions in providing and furniſhing the army under his Excellency the Commander in Chief with proviſions, at a time when the difficulty of tranſportation rendered ſuch exertions abſolutely neceſſary.

Delaware State, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-houſe in the town of Dover, on Tueſday the 28th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the libel of Matthew Lawler, Commander of the private armed brig Holker, againſt the ſloop called the Two Brothers, lately commanded by Capt. John M'Cleban, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid ſloop, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid libel.

By order of the Judge,

BENJAMIN VINING, Reg.

On MONDAY the twenty-ſeventh inſt. (M
at Ten o'clock, in the borough of Wilmington
be SOLD,

THE CARGO of the Prize Sloop T
BROTHERS, conſiſting of Sugar in
heads and barrels, Rum in hogſheads, Coffee in
and a few boxes of Chocolate. And in the after
of the ſame day will alſo be ſold, the VESSEL,
all her materials, &c. as ſhe came from ſea, as p
ventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale. She is a B
dian-built ſloop of ſixty tons burthen, pierced for t
guns, and ſails remarkably faſt.

By order of the Judge of the Court of Adm
for the Delaware State,

GEORGE LATIMER, Marſ

Philadelphia, March 6, 17

To be SOLD by Public Vend

On Thurſday the 23d inſt. (March) at ten o'clo
the forenoon, at the plantation of the ſubſcribe
Middletown townſhip, Cheſter county,

A PLANTATION containing 193 acr
Land, one half cleared; the woodland is exce
good, conſiſting of cheſnut, oak, hickory, walnu
good whiteoak, eighteen acres of good meadow
more may be made; there are on the premiſes tw
dwelling houſes, two good ſpring-houſes, two
barns and ſtabling, two gardens, one of them p
three apple orchards, and other ſorts of fruit. The
premiſes well watered, and in good repair, ſixteen
from Philadelphia, and five from Cheſter, on the
road leading from Cheſter to Downings-Town. A
ſame time will be ſold wheat and rye in the gr
cows with calf, young cattle, ſheep, hogs, Indian
by the buſhel, hay, flax, and ſundry other thing
tedious to mention. The terms will be made k
at the time of ſale, and attendance given, by

ROBERT M'CLELLA

Philadelphia, February 26, 17

To be SOLD by Public Auctio

On the 27th day of March, at two o'clock in the a
noon, on the premiſes,

TWO certain Lots of GROUND, in Ger
town, one of them ſituate on the north-we
ſide on the main ſtreet, containing in breadth on the
ſtreet eighty feet, and in depth to Green-ſtreet a
eight hundred feet, bounded northwardly by Sa
Bringhurſt's ground and ſmith's ſhop, and the ſubſ
er's other ground. This is a high, pleaſant and
ſpot, and lies very convenient for any public buſi
The other of them ſituate on the ſouthwardly ſi
Manheim-ſtreet, leading to the river Schuylkill, a
three hundred feet to the weſtward of the ſaid
ſtreet, containing in breadth on the ſaid Manheim-ſ
one hundred and ninety five feet, and in depth t
late Baltis Reſer's ground three hundred and thirty
feet, or thereabouts. The terms of ſale will be
known at the ſaid auction, where due attendance
be given, by JOSEPH SHIPPE

TO BE LET

A CONVENIENT good HOUSE, with a
garden, coach-houſe and ſtable, very pleaſ
ſituated in a healthy part of the country, about
miles from the city. Enquire of the Printer.

JOHN DIAMON
ROPE-MAKER,

Living in Market ſtreet, above Sixth-ſtreet, Phila
phia, makes and ſells Wholeſale and Retail,

SEWING, whipping, ſeine and blocking twi
log, deep ſea and hand lead lines; houſline and n
line, jack and fiſhing-lines of all ſorts; drum and
bacco cord, bedcords, ſacking bottom lines, lea
lines, plow traces, halters, white rope of all ſorts,

To be SOLD at Private Sal

Or exchanged for milk Cows and Calves, in the t
of Northumberland,

A LOT and TENEMENT. The Lot cont
ſixty feet in front and two hundred and forty fe
depth. A good deed will be given. Enquire of
Printer.

WAS TAKEN UP

In the River Delaware,

TWO RAFTS of PINE BOARDS.
owner proving property and paying charges
have them again, by applying to THOMAS YOU
in Chriſtian-ſtreet, Southwark.

N. B. If the owner does not apply by the firſt of A
they will be ſold for the charges.

PETERSBURGH, November 5.

HE Senate has received from the inhabitants of Kamchatzka advice, that according to the cuſtom eir country laſt year, about the time that the leaves gh ſtill green, began to fall from the trees, two large ls arrived on their coaſt, one of three, and the other vo maſts, that they landed ſome men, and behaved great courteſy to the inhabitants, giving them pre-, that the inhabitants in return offered them ſome es fleſh, which they refuſed after ſmelling it; that could not underſtand any thing they ſaid, that theſe els afterwards ſailed towards the north, and touched at rent parts of Kamchatzka, where the ſame occurren- happened as before mentioned: That they ſailed out of towards the north, but in ſome days returned, and d to the ſouth, ſince which they have not been ſeen. e do not know what veſſels theſe can have been, un- they are Captain Cook's, who ſailed from England e years ago to make new diſcoveries, and who has been heard of ſince he was at the cape of Good Hope.

LONDON.

th November. The Hydra man of war, Captain——, a number of tranſports for America, and Duke of gſton Eaſt Indiaman, Capt. Nuto, and York ſtore-, Captain Beachmore, ſailed from Portſmouth the 26th for the Eaſt-Indies; they are to be joined by the Captain Hawker, at Plymouth of 32 guns.

December 2. The Spaniſh advice fly boat that was n by one of the New-York privateers, had eight cheſts ſtructions and other diſpatches of the utmoſt impor- e on board, all of which were ſecured by the Britiſh tain ſailing in company with the fly boat for a whole under American colours, and being invited on board Spaniard to ſpend the evening, when he immediately rmed him, that he muſt inſtantly ſurrender his veſſel, offer her to be ſent to the bottom. An attempt was le to throw the papers overboard, but it was prevented he fortitude and addreſs of the Captain of the priva- . They contain the moſt important intelligence of y kind reſpecting American matters; amongſt which comprehend the whole ſyſtem of Count D'Eſtaing's nded operations; and what is no ſmall ſurprize to our iſters, the name of every friend to the Britiſh govern- t throughout the rebel colonies, with his rank, &c. there particularly, and fully regiſtered.

Extract of a letter from Sheerneſs, Dec. 11.

This morning a Court martial was held here on d his Majeſty's ſhip the Blenheim, on an officer, to uire into the cauſe of the loſs of the Tortoiſe ſtore ſhip, y commanded by him, when he was acquitted with our; it appearing that the Captain had exerted him- and encouraged his officers and men to uſe every ns in their power to ſave the ſhip, but in vain. The toiſe left the Weſt Indies with the convoy under Sir by Dent, from whom ſhe ſeparated in a violent gale of d, near the Banks of Newfoundland, and ſoon after ndered, in which extremity two brigantines very for- ately hove in ſight and ſaved the crew. Capt. Pop- and Capt. Beatſon, of the corps of engineers, were ſengers on board, who with the reſt of the officers, by ir hard labour at the pumps, were the principal means keeping the ſhip above water, when ſhe was making feet leakage in an hour, the men being ſo ſickly, and vorn out with inceſſant pumping, that they were una- to ſtand at the pumps, which obliged the officers to our day and night till the gale abated, when the brig- nes took them all on board, and brought them ſafe to gland. There were 13 feet of water in the well when crew left the ſhip, and they ſaved ſo ſmall a quantity proviſions, that they were obliged to live for three ks on two tea-cups full of water per day, with ſalt viſions."

CHARLES-TOWN, February 9.

Thurſday ſe'ennight the Providence and Ranger Con- ntal frigates, with the Eagle tender, returned to the from a cruiſe of Tybee; where, on Monday and eſday, they diſcovered five Britiſh ſhips at anchor, ha- g the appearance of men of war, and eight other ſhips ler ſail. The above-mentioned frigates have ſent into s port two large ſloops, from New-York, bound for orgia, which they had taken, having on board 14 offi- s and paſſengers, and 32 non commiſſioned officers and vates of Lord Cathcart's light dragoons, and a quantity horſe furniture. It ſeems they are a part of the ſame ttered fleet with which the brig Lady Croſby (mention- in our laſt) ſailed from New-York on the 23d of De- mber, with Admiral Arbuthnot, conſiſting of 110 ſail, whereof were men of war, tranſports, &c. the reſt ht victuallers returning to Europe, and would probably convoyed by the Robuſte of 74, and the Romulus of 44 ns. The information we have received of the number troops embarked in this fleet, and of the General Of- rs who commanded them, vary ſo much, that it is yet poſſible to give our readers ſatisfactory accounts on theſe ds. Some place their number below 8000, but ſome ſe them as high as 11,000; all agree that Sir Henry nton or Lord Cornwallis is with them, but it ſeems ſt probable that Sir Henry is the General. We are alſo d that 1400 horſes were embarked in the fleet, but that not probable they have ſaved 300, the bad weather the t met with having obliged moſt of the ſhips to throw m overboard; one of the ſloops brought in ſaved only e out of 31. On this paſſage, the priſoners ſay they a ſhip bottom upwards: They alſo mention the cap- e of the brig Betſy, George Croſs Maſter, out and from s port (on her firſt voyage) for Cape Francois (one of fineſt veſſels ever built in this State for faſt ſailing) by Roebuck man of war, owing to a heavy gale of wind, erein the brig could not carry ſail; and that when the le abated, ſhe out-ſailed the man of war every way.

On Saturday ſe'ennight a ſloop, laden with ſalt, came in m Turk's iſland; by which ſeveral veſſels were ſeen at ferent times, ſuppoſed to be of the ſcattered Britiſh fleet m New-York.

The ſame afternoon the Providence and Ranger conti- ntal ſhips of war, with the Eagle, came in, upon the pearance of a Britiſh ſhip of war of 50 guns, ſuppoſed be the Roebuck, and a frigate, coming up from the thward, the firſt of which was almoſt within gun ſhot the Providence before ſhe got in. The weather has en exceſſive hazy ever ſince, but the Eagle went out laſt dneſday to reconnoitre, and diſcovered the two largeſt

We hear from Georgia, that they have 200 Indians and about 400 armed blacks encamped in the late French lines near Savannah.

It ſeems not improbable, from ſome particular circumſtances, that the French frigates which ſailed from hence laſt week, on a cruiſe, under the command of M. Durumain, have gone on a viſit to Bermuda or New-Providence.

We have the pleaſure to obſerve, that every preparation ſeems to be making here for a proper reception of the enemy, ſhould either a part or the whole of the late embarkation from New-York be deſtined this way. Succours come in from different quarters, and our own people ſeem much animated.

BALTIMORE, March 7.

A gentleman who arrived on Sunday evening from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, which he left the 10th ult. informs us, that on the 12th, in the vicinity of that capital, he heard the alarm guns fired, announcing the approach of the long-expected Britiſh enemy, and was afterwards aſſured by a gentleman in a few hours from Charleſtown, that the enemy had entered North Ediſto Inlet, about 40 miles from that place, with 45 or 50 ſmall tranſports, and that a body of troops, ſuppoſed to be commanded by Sir Henry Clinton or Earl Cornwallis, had ſince been landed on Wockmalaw Iſland, oppoſite Stono-Ferry, about twenty five miles from the capital afore mentioned; that the further progreſs of the enemy had been checked by the ſeaſonable appearance of a gally or galleys, which had been diſpatched by General Lincoln, from Charleſtown, to interrupt that important paſſage—The ſame gentleman adds, that the garriſon of Charleſtown appeared determined to defend that place to the laſt extremity; for which purpoſe they were making all poſſible preparations by land and water; and that 5000 men were ready to man their formidable lines, at a minute's warning.

Another gentleman, who arrived here the preceding evening from Peterſburg, in Virginia, adviſes, that on Sunday the 27th ult. an officer of Col. Baylor's dragoons arrived there expreſs from Charleſtown (in two weeks) with orders from General Lincoln to General Scott, to come forward with the troops under his command with all poſſible diſpatch, in conſequence of the approach of a formidable body of the enemy for the ſiege of that place.—Our informant ſays he converſed with the officer who told him, that the day he left Charleſtown the enemy had landed 6000 men within fifteen miles of the town, that the Americans, at the moment of his departure, were ſaid to be engaged with them—and that he met General Hogan, with his brigade, within fifty miles of Charlestown.

General Scott was nearly ready to march with his diviſion of Virginia troops on the 21ſt ult.

Several veſſels are arrived within ſight of this town, but are prevented entering our harbour by the ice. One of them is the ſhip Felicity, Capt. Bryſon, with rum, ſugar, coffee, ſalt, &c. from Cape Francois.

BOSTON, February 19.

On Thurſday the 17th inſtant arrived in Nantaſket road, from a cruize, the armed ſhip Thorn, Daniel Waters, Eſq; commander. The following particulars taken from the firſt Lieutenant's journal, on board the ſaid ſhip, viz.

"December 24, clear and pleaſant weather, at 10, A. M. diſcovered two ſail to windward, bearing N. N. W. we lay by till we diſcovered them to be armed brigantines, at 4 P. M. they were diſtant about 4 miles upon our weather quarter; we made ſail and haul'd our wind from them, in order to draw them within ſhot. At 7, P. M. almoſt calm, our ſhip in order, men at their quarters, and in high ſpirits for engaging. Calm all night. The next morning, December 26, at 6, A. M. the two brigs were on our larboard beam, about two miles diſtant light breezes from the weſt, they to appearance were making preparations for engaging; at 9, A. M. the wind ſprung up from the S. W. made ſail towards them in as good order as circumſtances would admit; at 10, A. M. came up with the ſternmoſt as ſhe was the heavieſt, and he hailed from White Hall, and aſked Capt. Waters, what right he had to wear the Thirteen Stars in his pendant? Capt. Waters anſwered, "I'll let you know preſently:" Then ſhifted our enſign and gave her a broadſide, within piſtol ſhot, which ſhe returned, as did the other brig, on our weather bow. A warm engagement commenced on both ſides for about two glaſſes, when the largeſt brig laid us on board, on our weather quarter, whilſt the other amuſed us on our weather bow, who kept up a regular fire; but ſhe upon our quarter was ſoon convinced of his error, receiving ſuch a warm and well directed fire from our marines, and ſeeing his men running about deck with pikes in their backs inſtead of their hands, were undoubtedly glad to get off again; but ſoon ſhot alone ſide again and renewed his cannonade with ſurprizing ſpirit; but after two or three broad ſides, was obliged to haul down what remained of his colours: There muſt have been great ſlaughter, as the blood was ſeen to run out of the ſcuppers. The other brig, ſeeing her conſort had ſtruck, made what ſail ſhe could to make her eſcape, but they found us as ready to follow as ſhe was to run; after Capt. Waters had ordered the captured brig to follow. This engagement laſted about four glaſſes; Capt. Waters received a wound in his right knee, about one glaſs before the firſt ſtruck.

"At 3, P. M. came up with the other, after firing ſeveral chaſe ſhot through her quarter; when with reluctance, they hauled down their colours. Capt. Waters ordered me on board, to ſend the officers on board the Thorn, and immediately made ſail for the other brig, which was making from us: Freſh breezes and cloudy weather. At 8, P. M. the Thorn hove too, loſing ſight of the chace; ſqually weather. The next morning ſaw ſeveral oars, beds, coins, grateings, which we judged were from the brig, and that ſhe ſunk. Theſe two brigs prove to be privateers from New-York. One the Tryon, commanded by George Sibbles, mounting 16 twelve ſix and four pounders, and 86 men: The other was the Sir William Erſkine, Alexander Hamilton, commander, mounting 18 ſix and four pounders, and 85 men: In the engagement, the loſs ſuſtained by the Sir William Erſ- amount than the other, from the cloſeneſs of her ſituation to a well directed fire; and her ſhattered appearance when ſhe ſtruck. Our own loſs in the action was 18 killed and wounded; the chief of the latter in a fair way of a ſpeedy recovery.

"Sunday January 2. Saw a ſail, gave chaſe and came up with her. She proved a brig from New-York, in ballaſt and under jury main maſt, which we let go, after putting on board all our priſoners.

"Thurſday, January 13. Saw a ſail to leeward, gave chace and came up with her; ſhe proved to be the Sparling, from Liverpool, bound to New York, Jonathan Jackſon, commander, mounting 18 ſix pounders and 75 men, laden with coal, proviſions and dry goods. We engaged her about forty minutes when ſhe ſtruck. Our loſs was 1 killed and 2 wounded; theirs was 3 killed, and the Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 7 privates wounded."

Yeſterday morning a firing was heard towards Marblehead, it is conjectured to be the laſt mentioned prize.

The Thorn was lately taken from the Britiſh, and mounts 18 ſix pounders.

TRENTON, March 8.

Extract of a letter from Jerſey Camp, near Morris-Town, dated Feb. 24, 1780.

"From Mr. Ludlow, who has left New-York and thrown himſelf upon the mercy of that State, beſides other perſons from the ſame place, we learn, that the ſituation of the Refugees is more doleful than ever. No ſupplies have arrived from Europe ſince the fore part of the fall of any kind, nor any intelligence of the troops ſince their departure, except what has been conveyed them thro' our hands. The high toned loyaliſts ſing ſmall, and hang their drooping guilty heads.

Bucks County, March 10th, 1780.

Mr. DUNLAP,

SIR,

THE Quakers in this county, contrary to any known or former rule of the Society, but from a blind and ſtupid attachment to the Britiſh tyrant, are excommunicating every member of their Society who is a Whig, and take the leaſt part in this glorious revolution. I have collected a few of the teſtimonies thereof, and beg you will be ſo obliging as to give them a place in your next paper, and you will oblige many Whigs here, as well as your humble ſervant, &c.

B——C.

From our monthly meeting of Friends held at Wrights-town, the 4th day of the 11th month, 1777.

WHEREAS John Wilkinſon hath had his birth and education amongſt Friends; but hath ſo far diſregarded the peace of Society as to have ſerved as a member of the late Convention of Pennſylvania, and alſo a member of the Aſſembly in the preſent unſettled ſtate of affairs contrary to the advice of Friends, and alſo repeatedly admoniſhed on the occaſion, doth not manifeſt a diſpoſition to make the meeting a proper acknowledgement for his outgoings, therefore for the clearing of truth and our Society, we give forth this our teſtimony againſt ſuch practices, and can have no further unity with him the ſaid John Wilkinſon as a member of our ſociety, until he come to a ſenſe of his error, and condemn the ſame to the ſatisfaction of Friends; which that he may, we deſire for him. Signed in and on behalf of our ſaid meeting, by

J. CHAPMAN, Clk.

(A true copy)

From our monthly meeting held at Wrights-town the 7th of the 12th month, 1779.

WHEREAS Thomas Roſs Junior, having had his birth and education amongſt Friends, but having ſo far diſregarded the teſtimony of truth againſt wars and fighting, as to pay a fine demanded of him, for not aſſociating to learn the art of war, and Friends having treated with him in order to bring him to a ſenſe of his miſconduct; yet he continues to juſtify himſelf in ſo doing; therefore we give forth this as a teſtimony againſt ſuch practices, and can have no further unity with him as a member of our Society, until he comes to a ſenſe of his error, and condemns the ſame, to the ſatisfaction of Friends, which he may do is our deſire for him. Signed in and on behalf of our ſaid meeting, by

J. CHAPMAN, Clk.

(A true copy)

WHEN the Clerk had finiſhed reading the above teſtimony, Mr. Roſs ſtood up, and read the following declaration to the meeting:

Whereas the Society of the people called Quakers, in North America, in ſeveral important particulars, both in theory and practice, have departed from their ancient creed, and in as much as in their eccleſiaſtic deciſions and tranſactions, they are become extremely partial, inconſiſtent and hypocritical. I do therefore give forth this my teſtimony againſt their preſent practice and innovations, and can have no further unity with them as a member of their Society, until they ſhall add to a profeſſion more conſiſtent with the doctrine of chriſtianity, a practice more agreeable to their profeſſion. Signed on behalf of himſelf, by Thomas Roſs Junior.

(A Copy)

From our monthly meeting held at Buckingham, the third day of the firſt month, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

JOSHUA ELY Timior, hath had his birth and education among the people called Quakers, and made profeſſion with them, yet he has been ſo unguarded in this time of commotion, and unſettled ſtate of public affairs, as to take a teſt of allegiance and abjuration, and altho' he hath been laboured with to convince him of the inconſiſtency thereof, with our peaceable profeſſion, ſo as to contemn his ſo doing, but it has not had the deſired effect, he endeavouring ſtill to juſtify his conduct. Therefore we do give forth this our teſtimony againſt him as a member in Society with us, until he comes to a ſenſe of his error, and make ſatisfaction to the meeting, which he may, is our deſire for him. Signed by order, and on behalf of our ſaid meeting, by

ROBERT KIRBRIDE, Clk.

(A true copy)

¶ The CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY will meet this evening at 6 o'clock, at Mr. Kidd's ſchool houſe in Vidells Alley, near to the Golden Fleece, in Second ſtreet

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT to alter and amend an Act of Assembly, intitled, "An Act for the effectual suppression of Public Auctions and Vendues, and to prohibit male persons capable of bearing arms, from being Hawkers and Pedlars," so far as to allow the sale by Public Auction of goods damaged or shipwrecked.

WHEREAS in the Act of Assembly, intitled, "An Act for the effectual suppression of Public Auctions and Vendues, and to prohibit male persons capable of bearing arms, from being Hawkers and Pedlars," passed on the twenty-fixth day of November last, no provision was made for the sale by public auction of damaged goods, or goods saved out of ships or vessels wrecked, or which for the satisfaction of insurers and others, it may be proper and reasonable should be sold after that manner;

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the publication of this Act, all goods and merchandize which shall really and bona fide be damaged and in a perishable condition, or which shall be saved out of any ships or vessel cast away or wrecked, or so circumstanced by distress of storms or otherwise, that the cargo or lading thereof ought to be sold for the account of insurers, and anchors or cables taken up at sea or in the river or bay of Delaware, and which ought to be sold to ascertain the salvage due thereupon to the person or persons who may take up the same, may be sold at public auction or vendue the said Act notwithstanding, subject however to the rules and restrictions therein prescribed as to the sale by public auction or vendue of goods and merchandize thereby permitted to be sold by public auction or vendue.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That before the Auctioneer of the city of Philadelphia shall proceed to sell by public auction or vendue any goods or merchandize, by virtue of this Act, he shall be furnished with the licence of the President, or Vice President in Council, authorizing such sale in which the goods and merchandize thereby permitted to be sold as aforesaid, shall be specified and particularized, such licence to be grounded on the report on oath or affirmation of three judicious and indifferent men, who being appointed by the said President, or Vice Prefident in Council for that purpose, shall have carefully enquired of, and viewed the said goods and merchandize, and found them to come within the intent and benefit of this Act.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Thursday the second day of March, Anno Domini, One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Assembly.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
March 16, 1780.

The Bill intitled "An Act to repeal divers Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth, herein after mentioned, for preventing forestalling and regrating, and for the encouragement of fair dealing: And an Act intitled, "An Act to permit the making of whiskey and other spirits from rye, barley, or the malt made thereof, under certain restrictions therein mentioned; and to prohibit the distilling any whiskey or other spirits from any other grain, meal, malt or flour," was read the second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT to repeal divers Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth, herein after mentioned, for preventing forestalling and regrating, and for the encouragement of fair dealing: And an Act intitled, "An Act to permit the making of whiskey and other spirits from rye, barley, or the malt made thereof, under certain restrictions therein mentioned; and to prohibit the distilling any whiskey or other spirits from any other grain, meal malt or flour."

WHEREAS the operations of an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed on the second day of January, which was in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, intitled, "An Act to prevent forestalling and regrating, and to encourage fair dealing;" and a Supplement and further Supplement to the same Act, passed on the first of April and tenth of September following: And another Act of Assembly, intitled, "An Act for the more effectually preventing engrossing and forestalling, for the encouragement of commerce and the fair trader, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed on the eight day of October last: And another Act of Assembly, intitled, "An Act to permit the making of whiskey and other spirits from rye, barley, and the malt made thereof, under certain restrictions therein mentioned; and to prohibit the distilling any whiskey or other spirits from any other grain, meal, malt or flour," passed on the eight day of October last, have not been found to answer the good purposes for which they were made, and have produced some inconveniences, so that it appears to be of no public advantage that they should continue in force:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the said recited Acts, and every clause, matter and thing therein contained, be and the same are hereby repealed and made void.

To the PRINTER of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

WHEN the piece signed, "*A Friend in time of need*," came out in your last Tuesday's paper, like all other new things, it struck people with wonder, and some were for it and others against it. It placed the depreciation and our whole situation in a light in which they had never been viewed before, and went so far as to shew that our losses might be made our gains. It is certainly a happy turn of thought that can make one want relieve ano-

is really the case through all the United States for the Continental currency is at this time so low, that there is not value enough in it even to carry on trade. This of consequence produces a want of money among the people; and on the other hand the State wants to purchase supplies. Let each State then strike on its own credit and fund as much money as each State want to fill up the necessary quantity for trade; you will then kill two birds with one stone; for the money will both procure the supplies, and afterwards enable trade to go on and people to pay their taxes.

If we did not want supplies we should be obliged to strike money, because it really wanted to circulate trade by, and we should then be obliged either to loan it out or lay it out in building bridges or some other public purpose, but situated as we are, the two wants came happily together.

But in order to do these things we must first do another act of public justice and benefit, that is, we must take up our nominal public debt at its real value and no more; for should we be so unwise and unjust to ourselves and our posterity, to reallize a nominal debt, we everlastingly disable ourselves and those that are to come after us, and ruin the cause and the country entirely.

A WELL WISHER TO THE UNITED STATES.

A LIST of VESSELS entered at the NAVAL OFFICE since the 10th of January, 1780, to the 18th instant, with an account of their cargoes, from whence arrived, and to whom consign'd.

January. 10, 1780. SHIP Jay, Herman Courter, master; cargo, 44 hogsheads rum, 10 pipes of wine, 77 bales, boxes, bags, barrels and crates dry goods, 20 chests tea, 34 cases gin, 6231 bushels salt; from St. Eustatia; consign'd to Blair M'Clanaghan, John Pringle, Harman Courter and others.

Feb. 20. Ship Flora, Ephraim Deane, master; cargo, 118 cases dry goods, 8 cases china and crockery ware, 3 barrels sugar, 2 casks block tinn, 20 kegs white lead, 40 pieces of Russia duck, 10 pieces of ravens ditto, 1 case wool cards, 1 case pins, 5 bags cocoa, 9 pipes and 1 cask wine, 41 hogsheads rum, 1100 bushels salt; from St. Eustatia; consign'd to William Pollard, Alexander Tod, and company and others.

Feb. 23. Brigantine Neptune, Peter Young, master; cargo, 1 chest, 1 bale linen, 1 chest tea, 5 bales duffields, 1 bundle, 1 bale and 1 truss blankets, 22 rugs, 34 pieces duck, 6 boxes cards, 9 bales dry goods, 9 pieces oznabrigs, 1 crate earthen ware, 29 bolts canvas, 77 yards beaver, 905 bushels salt, 400 wt. powder, from St. Eustatia; consign'd to Matthew Irwin, and co. and others.

March 6. Brigantine Delaware, James Collins; cargo, 16 hogsheads brown sugar, 18 hogsheads taffy, 5000 weight coffee, 25 bags cotton; from Port au Prince; consigned to Jonathan Mifflin, Anthony Butler, and comp.

Ship Hetty, James Josiah, master; cargo, 300 bushels salt, 150 pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks wine, 40 pieces canvas, 2 casks white lead, 1000 weight bar lead, 2 barrels tin, 13 coils cordage; from Teneriffe; consigned to Bunner, Murrey, and comp.

Brig George, Alexander Mackay, master; cargo, 123 quarter casks wine, 40 casks brandy, 100 casks raisins, 20 boxes lemons; from Cadiz; consigned to Philip Moore, and comp.

Brig Active, Thomas Mesnard, master; cargo, 65 puncheons rum, 247 bags coffee and cocoa, 21 bales, 19 cases, 4 trunks, 22 casks, and 4 bundles dry goods, 10 barrels powder, 2 crates Queen's ware, 4 chests tea, 40 cases gin, 2 pipes wine, 300 bushels salt; from St. Eustatia; consigned to John Wilcocks, Mead and Fitzsimmons, and comp.

Schooner Stephen, William Stevens, master; cargo, 32 bolts oznabricks, 7 barrels coffee, 10 hogsheads and 7 puncheons rum, 20 bolts canvas, 132 pieces linen, 4 ditto stamp'd linen, 30 kegs Spanish brown, 1 case gin, 1 pipe wine, 1 barrel lime-juice, 1 bale dry goods, 1 box soap, 200 bushels salt; from St. Croix; consigned to Robert Morris and others.

Schooner Betsy, Samuel Williams, master; cargo, 31 barrels and 7 half barrels of rice; from South-Carolina; consigned to John Matthews.

Sloop Page, Thomas Palmer, master; cargo, 36 bales and 7 boxes dry goods, 31 kegs small shot, 23 rolls sheet-lead, 50 hogsheads white wine, 114 anchors brandy, 6 cases claret, 6 barrels copperas, 6 crates Queen's ware, 1 ditto hard ware; from L'Orient; consigned to John Pringle, and Robert Bridges.

Schooner Vengeance, Samuel Cassan, master; cargo, 77 barrels and 2 hogsheads sugar, 152 bags coffee, 32 casks taffea; from Port au Prince; consigned to John Pringle and company.

Sloop Betsy, Joshua Allen, master; cargo, 850 bushels salt, 23 hogsheads rum, 1 bale dry goods; from St. Eustatia; consigned to James Oellers and co.

Brigantine Rebecca, John Chatham, master; cargo, 51 pipes, 10 half ditto, and 8 quarter casks wine, 2 bales blankets, 330 bushels salt; from Teneriffe; consigned to Van Uxum and Clark, and to Robert Morris.

Sloop Charming Polly, Phœnix Frazier, master; cargo, 10 pipes of wine; from Boston; consigned to Phœnix Frazier.

Schooner Buckskin, John Wilson, master; cargo, 218 chests of sugar; from Havannah; consigned to Robert Morris.

Brigantine Retaliation, Philip Kollock, master; cargo, 35 bales, 4 cases, 2 boxes, 1 trunk and 1 bundle dry goods, 16 pipes and 25 hogsheads brandy, 15 chests and 4 quarter chests of tea, 3 hogsheads red, and one hogshead white wine, 2 boxes medicines; from L'Orient; consigned to Robert Morris and others.

March 7. Brigantine General Reed, Hugh Stocker, master; cargo, 1100 bushels salt, 21 pipes wine, 60 hogsheads rum, 3000 weight coffee, 6 puncheons and 2000 weight cocoa, 2 chests and 4 half ditto tea, 80 bales, boxes, chests and bundles dry goods, 36 bolts Russia duck, 260 cases gin, 20 ditto brandy, 2 crates crockery ware; from St. Eustatia; consigned to Andrew and Hugh Hodge and co.

Brigantine Patty, John Prole, master; cargo, 40 pipes, 6 half do. and 31 quarter casks Sherry wine, 93 boxes, 2 casks and 22 bales dry goods, 11 barrels vinegar, 104 barrels lemons, 8 barrels powder, 700 bushels salt 55 jarrs and 57 kegs raisins, 2 barrels brandy, 2 chests oil, 1 bag pepper, 5 boxes and kegs shot; from Cadiz; consigned to John Donaldson, and co. and others.

March 13. Schooner Henry, John Ord, master; cargo, 19 hogsheads and 20 barrels sugar, 14 barrels coffee, 6 barrels salt, 6 hogsheads taffea; from Hispaniola; consigned to Jeremiah Fisher, Abram Roberts, and co

FREDERICK PHILE, Naval Officer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER'S OFFICE of the Court of Admiralty of the State of New-Jersey, is now kept in Haddenfield, the Subscriber having lately removed from Salem to Haddenfild.

J. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

March 13, 1780.

JAMES NEWPORT

At his DISTILLERY, within the next gate-way above Church alley, in Third-street, (that formerly occupied by Samuel Burge)

Has by Wholesale and Retail,

NEAT Brandy,
Geneva,
Aniseed Water,
Orange Water,
Spirits of Wine, proper for raising low proof liquors, &c.

N B. He continues to make the above liquors of the best quality; and gives particular encouragement to those who buy to sell again.

3d Month 16, 1780.

WAS STOLEN last night, out of the house of Lydia Jones, in Trediffrin township, Chester county, the following articles, viz. a light coloured cloath coat, lately turned and mended at the elbows, lined with light brown worsted, wooden buttons, shanks with pewter nearly riveted, short button holes worked with thread, no pocket flaps nor buttons at the hips; a half worn beaver hat, with flat silk loops, the crown lined with white linen, much sullied; one pair light grey woolen stockings; one new fine white linen pocket handkerchief. Also a black leather pocket book with a steel clasp; a quantity of paper money in it, and some writings, one half joannes and three guineas. Whoever secures the above described articles and money, so that the owner may have thm again, shall have one of the GUINEAS as a reward, paid by JOHN JONES.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of ground containing between fifteen and twenty acres, situate in Trediffrin township, about 10 acres cleared, whereon is erected a small log dwelling house, a stable and threshing floor, a spring house, over an excellent spring of water near the door, a small orchard, and about two acres of meadow. For terms apply to Lydia Jones near the premises.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

At the Coffee-House, on Wednesday the 29th of March instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

A FRAME HOUSE and Lot of GROUND situate on the east side of Third-street, continued in the Northern-Liberties above the Barracks, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 115 feet; the house is painted blue, well built, and in good repair, subject to a ground rent of 3l. 15s. currency per annum.

Also, a valuable Tan Yard and Lot of Ground, situate in the town of Gloucester, fronting the river Delaware, containing about half an acre more or less, with the tan-vats, bark-house, beam house, lime-house and currying-pumps, as they now are.

And also a valuable Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of China-street, between Front and Second streets, in the district of Southwark, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 100 feet and a half, clear of ground rent.

Also will be sold at private sale, a valuable Negro Lad, eighteen or nineteen years of age, very capable of taking care of a pair of horses, waiting on a table, and doing all kind of house-work. He is honest and sober. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,
Very Cheap, for CASH, by
COXE, FURMAN AND COXE
In Penn-street, below Pine-street,
A Good ASSORTMENT of
QUEEN's WARE,
Some GLASS WARE,
A QUANTITY of
PEPPER,
And a few PIECES of Fine
SWANSKINS.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the thirteenth instant from the door of the subscriber's coach-house, at the back of the Minister Plenipotentiary's house, a light English bodied WAGGON, with hoop tire, of a remarkable thickness, the pole hung very low, iron rings at the ends of the axle-trees: Whoever will give information, so that the thief may be apprehended, and the Waggon recovered, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

HENRY GURNEY.

March 14.

PROCLAMATION,

IT having pleaſed the righteous Governor of the World, for the puniſhment of our manifold offences, to permit the Sword of War ſtill to harraſs our Country, it becomes us to endeavour, by humbling ourſelves before Him, and turning from every evil way, to avert His anger and obtain his favour and bleſſing: It is therefore hereby recommended to the ſeveral States,

That WEDNESDAY the twenty-ſixth day of April next, be ſet apart and obſerved as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER, that we may with one heart and one voice implore the Sovereign Lord of Heaven and earth to remember mercy in his judgments;—to make us ſincerely penitent for our tranſgreſſions;—to prepare us for deliverance, and to remove the evils with which he hath been pleaſed to viſit us;—to baniſh vice and irreligion from among us, and eſtabliſh virtue and piety by his divine grace;—to bleſs all public Councils throughout the United States, giving them wiſdom, firmneſs and unanimity, and directing them to the beſt meaſures for the public good;—*to bleſs the Magiſtrates and people of every rank, and animate and unite the hearts of all to promote the intereſt of their Country*;—to bleſs the public defence, inſpiring all Commanders and Soldiers with magnanimity and perſeverance, and giving vigour and ſucceſs to the military operations by ſea and land;—to bleſs the illuſtrious Sovereign, and the nation in alliance with theſe States, and all who intereſt themſelves in the ſupport of our rights and liberties;—to make that alliance of perpetual and extenſive uſefulneſs to thoſe immediately concerned, and mankind in general; to grant fruitful ſeaſons, and to bleſs our induſtry, trade and manufactures;—to bleſs all ſchools and ſeminaries of learning, and every means of inſtruction and education;—to cauſe wars to ceaſe, and to eſtabliſh peace among the nations.

And it is further recommended, That ſervile labour and recreations be forbidden on the ſaid day.

DONE in CONGRESS the eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and in the fourth year of our Independence.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
Preſident.

Atteſt.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

A FEW BARRELS of BEST
LIVER OIL,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN TAYLOR,
In Front-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fifteen acres of LAND, in Briſtol township, on a lane leading from Buſby's mill to Germantown, between the 5 and 6 mile ſtone: It is a ſituation to build a houſe, and affords an agreeable proſpect, being in view of Logan's mill and Stanton; there is an orchard of about 70 or 80 bearing trees, and ſome young timber. For terms apply to PETER MILLER, Conveyancer in Third-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly, will meet in the Library Room (up ſtairs) in the State-Houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, during the preſent ſitting of the General Aſſembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers will attend in the Committee Room (up ſtairs) in the State houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday every week, during the ſitting of the General Aſſembly, to examine and ſettle ſuch accompts as ſhall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, Jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1780.

At Eaſton, in Northampton County, and State of Pennſylvania, on the twentieth day of March next,
That noted STONE HORSE called
GOLDEN FARMER,
Riſing Six years old.

HE was got by that noted full-blooded horſe Frederick, out of a three-quarter blooded mare got by the famous horſe Dawſon. Frederick and Dawſon are allowed, by the beſt judges, to have got as good colts for the ſaddle or harneſs, as any imported horſes have got in America.

N. B. The GOLDEN FARMER will be in fine order for covering at the time of ſale.

COHEN AND JUDAH,

Have for SALE the following articles, which they will diſpoſe of reaſonable, viz.

IRISH linens, calicoes, hairbines, moreens, diaper table-cloths, ready-made ſhirts, leather breeches, ready-made boots, green tea, loaf ſugar, Poland ſtarch, &c. &c.

Said COHEN and JUDAH have for ſale, a faſt-ſailing topſail SCHOONER, burthen from 90 to 100 tons, her ſails, anchors and cables almoſt new, and is now fitting to proceed on any voyage. They will alſo diſpoſe of (with ſaid ſchooner) about 1500 wt. of exceeding good IRISH BEEF. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may treat with them at their ſtore in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said COHEN and JUDAH take Goods to diſpoſe of on Commiſſion.

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Money, Bills upon France, or Loan-Office Certificates drawing intereſt on France,

A PLANTATION containing two hundred and eighty-four acres of land, pleaſantly ſituate on the main road leading from Trenton to Allentown, within two and a half miles of Trenton and the ſame diſtance from a landing, which makes it much more valuable as a team may haul four loads of wood in a day from it to the landing. There is a ſmall dwelling houſe and a ſmall orchard on it; about fifty acres cleared, the reſt good woodland, on which there may be about twelve acres of meadow made. For terms apply to Mr. ALEXANDER NELSON, Merchant, in Water ſtreet, above Walnut ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber in Trenton, State of New-Jerſey, where the premiſes may be viewed and the terms made known.

BERNARD HANLON.

TO BE SOLD BY
HUMPHREYS AND ROBERTS,
At their Steel Store in Market ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, Philadelphia,
A large QUANTITY of
STEEL SAW-MILL SAWS,
Neatly finiſhed, and equal in quality to any ever imported from Europe.

TO BE LET,

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, two rooms on a floor, a ſtable and chair houſe, a hay-loft, a large garden, a pump and well of good water before the kitchen door.

Alſo to be let, two Brick Houſes behind the three-ſtory houſe, two ſtory and garrets, the cellars paved, and kitchen in the cellars, and gardens alſo to each houſe; ſituated at the entrance of Paſſyunk road, below the new Play-Houſe. For particulars enquire of ROBERT HARDIE, on the premiſes.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt me as Deputy Quarter-Maſter General, and have not brought in their accounts, are earneſtly requeſted to do it immediately, that they may have certificates given and their accounts ſettled: Thoſe who neglect this notice, and do not bring in their accounts before the firſt of April next, will be excluded from the firſt payment I am enabled to make.

JOHN MITCHELL, D. Q. M. G.

TO BE SOLD,
A FISHING SEINE.
Enquire of SAMUEL YOUNG.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on Monday laſt, from the ſubſcriber, a negroe man called JIM, about twenty years of age, a ſhort ſet fellow, about five feet five inches high, waddles in his walk, being much parrot-toed, he has a ſower down look, ſpeaks very bad Engliſh, he is much cut in his face according to the negro cuſtom; had on light coloured cloaths, and took with him ſundry cloaths unknown; it is ſuppoſed is gone, or a lurking in ſome of the veſſels bound to ſea. All Maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to carry him off at their peril. Whoever takes up ſaid negroe, brings him to the owner, or ſecures him in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

Philadelphia March the 11th, 1780.

THOMAS IRWIN.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on by the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION ſituate in Weſt-Fallowfield Townſhip, Cheſter County, containing three hundred acres, about one half cleared, the remainder well timbered; alſo a good log dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſpring-houſe with an excellent ſpring of water, a good bearing orchard, about eight acres of good watered meadow made and more may be meade; tho whole in tolerable repair. For further particulars and terms of ſale enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JAMES DUNN.

TO BE LET,

A COUNTRY SEAT near the Falls of Schuylkill, containing twenty-two acres of land, eight of which are watered meadow. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

An ELEGANT MAP of
SOUTH-CAROLINA,
From an actual ſurvey. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

THE Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees, by the General Aſſembly of this State, for taking care of the State-Iſland, formerly known by the name of the Province-Iſland, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, near the mouth thereof, containing about three hundred and forty-ſeven acres of meadow, Give Notice to all who may deſire to rent the ſame, that they will receive propoſals written and directed to them, or any of them, until the 28th inſtant, when they will be ready to leaſe the ſame for a term not exceeding ſeven years, to the perſon making the moſt advantageous offer therefor.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE BRYAN,
ROBERT KNOX.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open on the night of the fourth inſtant, (March) the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, by two men; one a middle ſized, thick ſet, dark complexioned perſon, wore his own black hair, and had on a brown ſurtout coat: The other of a middle ſtature, ſlim built, had a freſh ſcar on his head which was bound up with a handkerchief, and wore a blue coat: They both appeared to be Iriſhmen. They ſtole and took with them the following articles, viz. one ſilver watch, maker's name William Cripple, London, it is of the large ſize, and ſome of the inſide works are ſilver; ſix Spaniſh dollars, two hundred and fifty dollars in Continental currency, one pair large plain ſilver ſhoe-buckles, ſeveral ſilver teaſpoons, one pair ſilver ſleeve buttons, a leather pocket-book with a number of receipts therein, a pair of new calf-ſkin ſhoes, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, a pair of knit worſted breeches almoſt new, a new Engliſh-made caſtor hat, ſeven good white linen ſhirts and ſhifts, the ſhirts had thread worked buttons at the wriſts, one pair new woolen ſtockings mixed red and blue, and ſeveral other pairs of different ſorts, ſeveral pairs of ſheets and pillow-caſes, ſundry handkerchiefs, diaper table-cloths, napkins, &c. Whoever apprehends the ſaid robbers and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get his property again, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for any part of the goods recovered, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH SHOEMAKER, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber in Whitemarſh aforeſaid.

JOHN JONES.

For SALE, (Wholeſale and Retail) by
JOSEPH PALMER,
At the ſtore lately occupied by Mrs. Thomas Clifford and Sons, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

OLD Madeira Wine,
Old Spirit,
Weſt-India Rum,
Loaf, Clayed and Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee,
Tea,
Chocolate,
Indigo,
Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1780.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED laſt week, from the ſubſcriber in Third ſtreet, near St. Paul's Church, a ſmall black COW, with a brown back, about 3 years old, the near ear half cropped, and the other wholly ſopped. Whoever brings her home, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JOHN EWING.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO tracts of LAND, lying contiguous to each other, containing five thouſand acres each, on the main branch of Delaware River, in the State of New-York. The ſoil is good and well watered, and the river navigable for flats in the ſpring and fall to Philadelphia. Continental Money or Loan-Office Certificates will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printer.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on Wedneſday the 8th inſtant, (March) out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Water-ſtreet, a few doors below the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, one ſilver Cream Pot marked I H. maker G D. four ſilver Tea Spoons marked as above, and two Table Spoons marked I I H, maker I M. All ſilver-ſmiths and others to whom the ſame may be offered for ſale are requeſted to ſecure them; and by applying to the ſubſcriber the above reward will be paid for the whole of them, or in proportion for any part, by

JOHN HALL.

TO BE LET,

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, with three rooms on each floor, a kitchen, and cellar under the whole houſe, a well of exceeding good water near the kitchen, good ſtabling that will hold eight or ten horſes, and about eleven acres of cleared land. The houſe ſtands in an exceeding good place for any public buſineſs, being ſituated on the Durham road, in Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county, leading from Newtown to Bethlehem and Eaſtown. Poſſeſſion may be taken the firſt of April. Enquire of JOSEPH CAUFFMAN, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, or Capt. WILLIAM M'CALLA, Inn-keeper, in Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county.

TO BE LET,

SUNDRY Lots of Ground for paſture, adjoining the South ſtreet of this city. Alſo ſome Meadow Ground. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, THE MARCH 21, 17

Pennsylvania OR GENERAL ADVERTISER

THE Packet

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) Jan. 12.

LAST Tueſday evening, Col. John Laurens and Major Clarkſon, returned from the Head-Quarters of General Waſhington, with diſpatches of a very important nature from the General and from Congreſs.

On the evening of the 2d inſtant, the ſhip Jeſu Maria and Joſeph, commanded by Don Miguel Lorenzo Yinardi, from Havana for this port, was drove aſhore on Capers's Iſland, and ſtranded. Part of the cargo, conſiſting of rum has been ſaved, under the protection of the Ranger Continental frigate, which was immediately ſent out for that purpoſe. Capt. Yinardi came upon the coaſt the 12th of laſt month, was blown off, and loſt his rudder.—Soon after he left Havana, he was attacked by a large privateer brig, and beat her off. The 24th, in ten fathom water he engaged a ſloop of 14 guns, 9 glaſſes, and had 3 men killed and 9 wounded: he afterwards engaged and beat off another ſloop; and the day the ſhip went aſhore he was attacked by a cutter; which paſſed this bar in ſight of the town the ſame afternoon, and was again ſeen Yeſterday afternoon in the S. E.

Some deſerters from the 60th Britiſh regiment in Georgia lately came to town, ſay, that the Fowey man of war had been refitted, and lay with the Bronde and Daphne at Four Mile Point, with the Germaine armed ſhip and 4 other veſſels: And that two ſmall privateers were fitting out at Savannah, for the purpoſe of plundering Negroes from this coaſt.

In the night of the 3d inſtant, a fire was diſcovered in the cellar of the houſe upon the bay poſſeſſed by Mr. George Smith, wherein were depoſited a quantity of ſtores and proviſions for the uſe of the State's veſſels, which entirely conſumed the building, with all the proviſions and moſt of the ſtores.——"More Attention to the forming of lanes, at the firſt breaking out of fires, would "prevent much of this ſort of miſchief."

The ſchooner Greyhound, Henry Geddes, Maſter, from Martinique for Philadelphia, has put into this port, after having in vain attempted to get into Philadelphia, Virginia and North-Carolina.

We are well adviſed, that the inhabitants of Georgia, are not only determined to ſupport to the laſt, and in every event their laws of baniſhment, attainder, and confiſcation; but that ſome few characters who yet remain among them, will be ſhortly put in the liſts and predicament with their brethren.—It is remarkable, that of ſeventy odd perſons, who ſigned the petition to their Aſſembly for a repeal of thoſe Acts, fifty odd are with the enemy.—Nor is it leſs remarkable, that, of thoſe perſons who were affected by theſe laws, and afterwards admitted to the rights of citizenſhip in this State, ONE only had virtue or gratitude enough to keep from the enemy; and all the reſt are now plotting, writing, and acting againſt us. And it is ſaid, that a military officer of rank, belonging to that State, has given general offence, by carrying his family to, and living with, his virtuous one.—It is conſidered as an inſult to their laws.

We hear alſo, that a gang of thieves from the enemy, were lately in the period near Auguſta, by a party of Col. Parkers men; and that Col. Twiggs afterwards fell in with and took two of them, Jeſſe Williams and James Jarvis, two notorious villains. They were carried to Auguſta, and, in attempting to make their eſcape, in the night time, were fired upon by the guard, and both mortally wounded.

In the the night of the 24th of October laſt, the Guadaloupe Britiſh frigate, commanded by George Robiſon, Eſq; from Quebec for Georgia, in a hard gale of wind, fell to the midſt of Count D'Eſtaing's fleet, and next day narrowly eſcaped being taken by three 74 gun ſhips. The 26th, the gale continuing, they were obliged to cut away the anchors from the bows, and heave 7 of the guns overboard. Capt. Samuel Spencer in the brig Betſey, from Georgia, for this port, with upwards of 100 ſouls on board, was taken by the Guadaloupe, and gives Capt. Robinſon the credit of having treated his priſoners with great humanity and generoſity.

January 26. Laſt Sunday morning a veſſel in diſtreſs appearing off this bar, paſſing it, the Eagle State ſchooner, employed as a tender to the Providence continental frigate, was ſent out from Rebellion-Road, and ſoon brought her in: It proved to be the brig Lady Croſby of 8 guns (formerly a galley, and probably intended to be employed ſoon again as ſuch) from New-York for Georgia, in his Britannic Majeſty's ſervice; having on board part of a ſupply of cloathing intended for the troops in Georgia, two Britiſh officers (Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Allworth of the 46th regiment) and a few ſoldiers. They had been 29 days out from New-York, with Admiral Arbuthnot's whole fleet, conſiſting of the Ruſſel and Robuſte of 74 guns each, Europa, Defiance and Reaſonable of 64 each, Renown of 50, Roebuck and Romulus of 40 each, and Perſeus and Galatea of 20 each, with 94 tranſports, ſaid to have on board between 8 and 9000 land forces, ſuppoſed to be deſtined part for the Weſt-Indies, and part for Georgia; but having met with a ſeries of bad weather, parted from them to the ſouthward of Cape Hatteras about 3 weeks ſince.—From the winds that have ſince prevailed, 'tis preſumed, that no fleet ever was more ſcattered.

Part of the diviſion of Count D'Eſtaing's fleet, that was deſtined for Cheſapeak Bay, and blown off that coaſt, are ſince arrived at Cape Francois: Eleven other ſhips of the line of the ſaid fleet, are alſo arrived at Martinique. And ſome of the others are ſaid to have been gone to Havana, to prepare for an early expedition from thence in the ſpring, in conjunction with the Spaniſh ſquadrons there.

Laſt Monday His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigate Chimmere, Lively, and Ariel, and the Continental frigates Providence and Ranger, with the Eagle tender, ſailed upon a cruize.

At the ſame time ſailed, a ſloop for Havana, with diſpatches.

We have ſtill in port, of the ſhips ſent us by Count D'Eſtaing, the Adventure of 20 guns, the Truite of 26, and the Bricol of 20, but can be mounted with 64; the Continental frigates Boſton and Queen of France, the State brig Notre Dame, ſeveral gallies and other armed veſſels—by a proper diſpoſition whereof, a vigorous exertion of our whole force, and a revival of that ſpirit which animated and diſtinguiſhed the inhabitants of this State in 1776, we may bid defiance to the laſt effort of the enemy in this quarter, and much accelerate the independence, peace and ſafety of America.

The Ephigenie frigate of Count D'Eſtaing's fleet, commanded by M. de Kerſaint, which ſailed from hence the 23d of November laſt, with 180 ſoldiers on board, arrived at Martinique the twelfth day after, and carried in with her, two New-York privateers, ſuppoſed to be Mr. Goodrich's, a ſhip of eighteen guns and a brig of fourteen, the ſhip built on the pilot boat conſtruction. All our St. Euſtatius fleet arrived ſafe about the ſame time.

The laſt accounts of Admiral Parker's fleet are, That they were at St. Lucia, waiting for part of the late embarkation of troops at New-York.—French accounts ſay that the number expected is 5 or 6000; and that they expected hourly at Martinique 11 ſhips of the line from

Another diviſion of North Carolina troops are arrived here.

The General Aſſembly is ſitting and much is expected from the deliberations. The vaſt proſpects formed by ſpeculating monopolizers and foreſtallers ſeem to diſſipate. The prices of many articles are greatly fallen.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the thirteenth inſtant, from the door of the ſubſcriber's coach-houſe, at the back of the Miniſter Plenipotentiary's houſe, a light Engliſh bodied WAGGON, with hoop tire, of a remarkable thickneſs, the pole hung very low, iron rings at the ends of the axle-trees: Whoever will give information, ſo that the thief may be apprehended, and the Waggon recovered, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

HENRY GURNEY.

March 14.

TO BE SOLD

Very Cheap, for CASH, by

COXE, FURMAN AND COXE,

In Penn-ſtreet, below Pine-ſtreet,

A Good ASSORTMENT of

QUEEN's WARE,

Some GLASS WARE,

A QUANTITY of

PEPPER,

And a few PIECES of Fine

SWANSKINS.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of ground containing between fifteen and twenty acres, ſituate in Crediſirin township, about 10 acres cleared, whereon is erected a ſmall log dwelling-houſe, a ſtable and threſhing floor, a ſpring houſe, over an excellent ſpring of water near the door, a ſmall orchard, and about two acres of meadow. For terms apply to Lydia Jones near the premiſes.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER's OFFICE of the Court of Admiralty of the State of New-Jerſey, is now kept in Haddenfield, the Subſcriber having lately removed from Salem to Haddenfild.

J. BLOOMFIELD, Regiſter.

March 13, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Sa

At the Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday the 2 March inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening

A FRAME HOUSE and Lot of GRO ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, con in the Northern-Liberties above the Barracks, co ing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 115 feet; the is painted blue, well built, and in good repair, to a ground-rent of 3l. 15s. currency per annum.

Alſo, a valuable Tan Yard and Lot of Ground ate in the town of Gloucester, fronting the rive laware, containing about half an acre more or leſs the tan-vats, bark-houſe, beam-houſe, lime-houſ currying-pumps, as they now are.

And alſo a valuable Lot of Ground, ſituate o north ſide of China-ſtreet, between Front and S ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark, contain front 60 feet, and in depth 100 feet and a half, cl ground-rent.

Alſo will be ſold at private ſale, a valuable N Lad, eighteen or nineteen years of age, very capa taking care of a pair of horſes, waiting on a table, doing all kind of houſe-work. He is honeſt and Enquire of the Printer.

JAMES NEWPOR

At his DISTILLERY, within the next gat above Church alley, in Third-ſtreet, (that for occupied by Samuel Burge)

Has by Wholeſale and Retail,

NEAT Brandy,

Geneva,

Aniſeed Water,

Orange Water,

Spirits of Wine, proper for raiſing low liquors, &c.

N. B. He continues to make the above liquors o thoſe who buy to ſell again.

3d Month 16, 17

WAS STOLEN laſt night, out of houſe of Lydia Jones, in Trediffrin town Cheſter county, the following articles, viz. a light c ed cloath coat, lately turned and mended at the el lined with light brown worſted, wooden buttons, ſh with pewter nearly riveted, ſhort button holes w with thread, no pocket flaps nor buttons at the hi half worn beaver hat, with flat ſilk loops, the cro ned with white linen, much ſullied; one pair light woolen ſtockings; one new fine white linen pocket kerchief. Alſo a black leather pocket book with a claſp; a quantity of paper money in it, and ſome tings, one half joannes and three guineas. Whoev cures the above deſcribed articles and money, ſo th owner may have thm again, ſhall have one of the NEAS as a reward, paid by JOHN JONI

Philadelphia, March 13, 17

THE Subſcribers being appointed Truſ by the General Aſſembly of this State, for ing care of the State-Iſland, formerly known b name of the Province-Iſland, ſituate on the weſt ſ Schuylkill, near the mouth thereof, containing three hundred and forty-ſeven acres of meadow, Notice to all who may deſire to rent the ſame, that will receive propoſals written and directed to ther any of them, until the 28th inſtant, when they w ready to leaſe the ſame for a term not exceeding years, to the perſon making the moſt advantageous therefor.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE BRYA
ROBERT KNOX

TO BE LET

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, ee r on each floor, a kitchen, and ce to high the kit houſe, a well of exceeding good water good ſtabling that will hold eight or ten horſes, about eleven acres of cleared land. The houſe ſtan an exceeding good place for any public buſineſs, ſituated on the Durham road, in Plumſtead tow Bucks county, leading from Newtown to Bethlehen Eaſtown. Poſſeſſion may be taken the firſt of Enquire of JOSEPH CAUFFMAN, in Providence t ſhip, Philadelphia county, or Capt. WILLIAM M'CA Inn-keeper, in Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county

TO BE LET

SUNDRY Lots of Ground for paſture, adj the South ſtreet of this city. Alſo ſome Mea Ground. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, December 17.

EAD a second time and committed the bill for the encouragement of the Irish trade.

ir Charles Cocks moved, in Committee, the estimates of e ordnance, amounting to 1,040,000l. which he observed s 132,000l more than last year. He said, that a very eat ordnance estimate was supplemental to the very great my voted, as it could not be employed without a proortionable train of artillery, stores, &c. He could assure e House, he said, that after all the issues of artillery and res, which had been made in the prosecution of the war, e stores were now fuller than ever they were before; and all the purchases which had been made by the Ordnance pard, they had been done as cheaply as was consistent th the public being well served. He adverted to the state Plymouth, and said, he could not conceive upon what ound reports had been so generally spread concern ng the state of that fortress; they were void of all foundation; had the most authentic information in his hand, relave to the state of the place at the time of the combined eets being off that port; and could prove to the House, at it abounded in stores of all kinds. It had been obted, that wheelbarrows had been sent down in wagns; the fact of which was, that intrenching tools were be sent, and they were dispatched in the ordnance aggons, drawn by their own horses, and their own drirs, without any expence to the public. He then enterinto his detail of 137,000l. for arms, ammunition and nts; 150,000l. for brass and iron ordnance; for nsports 87,000l. upon which head he observed, that in e last war that service was provided for in the navy timates, but its being now put in those of the ordnance, cessarily swelled the account; that a great reform had en made in it, for instead of smaller ships, which usually ere employed, they now took up none that were less than eight-and-twenty gun frigate; they carried twenty-six guns, and were manned in such a manner, that they rformed the office of convoys; that the good effect of is was so great, that not one of their transports had been ken, except the Adventure, since the new regulation had ken place. That above 30,000l. of the estimates was rther to be accounted for by a ship taken under a misake, which proved afterwards to belong to the Empress queen, loaded with salt-petre; for which satisfaction was ade to the Court of Vienna, to the amount of 35,000l. hat 6000l. was incurred by building a new store-house the Tower; 40,000l. having been applied to it before; so that enlarging the Park and Warren at Woolwich had casioned an expence of 50,000l. Having gone through ese several services, he concluded with observing, that e public stores never were so well filled as at this moent, and that the state of defence in this country, as far depended on the Board, was in all its parts complete.

Captain Minchin rose to the point of Plymouth, and arly denied every thing the Hon. Baronet had asserted, cept the plenty of cannon, which he readily admitted, r, they amounted to eight guns per man. He said, at the platforms upon which some of the batteries ere mounted, were so rotten, as to be utterly unable to pport the working the guns; they would have sunk in the earth, and no force, in the moment of attack, could ave raised them:—that the hulk which was deemed nesary for the defence of Hamoaze, actually had not a ny field pieces. He admitted that there were 30 rounds ball, but that they would not go into the muzzles of e guns they were intended for; he was likewise informed, that in the arsenal, there were a thousand barrels of owder in a magazine not bomb proof:—He must, however, confess, that he did not credit this quantity of powder, because it was a fact that the Ordnance sent down mediately 100 waggons, a great part of which certainly contained powder, from the care and attention used in e journey in having them safely placed. He further obrved, that during the last war, Plymouth had always a rrison of 5000 men, but when the combined fleets were that place, there were only 3,700 men, 1000 of which ere a Highland regiment, so lately raised, and so incompletely disciplined, that they were not allowed to fire ith powder.

Mr. T. Townshend said, that as it seemed to be allowd, that the state of Plymouth ought to be enquired into, should suppose it would formally be brought before Parliment, as such enquiries were now peculiarly necessary. e observed, upon the estimate, that it was something extraordinary there should be 3000l. charged in them for Dominica, and 1000l. for Senegal, as if the expence was remain, after the benefit and possession were gone. That e charge of an augmentation of the artillery might have en dispensed with, as he was informed by military persons, that draughts might be made from the militia for the rpose, which would also have the good effect of spreading through the kingdom men able to work great guns, hich in the hour of danger might have important effect. to the want of œconomy in the Ordnance Office, he d not mean the least reflection on the two noble Lords the head of it; there never was less occasion for such flection, as the head of it had given up his 6l. a day, d 12 waggons to the public service, and the other 4l. day and six waggons, which shewed they were animated th a true love of their country in the hour of its distress. then touched upon the state of the nation, respecting want of allies, and said he was clearly of opinion, that ile France and Spain were unattacked upon the Continent, they would have it in their power to render themves superiour at sea. Before he sat down he congratulated the House on the news which had that day arrived, making a Prize from the Spaniards in the Bay of Honduras, the first fruits of attack which the war had produced.

Sir Charles Frederick exculpated the Board relative to transactions at Plymouth, confirming what Sir Charles ks had asserted.

Colonel Barre desired to be informed, what was the ntity of powder in the kingdom, and its quality. He this on account of the undoubted fact, that Admiral rington's powder was so bad that his balls would not rn D'Estaing's ships, while the French balls pierced Enh ships.

e also desired to know, if there was an ordnance debt going behind these estimates. He stated their enormity d comparing them with former periods, and, in particu: with the highest year of the last war, which they exlled by 370,000. He next asserted, that the complaints of the small arms were universal; that he was informed, that in May 1778, when the French deliverd their rescript, there were not 15,000 stand of arms in the kingdom; all which evils were owing to the American war, in which our best arms had been sent away to be used against our best friends, and the worst kept at home to serve us against our natural enemies. He said, that he had proof of the Ordnance Board buying many of their stores at 20, 30, 40, and 50 per cent. beyond their fair price. That means ought to be used to get at the bottom of so shameful an expenditure.

Sir Charles Frederick said, that there were many reasons for not declaring the quantity of powder, but that as to its quality, it could not possibly be bad; there were a variety of proofs it was subjected to; people of knowledge in the manufacture tried it on red hot plates, and formed an accurate judgment from the smoke, swap, &c. that it was afterwards subjected to trial in a machine, a brass mortar, from which a brass ball, weighing 72lb, was thrown with two ounces of powder. That he had seen experiments tried upon powder from all parts of Europe, and out of Europe, but none was found ever equal to our own. That as to Admiral Barrington's powder, it had been two years in the West Indies, and it was a known fact, that a hot climate spoiled it. He had known it from the East-Indies come home with the ingredients separated, and in strata, according to their specific gravity.

Mr. Strachy rose to explain the point of Mr. Barrington's powder, and read a letter from the Admiralty upon the subject. The case with all the ships come home, and whose powder was examined, was this; the Prince of Wales was all Government powder, but all in a lump, the floor of the powder-room kept wet, and the powder never aired or shifted; the Boyne not examined; the St. Alban's ditto; the Isis out three years, and the powder neither aired nor shifted; the Preston taken in America, good; the Monmouth bad, from not airing.

NEW-HAVEN, March 1.

The letter of marque, Blaze Castle, on her passage from the West Indies, to Boston, captur'd a schooner, one of Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet, that sailed from New-York, for Georgia, about the 25th of December last, with 30 light-horse, and their riders on board, but meeting a violent gale of wind, which separated the fleet, the schooner lost all her horses but one, and received damage in her masts, &c. The Blaze Castle after taking out 5 officers of the light horse, quitted her, and she has since got into New York, by accounts from thence.

The General Assembly, have repealed the Tender Act, so called, and have ordered 40,000l. to be emitted, on interest.

FISH-KILL, March 9.

We are informed that the following persons, at Ramapough, were, on Saturday night last, plundered of articles to a considerable value, by a gang of the loyal Refugees from New-York, viz. John Suffran, Esq; Mr. Daniel Green, late of New-York; and Messr. Aurey Larou, and Henry Traphager.

A few days ago a small party of our troops, stationed near the lines at Tarry-Town, under the command of a noted partizan of the enemy, of Emerick's corps, rested—set off in the evening, and compleatly surprized that gentlemen in bed; having previously taken his horse out of the stable and saddled him: They brought him off undiscovered, though the enemy had their main picquet about 100 yards distant. We hear he had his parole given him, in order to effect his exchange for Captain Williams, who has for a long time been prisoner in New-York.

TRENTON, March 8.

By letters from Albany we have the following intelligence, which I believe may be depended upon. Some time past Gen. Schuyler sent four runners thro' the woods into Canada; when they got to Montreal they found Col. Butler, with a considerable number of Indians there, from Niagara. Butler finding himself unable to subsist them at any rate, was obliged to cross the lake into Canada with the greater part. The runners staid examining matters 'till the Commandant of Montreal got information of their being there, and sent to his Indians to deliver them up to him as spies, but they absolutely refused; upon which he paraded his troops, determining to take them, and disposed his garrison accordingly.—They were met by a party who fired on them, killed one, the other three escaped by flight; not however without meeting some of their Chiefs, who declared it was absolutely repugnant to their wishes—that they would cause the British to give them satisfaction for the killed as soon as it was in their power. They further said, that they were tired of the British—they had deceived them in assurances that "they should be protected, and that it was out of the power of the Americans ever to hurt them:"—All which the event falsified.—Their habitations and subsistence totally destroyed, and they forced to retire over the lakes for food, without any prospect of gaining revenge or peace; but should they not be supported they would betray them for satisfaction.

March 15. Commissioners from the American and British armies met last week at Perth-Amboy, in order to settle a general cartel for the exchange of prisoners. The Commissioners on our side are Major General St. Clair and Lieut. Colonels Hamilton and Carrington: On the side of the British, Major-General Phillips and Lieut. Colonels Gordon and Norton.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Saturday, March 18, 1780.

WHEREAS many of the purchasers of confiscated estates, taking advantage of the depreciation of the money, have neglected to comply with the conditions of sale, which were, the payment of one fourth of the purchase money in ten days, and the remainder in one month from the time of sale, to the great injury of the State, and the embarrassment of the Sales.

Resolved therefore, That previous to the signing any deed the exact times of sale, and of payment, be inquired into by a standing Committee of this Board, who are to report thereon. And as all the days of payment are long expired, the Agents do no other Act whatever, on any pretence touching the past sales, unless to certify the boundaries, and the times of sale, and payment as aforesaid.

And that there may be as little delay as possible to the purchasers;

Resolved, That the Vice President, General Lacey, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Whitehill, or any three of them, be a Committee for this purpose, to meet on this business, at the Council Chamber every morning, from ten to eleven o'clock, and the purchasers when they apply for their deed, are directed to bring the original receipts.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK Secretary.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOSEPH REED, Esq;

President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION,

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States of America, by their Resolve of the Eleventh day of this instant, March, did recommend the the following words:

"IT having pleased the righteous Governor of the World, for the punishment of our manifold offences, to permit the Sword of War still to harrass our Country, it becomes us to endeavour, by humbling ourselves before Him, and turning from every evil way, to avert His anger and obtain his favour and blessing: It is therefore hereby recommended to the several States,

That WEDNESDAY the twenty-sixth day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER, that we may with one heart and one voice implore the Sovereign Lord of Heaven and earth to remember mercy in his judgments;—to make us sincerely penitent for our transgressions;—to prepare us for deliverance, and to remove the evils with which he hath been pleased to visit us;—to banish vice and irreligion from among us, and establish virtue and piety by his divine grace;—to bless all public Councils throughout the United States, giving them wisdom, firmness and unanimity, and directing them to the best measures for the public good;—*to bless the Magistrates and people of every rank, and animate and unite the hearts of all to promote the interest of their Country*;—to bless the public defence, inspiring all Commanders and Soldiers with magnanimity and perseverance, and giving vigour and success to the military operations by sea and land;—to bless the illustrious Sovereign, and the nation in alliance with these States, and all who interest themselves in the support of our rights and liberties;—to make that alliance of perpetual and extensive usefulness to those immediately concerned, and mankind in general; to grant fruitful seasons, and to bless our industry, trade and manufactures;—to bless all schools and seminaries of learning, and every means of instruction and education; to cause wars to cease, and to establish peace among the nations.

And it is further recommended, That servile labour and recreations be forbidden on the said day."

WHEREFORE, as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress, as from a due sense of the necessity of humbling ourselves before the great Governor of the Universe, and imploring his protection and support, WE do hereby earnestly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth, that the said Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, according to the said Resolve.—And that they abstain from all servile labour and recreation on the said day.

GIVEN by order of the COUNCIL, under the Hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

JOSEPH REED,

ATTEST. President.

TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On Saturday the 25th instant, at the Continental Magazine of Provisions, on Bickley's Wharf, in this city,

SOME Beef, Pork, dryed Herrings. The Sale to begin at Ten o'clock, and the money to be paid on the spot.

THAT Part of the CARGO of the Ship Golden Rose, which was condemned as prize in the Court of Admiralty, is now ready for distribution.

The Agent or Agents duly authorised by officers, seamen, or others having right or share therein, by being on board the privateer brigantine Holker, at the time of the above capture or otherwise, are hereby informed thereof, that they may appear and make known within three days from the date hereof, his or their authority to act as Agent or Agents for such persons, agreeable to law. MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marshal.

March 21, 1780.

WANTS A PLACE.

A WOMAN with a good breast of milk, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Southwark, March 18, 1780.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY on yesterday morning from the place the subscriber liveth on, two COWS, one a very large red one, of the Lancaster breed, the other of a middle size, dark colour, with several white spots, and a star on her forehead; both in good order, and with calf. Whoever takes them up, and will deliver them to me, shall receive the above reward.

CARPENTER WHARTON.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, (South-Carolina,) February 25, 1780. Arrived by an expreſs laſt Saturday night.

"The Britiſh army, ſaid to be under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, are diſtributed at Port Royal Iſland, John's Iſland, Stono Ferry, and a detachment laſt night entered James Iſland. Head-Quarters is at Fenwick's houſe, on John's Iſland. Four of their gallies have been ſeen between John's and James Iſland. The number of troops not known, but ſuppoſed to be much diminiſhed ſince their embarkation at New York. About 12 deſerters from the fleet and army have come in to Charleſtown, and as many priſoners taken by our light horſe. Different deſerters from the fleet and army agree, in reporting very heavy loſſes at ſea. Three ſhips foundered, many diſmaſted, one brigantine, two ſloops brought in here, one brig carried into North Carolina. One of the deſerters informs, that 13 ſail were loſt on the rocks of Bermuda. There is undoubtedly ſome grand impediment to the enemy's progreſs—almoſt all their horſe periſhed at ſea, and much of their furniture captured. Three days ago paſſed by this place, in a hard gale of wind, a 64 gun ſhip, a frigate, and ſome tranſports; theſe may be gone to New York for further ſupplies, but all conjecture. Near the bar of Charleſtown daily appear frigates and other ſhips of war, reconnoitring and blocking up the harbour. We have 4 Continental frigates, two French armed ſhips, and 6 other armed veſſels, ſome of them carrying heavy mettle. The enemy's delay has afforded an opportunity for ſtrengthening the lines, which will be in pretty good order to-morrow. The number of men within uncertain, but by far too few for works of near three miles circumference. Reinforcements are ex ected. General Hogan is within a few miles. General Moultrie is forming a camp at Bacon Bridge, where he has about 500 horſe, being Horey's of this State, Baylor's and Bland's Continental. General Williamſon is encamped at Auguſta. One thouſand men are to come from his brigade. General Richardſon and Col. Kerſhaw are raiſing the militia at and about Cambden. A ſhort time will make the garriſon ſtrong. The inhabitants are in good ſpirits. Competent Judges ſay, that Sir Harry will then have cauſe to repent his enterprize.

Diſtances from Charleſtown.

Port Royal,	60 miles,	South and S. Weſt
John's Iſland and Stono-Ferry, about 16 miles,		
James Iſland,	1 miles and a half,	
Bacon Bridge,	28 miles weſt.	
Cambden,	125 miles, northerly.	
Auguſta,	150 miles, ſouth-weſt."	

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
March 20, 1780.

The Bill intitled "An Act for ſtriking the ſum of One hundred thouſand pounds in Bills of Credit, for the preſent relief of the Army, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for the certain redemption of the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," was read the ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for conſidertion.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT for ſtriking the ſum of One hundred thouſand pounds in Bills of Credit, for the preſent relief of the army, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for the certain redemption of the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS every motive and conſideration, which can intereſt the citizen and patriot, do call upon the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this Commonwealth, to find efficacious and certain means of procuring and providing an immediate ſupply of proviſions, and other articles for the relief of the army,

AND WHEREAS, as well for this purpoſe, as for ſupplying the good people of Pennſylvania, with a medium of commerce and exchange of commodities of a ſtable and ſolid nature, from the want of which they already ſuffer; and if the ſame be not remedied, may ſoon be involved in great difficulties:

AND WHEREAS in the embarraſſments of trade occaſioned by the preſent war, it is not to be expected, that ſufficient quantities of gold and ſilver money can be procured or retained in this State, for the purpoſes of private dealing, or public purchaſes; and this Commonwealth is poſſeſſed of a very conſiderable real eſtate, which may and part of which ought to be conſidered and pledged as a fund of credit for relieving the public neceſſities, and ſupplying the Treaſury at this important criſis:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That Bills of Credit to the value of One hundred thouſand pounds, ſhall be prepared and printed on good ſtrong paper, under the care and direction of the

the coſt and expence whereof, ſhall be paid by the Treaſurer of this Commonwealth, out of any unappropriated monies in his hands, and the ſaid Bills of Credit ſhall be prepared and made in the manner and form following, that is to ſay: This Bill And the ſaid Bills ſhall have the State arms, as an eſcutcheon in the margin thereof, with ſuch other devices as the ſaid ſhall think proper, in order to prevent counterfeits, and to diſtinguiſh their ſeveral and reſpective denominations, each of which Bills ſhall be of the ſeveral and reſpective denominations following and no other, that is to ſay,

and the ſaid ſhall uſe their beſt care, attention and dilligence, during the printing of the ſaid Bills, that the number and amount thereof, according to the ſaid ſeveral denominations, be not exceeded, nor any clandeſtine or fraudulent practices uſed by the printer, his ſervants or others.

And for perfecting the ſaid Bills, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act:

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Bills ſhall be ſigned by three of the perſons hereafter named, that is to ſay:

who are hereby nominated and appointed ſigners thereof, and who ſhall, before they receive or ſign any of them, take an oath or affirmation, to the effect following:

"That they ſhall, will, and truly ſign and number all the Bills of Credit, that ſhall come to their hands for that purpoſe, according to the directions of this Act, and the ſame ſo ſigned and numbered, will re-deliver, or cauſe to be re-delivered un o the ſaid purſuant to the directions of this Act."

And to avoid the anger of empezzlement, or miſapplication of any o the ſaid Bills of Credit.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid after the ſaid Bills ſhall be printed, ſhall deliver from time to time, ſo many of them to the ſigners aforeſaid, to be ſigned and numbered by parcels, as they ſhall judge proper, for which the ſaid ſigners or ſome of them ſhall give their receipts; that is to ſay; that not more than Three Thouſand Pounds of the ſaid Bills, ſhall remain in the hands of any three of ſuch ſigners, at the ſame time, and ſo from time to time, till the whole of the ſaid Bills be ſigned; of all of which Bills of Credit, ſo delivered to be ſigned and numbered as aforeſaid, a true account ſhall be kept by the ſigners, who upon re-delivery of each or any parcel of the ſaid Bills, by them ſigned and numbered, ſhall have the receipt of the ſaid to charge them, before any Committee of Aſſembly, to be appointed to inquire into the ſame. And each of the ſaid ſigners ſhall have for every thouſand of the ſaid Bills by them ſigned and numbered, and no more, and the ſaid ſhall ſeverally receive per diem, for every day they ſhall be employed in the ſaid buſineſs, and the Treaſurer of this State ſhall, for receiving and paying, have and receive per hundred pounds for his care and trouble, to be paid out of the monies ſtruck by virtue of this Act.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Bills of Credit, hereby directed to be prepared and made, as faſt as the ſame ſhall be ſigned, numbered and perfected as aforeſaid, ſhall be delivered to the ſaid Treaſurer by the ſaid who ſhall give his receipt or receipts for the ſame, and ſhall iſſue and pay the ſame according to the draughts of the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council, for the purpoſes herein after mentioned.

And in order that the holders of the Bills of Credit to be ſtruck and emitted by virtue of this Act, which Bills are hereby declared to be at the rate of Seven Shillings and Six Pence for a milled dollar of the Spaniſh Colonies in America, weighing ſeventeen penny weights and ſix grains, may have the fulleſt and moſt perfect aſſurance, that the ſame Bills ſhall be redeemed on or before the firſt day of June, in the year ſeventeen hundred and eigty-four, at the full price at which they are delivered out, in purſuance of this Act, without any deduction or delay;

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That together with the guarantee of the honor and faith of Pennſylvania which is hereby given, ſo much and ſuch part of the lots and lands lying and being within the city of Philadelphia, belonging to the Commonwealth, and the tract of land known by the name of the Province Iſland, containing three hundred and forty-ſeven acres of meadow, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, in the county of Philadelphia, ſhall be, and hereby are pledged and declared to be the fund out of which the Bills of Credit aforeſaid, to the amount of One hundred thouſand pounds, ſhall be redeemed and cancelled, within the term aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That for this purpoſe, within the term aforeſaid, the Preſident, or Vice Preſident in Council, ſhall expoſe to public ſale and ſell ſuch and ſo many of the ſaid lots and lands in the ſaid city, and the ſaid Iſland, except the hoſpital erected on ſaid Iſland and ſix acres of land thereto appurtenant and adjacent, and on payment of the purchaſe money, ſhall make good and effectual grants for the ſame, under the great ſeal, in fee ſimple, to the purchaſers thereof, without other reſervation, than one acre out of each grant if demanded: and the ſaid Preſident, or Vice Preſident in Council, ſhall receive in payment for ſuch real eſtate ſo ſold as aforeſaid, the Bills of Credit iſſued by virtue of this Act, or ſuch Spaniſh milled dollars as aforeſaid, or an equal ſum in gold or ſilver and no other money whatever, and with the gold and ſilver ſo received, ſhall redeem the ſaid Bills of Credit, and all of them, which ſhall be brought in within nine months after the ſame ſhall be called in, by public notice publiſhed, and continued, for and during four weeks in the public news-papers of this, and the adjoining States.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Bills of Credit ſhall be and hereby are appropriated towards procuring, purchaſing and collecting wheat flour and other goods, directed to be purchaſed and provided in and by an Act of this ſeſſion of Aſſembly, intitled, "An Act for procuring a ſupply of proviſions for the uſe of the army," and for ſuch other uſes and purpoſes as ſhall be neceſſary for the ſupport of the army.

AND WHEREAS it has been the earneſt deſire of the good people of Pennſylvania, that all poſſible juſtice ſhould be done to the poſſeſſors of the Bills of Credit which have been iſſued by the Honorable Congreſs, and to the public creditors who have advanced great ſums of money on Loan, but the attainment thereof has not been within the reach of any particular State:

It is therefore declared by the Repreſentatives aforeſaid, on behalf of Pennſylvania, that this State will moſt chearfully concur in and adopt ſuch reaſonable and ſalutary meaſures as may be propoſed by Congreſs and adopted by the ſeveral States for the funding and redemption of its full proportion and ſhare of the Bills of Credit and Loan-Office Certificates which have been iſſued by Congreſs.

AND WHEREAS the Hon. the Congreſs by their act of the 25th of February laſt, have determined to leave in the Treaſury of the ſeveral States, two third parts of the taxes by them called for, to be raiſed monthly for eight months, in the year 1780, in order to enable the ſaid States to purchaſe certain ſupplies of proviſions and other goods, apportioned on and requeſted of the ſaid States reſpectively, for the public ſervice, and the money ariſing thereon, amounting to near twelve millions of dollars will not be neceſſary for that purpoſe, in caſe ſuch ſupplies can be otherwiſe procured:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Bills of Credit of the United States of America, which ſhall come into the hands of the Treaſurer of this State, in payment of the ſaid two thirds of the State taxes to be levied monthly for eight months in the year 1780, and Bills of Credit iſſued by Congreſs, equal to the amount of the two thirds of ſuch taxes, ſhall not be again iſſued, but ſhall be detained in the ſaid Treaſurer's hands, ſubject to the directions of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſ That from and after the publication of this Act, if a perſon or perſons ſhall within this State or elſewhere, p pare, engrave, ſtamp, forge or print the counterfeit ſemblance of any Paper Bills of Credit, which ſhall be iſſued, emitted and made in virtue of this Act, or ſh counterfeit or ſign the name or names of the ſigner or ſi ers of the ſaid Bills of Credit, to ſuch counterfeit Bill Credit, with an intention that ſuch counterfeit Bills Credit ſhall be paſſed in payments, or received as and good Bills, whether the ſame be ſo paſſed or rec or not; or if any perſon or perſons ſhall in this State p pay or tender in payment any ſuch counterfeit money, deliver the ſame to any other perſon or perſons, with intention that they be paſſed, paid or received as and good and genuine, knowing the ſame to be forged or co terfeited, every ſuch perſon being thereof lawfully c victed or attainted in any Court of Oyer and Termi within this State, by verdict of a Jury, or confeſſion the party offending, or being indicted thereof, ſhall ſta mute, or not directly anſwer to the indictment, or ſh peremptorily challenge more than the number of twe perſons legally returned to be of the Jury, for the tria ſuch offender, ſhall be adjudged a felon, and ſhall ſu death, without benefit of clergy. And if any perſon perſons ſhall counterfeit any of the ſaid Bills or Cre by altering the denomination thereof, with deſign to i creaſe the value of ſuch Bills, or ſhall utter ſuch B knowing them to be ſo counterfeited or altered as afo ſaid, and ſhall be thereof legally convicted in any Co of Record in this State, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall ſentenced to the pillory, and have both his or her ears off and nailed to the pillory, and be publicly whipped his or her bare back with thirty-nine laſhes, well laid o and moreover every ſuch offender ſhall forfeit the ſum Two thouſand pounds, lawful money of Pennſylvania, be levied on his or her lands and tenements, goods a chattels: the one moiety to the uſe of the State; and other moiety to the diſcoverer; and the offender ſhall p to the party grieved, double the value of the dama thereby ſuſtained, together with the coſts and charges proſecution; and in caſe the offender hath not ſufficie to ſatisfy the diſcoverer for his or her damages and cha es, and to pay the forfeiture aforeſaid, in ſuch caſe the fender ſhall by order of the Court, where he or ſhe ſh be convicted, be ſold as a ſervant, for any term not e ceeding ſeven years, for ſatisfaction.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKE

I Yeſterday attended the Houſe of Aſſembly when t matter of the Tender Law was under debate. In t courſe of the debate ſome mention was made to add, (lien of the Tender Law) a clauſe to ſome Act before t Houſe, for deciding all ſuch matters of difficulty, whi have ariſen and are unſettled; ſuch as debtors and cred tors of old debts, widows, orpheans, annuitants, a lands let on leaſe, *by arbitrators to be choſen by the pa tiſs concerned.*

I have mentioned this in ſeveral companies, and find univerſally approved. In ſhort, there is nothing elſe th can reach the numerous caſes that have ariſen, a will ariſe by having State money of ſterling value, a Continental Currency of fifty or ſixty times leſs valu circulating at one time. Theſe are caſes which no Cou of Juſtice, nor any kind of law can determine, they a clearly within the reach of arbitration, becauſe it is equi and not law that is wanted.

JUSTITIA,

TO BE LET,

The following PROPERTY *in the County Cape-May, in the State of New-Jerſey.*

ON a leaſe for a certain rent,--One thir of the herbage of the Seven-mile Beach which will ſupport forty cattle annually fro October till July, without any perſon to tak care of them.

On a leaſe for any number of years, fo ſuch a proportion of the produce as will b advantageous as well to the tenant as land lord,--Three Plantations and tracts of lan and marſh, laying on the waters of Dennis Creek, two of which have good landings from which there may be an eaſy carriag in ſhallops to Philadelphia, and the thir within half a mile of a landing; each tract wi keep thirty or forty cattle, the land equal t any in that country, will bear a plentiful cro of every kind of grain, and the tenant wi have liberty to clear any quantity of land h chuſes, upon terms beneficial to him.

A large quantity of very valuable timber within one mile of a landing, to be mad into pipe, hogſhead and barrel ſtaves, b delivering the owner one half at the ſtump

Alſo a number of lots of cedar ſwamp on a ſhare.

In ſhort, any perſons who have plenty labourers may be aſſured of making a pro fitable contract by applying to THOMA LEAMING, Senior, near the premiſes, o the ſubſcriber in Water-ſtreet, below th Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

THOMAS LEAMING, Junior.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Chief Justice, William Augustus Atlee, Esq; second Justice, and John Evans, Esq; third Justice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; have issued their Precept bearing date the 26th day of February last past, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the 27th day of this instant, (March) Notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, Escheator and Constables within the said city, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; also all they that will prosecute against the prisoners, that are or then shall be in the Goal of the said city and county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just; and all others whom it may concern, are desired to take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Dated at Philadelphia, the first day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, and in the Fourth Year of American Independence,

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Tuesday, November 23, 1779. A. M.

A PETITION from Henry Dougherty, of the city of Philadelphia, referred over from the late House of Assembly, was read; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the said Henry Dougherty is hereby appointed to the office of Collector of the Duties imposed by an Act of Assembly intitled, "An Act for imposing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into this Province," (now State).

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the Gen. Assembly.

WHEREAS the Assembly of Pennsylvania, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, passed an Act intitled, "An Act to prevent infectious diseases being brought into the city of Philadelphia," of which the following is an extract:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no Commander, Master or other person having charge of any ship or vessel bound to the port of Philadelphia, or to any other port or place within this Province, having on board at the time the said ship or vessel departed from any port or place whatsoever beyond the seas any greater number of persons, whether passengers or servants, or both, than forty, or having any person disordered with an infectious disease, or coming from any sickly port or place, shall bring his ship or vessel, or suffer or permit the same to be brought, nearer to the city than the Island called Little Mud Island, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, or shall bring on shore, or cause or suffer to be landed or brought on shore, at any port or place within this Province, any of such passengers or servants, or any part or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects of any other person or persons whatever, until he shall have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that purpose under the hand of the Officer or his Deputy appointed by virtue of the Act intitled, An Act for imposing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into this Province, under the penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, being thereof legally convicted in any Court of Quarter Sessions within this Province," (now State).

AND WHEREAS the Honorable the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, taking into consideration the above Act, have been pleased to nominate and appoint the subscriber Health Officer for the port of Philadelphia, of which all Masters, Commanders, or other persons having charge of any ship or vessel coming into the said port, are desired to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

HENRY DOUGHERTY, Health Officer.

A NEAT EDITION OF THE

NEW TESTAMENT,

(In good Binding) is just published and to be sold by

FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer,

In Market-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia.

WANTED,

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, to cook and undertake the management of a kitchen, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen, out of the house of the subscriber, in Water-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia, a Velvet CLOAK, lined with taffety, with broad lace round the hood. Whoever apprehends the thief so that the Cloak may be had again, shall receive the above reward. ABRAHAM ROBERTS.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN DUNLAP,

(Bound or unbound)

ANY QUANTITY OF

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,

Printed on fine strong paper and a new type.

N. B. Those who buy by the thousand shall have a large allowance.

A FEW BARRELS of

TALLOW,

TO BE SOLD BY

ADAMS AND MILLER,

TOBACCONISTS, in Market-street, between Front and Second street, and within three doors of Messrs. Hall and Sellers.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

PHILIP WILSON,

IS removed to a corner house in South and Water or Penn streets; and having imported Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Congo Tea and Salt, will sell on the lowest terms. He has also for sale, Bohea and Green Teas.

RAN AWAY from said WILSON, on Friday last, a Negro man named BEN, lame in the left leg and foot, (having been shot in the back sinews) wags his body and walks mostly on his toes from the weakness of his heel; he is about twenty-six years of age, about five feet two inches high, broad and strong made: He had on a blue coatee, the lapells and button-holes bound with blue tape, cloth coloured breeches and grey stockings. A reward of EIGHT DOLLARS, and charges of taking him up, shall be paid.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Subscriber's in Front-street, between Race and Vine-streets, Philadelphia,

AN excellent new Chaise with harness compleat, a very good second hand Windsor Chair with good harness, and a Kitterene Sulkey with harness.

JACOB MENG.

York County, Pennsylvania.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Houses and tracts of Land, viz.

ONE tract of Land, about five miles from York-Town, on the main road leading to Carlisle; containing about 302 acres, whereon is a two story log house, with a cellar under it, a stone kitchen, barn and stables, which would be convenient for a public house; about 100 acres of upland clear, and 15 of meadow (but more may be made) with an orchard and a spring of water.

Another Farm adjoining the above, containing 318 acres, whereon is a two story log house, a double barn, the under story stone: about 100 acres of upland clear, and 6 of meadow, (but more may be made) about 400 apple trees, besides a quantity of fine cherry-trees, and a spring of water.

Another Tract in Westmoreland county, containing 350 acres, lying about two miles from Hannah's Town, on a water called Crabtree Run; whereon is a house, shingled, and some rails split; there are about 100 acres of said tract very good meadow ground.

Also, a corner Lot in York-Town, opposite the Court-House, whereon is a commodious two story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a piazza round the front and end of the house, a convenient stable, and a very good pump of water; it is a good stand for any public business. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in York-Town.

March, 1780. JOHN M'ALESTER.

N. B. If the above Farms are not sold shortly, they will be rented for the ensuing year.

WANTED Immediately,

A COMPLEAT GARDENER, to serve at a seat about eighteen miles from the city. Such a person, well recommended, may have the highest wages by applying to the Printer.

To be SOLD very cheap,

A VERY large bay HORSE, five years old, just broke to the saddle; he is sound, and if properly taken care of will be extremely valuable; the price only Five Thousand Dollars. To be seen at the Continental Stables in this city. Enquire for the owner of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT CHARIOT.

To be be seen at WILLIAM SOWERSBY's Livery Stables in Chesnut street, the corner of Fifth-street, Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE convenient Dwelling house and Store, situate the corner of South and Front streets, formerly occupied by John Hart. Enquire of JONATHAN MEREDITH, in Third street,

Wanted to Hire, a WOMAN who understand a dairy and country business. Such a one well recommended, may have good wages. Enquire as above.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber's stable, in Vine street, near Front-street, on the night of the 3d instant, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, short bodied, and quarter blooded, three years old this spring, both hind feet white, neither brand nor ear mark, trots and canters. Whoever finds the said Horse and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

STEPHEN MAXFIELD.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT SULKEY,

Enquire of the Printer.

The BEAUTIFUL HIGH BRED HORSE

BLACK AND ALL BLACK

From VIRGINIA,

FULL sixteen hands high, and in great perfection, rising eight years old, will stand the ensuing season at the subscribers in Cœcil county, Maryland, and cover mares at Two Hundred and Fifty pounds the season. His blood is equal to any on the Continent, which is properly attested by a number of the first gentlemen in Virginia; he was got by Brunswick, an imported horse; Brunswick was got by Oronoko, who was got by the Leedes & dolphin Arabian, out of the famous Mills Slamerkins. Brunswick's dam was got by Babram, from as good a stock as any in England. BLACK AND ALL BLACK's dam was got by Ariel, who was got by Morton's Traveller, out of Selima, his grand dam was full blooded and a sister of Bullyrock. He is remarkable for getting as elegant and high formed colts as any horse in Virginia; his performance upon the turf has been sufficiently proved, and for near two years has publicly challenged any covering horse upon the Continent. Gentlemen from a distance may depend upon good pasturage being provided, and the greatest care taken of their mares; but the subscriber will not be answerable for any escapes. The money to be paid when the mares are first covered.

ELIHU HALL.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1780.

THE Judges of the Supreme Court will sit at the State-House in this city on Monday the third day of April next, to hear claims against the estates of persons attainted of Treason, when such claims as are not prosecuted will be dismissed.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN who writes a good hand, and understands book-keeping and accounts, also arithmetic and algebra, and all the necessary branches of the mathematics. He would be glad to serve in a Merchant's employ, or any of the Continental departments. Likewise would treat with any Gentleman as a Teacher in the above arts and sciences. He can procure a good recommendation. Enquire of the Printer; or a few lines directed to J. M. at the Conestogo Waggon in Market-street, will be duly attended to.

ALL Officers and Soldiers belonging to the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment now absent on furlough or otherwise, are ordered to join the said Regiment, now laying near Morris-Town, by the 15th instant, agreeable to a Division Order lately issued by Major General Lord Stirling.

E. EDWARDS, Major,

March 3, 1780. Com. 11th P. R.

AGREEABLE to a Division Order of the 2d instant, issued by Major General Lord Stirling, all Officers and Soldiers belonging to the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment now absent on furlough or otherwise, are ordered to join their said Regiment, now laying near Morris-Town, by the 15th instant.

GEORGE TUDOR, Capt.

March 3, 1780. Com. 4th P. R.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1780.

THE partnership of Shaffer and Habacker being dissolved, all those indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against them, are desired to bring in their accounts for final settlement, to

JOHN SHAFFER.

Said Shaffer continues to have for sale, at his Store in Second Street, between Arch and Race Streets, Spirits, Rum, Wine, Geneva, Brandy, single and double refined Loaf and Muscovado Sugars; also a few Barrels of excellent Pork.

Philadelphia, February 29.

One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS a certain CORNELIUS CROWLEY was taken by the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, upon an action of debt, and by the assistance of a number of villains made his escape. Said Cornelius Crowley is about five feet six inches high, a little pock-marked, has short yellow hair, wears a short red waistcoat and coat with yellow lining, black velvet breeches and sometimes long canvas trowsers over them, and a hair cap. He is a seaman, and entered on board the brig Lady Gates, Capt. Stewart commander. It is hoped every person will take pains to apprehend so dangerous a fellow, and whoever secures him so that he may be had again shall receive the above reward, by applying to WILLIAM DUDLEY.

N. B. All masters of vessels are requested not to take him away.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 178

THE Pennsylvania OR GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

Naſſau Hall, Princeton, New-Jerſey, Feb. 24, 1780.

AS the college and grammar-ſchool in this place are now beginning to recover from the deſolation they have ſuffered in conſequence of the war; as the ſcholars are collected from the moſt diſtant parts of the continent, and even the Weſt-India iſlands; and as the Truſtees and Faculty are now exerting themſelves with great diligence for the improvement of the ſeminary; there are ſome things which I think it of much importance on my part to communicate to ſchoolmaſters and parents. This would not have been done in a news-paper if it had been poſſible to find any other way as eaſy, ſpeedy and effectual.

Schoolmaſters are entreated to be as careful as poſſible to make the boys intended for college, accurate in their preparatory ſtudies. If they come here ill founded in claſſic learning, and obtain admiſſion, it will be impoſſible for us fully to remedy that defect by going back to the firſt principles; and there are many caſes in which to reject them for the fault of their teachers, and not their own, would ſeem very hard, beſides other circumſtances that often plead ſtrongly in their behalf. There is the greater neceſſity of attending to this, that the Truſtees of the college have ſeen it proper to allow of admiſſion into the junior claſs when they enter on the ſtudy of the ſciences; and though they are kept reading a part of their time in the higher claſſics, it is plainly impracticable to enter ſo minutely into the principles of grammar and ſyntax as would be neceſſary for thoſe who have theſe matters yet to learn. I will therefore take the liberty of recommending a few particulars.

1. Let effectual pains be taken, and early, to teach them readily to apply the rules of ſyntax; for which purpoſe there are many excellent books publiſhed. Rudiman's Grammatical Exerciſes for beginners, and Mair's Introduction for thoſe farther advanced, are among the beſt; but any of them will do well enough in the hands of a ſkilful maſter. It ought to be remembered that it is of much more conſequence to make them underſtand the grammar and ſtructure of the language well, than to make them by force of memory or application, tranſlate paſſages of the claſſics either in poetry or proſe. Experience tells us, that if they intermit their ſtudies but a month or two they will ſoon forget what they have learned, unleſs the foundation is well laid, as above.

2. In proſecution of the ſame plan, it were to be wiſhed that maſters, inſtead of puſhing boys forward to the higher claſſics, or making them change their books often, would not only make them perfect in the conſtruction, but give them a very extenſive vocabulary of the language by the uſe of eaſy books and ſuch as they have ideas ſufficiently comprehenſive to underſtand. By theſe I mean Corderius, Eraſmus, Æſop's Fables, Selectæ e Veteri Teſtamento Hiſtoriæ, all of which were written or collected by great men, in order to facilitate the inſtruction of youth. To this ſhould be added tranſlating always back from Engliſh to Latin as well as from Latin to Engliſh, and writing verſions of both kinds. For want of this, nothing is more common than to meet with boys who ſay they have read Virgil or Horace who yet cannot ſpeak three ſentences in Latin upon the moſt common ſubjects, and cannot explain two pages of Corderius or Eraſmus unleſs they have read them lately; nay, will very ſimply anſwer, if they be deſired to do it, that they have not read them of a long time. This is juſt as abſurd as if in arithmetic they ſhould ſay they could do the rule of Three, but had forgot numeration and addition, not having applied to them for ſome time paſt. I am perſuaded that were boys taught the whole conſtruction of the Latin language from ſuch books as Corderius or Eraſmus's Colloquies, and could they expreſs every thing readily in claſſic Latin that might be expreſſed by the words to be found in theſe books, they would be better Latin ſcholars than many who have finiſhed their college courſe. Let a ſcholar ſo qualified open any book whatever, he would underſtand almoſt every thing he ſaw, and of the little he did not underſtand he would know very well in what manner by a dictionary he might be ſpeedily informed.

3. It is earneſtly recommended to maſters to teach the boys to read and pronounce properly, paying attention to the quantity of the ſyllables. They ſhould from the beginning be made to loſe their place in the claſs as certainly for a falſe quality as for a wrong word. If this is neglected at firſt, and they are ſuffered to contract a vicious habit of pronouncing, it will be in vain to think of correcting it afterwards by teaching them the rules of proſody.

4. Maſters of grammar-ſchools are requeſted by frequent occaſional or rather periodical exerciſes in reading, ſpelling, ſpeaking and writing, to make the ſcholars accurate in their knowledge of their mother tongue. Certainly this is of the firſt importance, and will be thought ſo by all parents whoſe approbation is worth ſeeking for. You will ſay this ought to be done in Engliſh ſchools; undoubtedly it ought: But what knowledge they acquire there ought to be preſerved and increaſed in every ſtage of their progreſs. There is an advantage in a grammar-ſchool and college for this purpoſe, for when they are learning the principles of grammar in general in order to obtain a knowledge of the dead languages, it will not hinder but promote and facilitate their improvement to point out to them the idioms of different languages, and particularly wherein their own agrees with, or differs from that which they are endeavouring to acquire.

I conclude with taking notice that the art of teaching any ſcience whatever to advantage, is built upon two great principles. 1. That the learner ſhould be made perfect as poſſible in one thing before he be carried forward to another. 2. That the ſteps of tranſition ſhould be as inconſiderable, or in other words, as eaſy and gentle as poſſible. The firſt of theſe I ſuppoſe will not be diſputed by any body, and is as eaſy in its application as it is juſt in its nature. There are maſters, however, who carry boys through the grammar with any thing leſs than half learned, ſo that in their leſſons they are ſtammering and gueſſing, ſaying one word right and two wrong, by which the maſter's time is waſted, and yet the profit of the ſcholar very ſmall. The ſecond principle is as viſibly juſt as the other, but of much greater compaſs, variety and difficulty in the application. It may be illuſtrated by the way now frequently taken in teaching the art of writing. Some maſters have analyſed the whole into a certain number of ſimple ſtrokes, each of them eaſily obſerved and imitated by itſelf; and after they have learned theſe perfectly one by one, they join the whole together with the utmoſt facility as well as accuracy. Something of this kind ſhould be conſtantly in the view of the maſter of a grammar-ſchool; and he is the moſt accompliſhed teacher who can make the ſteps by which the pupil proceeds the moſt eaſy, natural and obvious.

I ſhall now offer a few advices to parents who ſend their children to a grammar ſchool or college.

1. That they would not attempt to force their children on faſter than is for their real advantage. It ſeems to be a very general object of deſire or ambition with parents to have their children taught in as little time as poſſible in the grammar ſchool, and entered as high as poſſible in the claſſes in college. Nothing can be more prepoſterous than this; for certainly it is more honorable as well as pleaſant for a boy to be at the head of one claſs, than at the bottom of the one immediately ſuperior to it. Beſides it makes their work difficult, and their improvement or ſucceſs uncertain. If parents are deſirous that their children's education ſhould be ſoon finiſhed, that they may not arrive at the ſtature of men before they have compleated the work of boys, it is a moſt laudable purpoſe. But the true way to obtain it is to begin early, that they may have time to be taught in a proper and effectual manner. If this opportunity is already unhappily loſt, I would recommended altering the object of the inſtruction, and inſtead of giving them a regular courſe, making them perfect in ſome of the moſt eſſential branches and omitting others.

2. It is of much conſequence that children be regular and conſtant in attendance. If they are called home on trifling occaſions, or ſuffered to go home on frivolous pretences, the hurt that it does them is much greater than is commonly apprehended. It gives them an idle turn, and takes their heads off from their books: It breaks the thread of their inſtruction, and throws them behind their claſs, which extinguiſhes their emulation, and often produces a deſpondent indifference and ſloth. They generally tell you when requeſting this licence, that they will ſtudy hard to make up the time of their abſence; but experience tells me that the very reverſe is commonly the caſe. Nay, though they were in ſome degree to perform their promiſe it would be of little avail; for if parents expect that maſters will take the trouble of extra attendance in ſuch caſes, and add to the fatigue perhaps already too great, I believe they will be generally miſtaken.

In the laſt place, parents are requeſted to ſupport, countenance, and co-operate with the moral government of the ſeminary. It will be wholly in vain to expect boys to profit in their ſtudies if they are allowed to be looſe in their morals. I look upon it as certain that the paſt proſperity and ſucceſs of the College of New-Jerſey has been capitally owing to the ſtrict attention paid to this circumſtance by the Truſtees from its firſt foundation. Now it is eaſy to ſee how injurious it muſt be to boys, if the ſyſtem of government and example at home is different from, perhaps directly oppoſed to, that of the ſeminary where they receive their inſtruction. We ſay they ſhall not be ſuffered to play at cards or dice, to ſwear and ſpeak profanely, or take their diverſion abroad on the Lord's day, and with al endeavour to perſuade them that theſe courſes are the road to perdition. But when they return home to their parents, all theſe things are done frequently, openly, and without reſerve. Perhaps I ſhall hereby expoſe myſelf to the reproaches of that honorable claſs of men the Freethinkers of the age. This gives me very little concern, and does not ſhake my opinion in the leaſt degree. There are, however, ſome even of them who readily admit that children and youth ſhould be kept from ſuch practices in a ſeaſon of learning, though they make no ſcruple of defending the ſame indulgences in perſons of riper years. The conſiſtency of this I leave them to make out at their leaſure, and ſhall only ſay, that at any rate parents who approve of the ſyſtem of education ed here, ſhould, for their own ſakes, be very cauti counteracting or defeating it either by diſcourſe or ple.

J. WITHERSPO

To be SOLD at Public Vend

On Saturday the 25th inſtant, at the C nental Magazine of Proviſions, on ley's Wharf, in this city,

SOME Beef, Pork, dryed Herrings Sale to begin at ten o'clock, and money to be paid on the ſpot.

New Caſtle, February 24, 1

To be SOLD by Public Vend

On Thurſday, the 30th day of March, at three o

A CERTAIN Lot of GROUND wi WHARF and STORES thereon, ſitu the village of Chriſtiana-Bridge, in the county o Caſtle, bounded to the eaſtward with Chriſtiana- to the ſouthward with the Bridge and road leadin the ſame, and to the northward with the lot of T Read; being a part of the real eſtate of Cat Montgomery, deceaſed. Attendance will be giv the premiſes by THOMAS MONTGOMERY, Admi tor of the ſaid deceaſed, or his Attorney.

By Order of the Orphan's Court,

JAMES BOOTH, Cl

To be SOLD at Private S

Or exchanged for milk Cows and Calves, in the of Northumberland,

A LOT and TENEMENT. The Lot co ſixty feet in front and two hundred and forty depth. A good deed will be given. Enquire Printer.

Philadelphia, March 13,

ALL perſons who have any demands a me as Deputy Quarter-Maſter General, an not brought in their accounts, are earneſtly requ do it immediately, that they may have certifica and their accounts ſettled: Thoſe who neglect t tice, and do not bring in their accounts before of April next, will be excluded from the firſt pa I am enabled to make.

JOHN MITCHELL, D.Q.M.

For SALE, (Wholeſale and Retail)

JOSEPH PALME

At the ſtore lately occupied by Mrs. Thomas C and Sons, in Water ſtreet, between Market and ſtreets, Philadelphia,

OLD Madeira Wine,
Old Spirit,
Weſt-India Rum,
Loaf, Clayed and Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee,
Tea,
Chocolate,
Indigo,
Spices, &c. &c. &c.

WAS TAKEN U

In the River Delaware,

TWO RAFTS of PINE BOARDS. owner proving property and paying charge have them again, by applying to THOMAS YO in Chriſtian-ſtreet, Southwark.

N. B. If the owner does not apply by the firſt o they will be ſold for the charges.

A FEW BARRELS of BEST

LIVERPOOL

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN TAYLO

In Front-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſnut-ſt Philadelphia.

TO BE LE

A CONVENIENT good HOUSE, with a garden, coach-houſe and ſtable, very plea ſituated in a healthy part of the country, abou miles from the city. Enquire of the Printer.

THE INHABITANTS OF AMERICA.

MY COUNTRYMEN,

is a painful as well as an invidious task to point
t errors, but it is a neceſſary talk. In States as in
improper treatment of ſlight maladies will occaſion
ones. And though many have died of diſeaſe, yet
few have died of the Doctor. At the commence-
of this conteſt, it was not our fortune to have per-
among us thoroughly verſed in State affairs. Atten-
to their private duties, the citizens of America had
iſure or inclination to ſtudy, what there was no uſe or
lity for them to know; ſo that your ſervants were
elled to act, in the very moment when they would
wiſhed to learn. That they have erred therefore is
o be wondered at, for it was human, but that they
erred no more is almoſt miraculous.
oſe who think our preſent Rulers inferior to their
ceſſors, judge haſtily and perhaps raſhly. It muſt
me mbered that our circumſtances are different from
they were. Diff rent qualifications therefore are ne-
y to ſuperintend them. A ſhip aſſaulted in mid-oce-
conflicting elements, requires the aid of intrepid
n. When near her haven ſhe can beſt be ſerved by
terous Pilot. If thoſe at the helm know not how
er, it is better by far to aſſiſt than revile them. Since
ommon bottom we have freely embarked, let our
od counſels be freely contributed. If we are friends
public, let us ſhew that friendſhip by our candor
examination of public affairs. Let us ſtrive to diſ-
what meaſures were erroneous, meerly that in future
ay learn to avoid them. And let us not blame thoſe
n authority for the erroneous meaſures of thoſe who
before them, but liberally diſpenſe to others that cha-
f opinion, which according to the common viciſſi-
of life, we ſhall in our turns moſt ſurely ſtand in need

hen this war began, we were ſo much oppoſed to the
ny of Great-Britain, and ſo much diſguſted with the
s of her adminiſtration, that, by a very natural pro-
of the human mind, we felt a repugnance even a-
thoſe uſeful inſtitutions which our enemies had a-
d. It was therefore a kind of merit to do every thing
verſe of what they did. A general rule to which
and great exceptions ought undoubtely to be

diſlike to contracts and contractors was among the
r of thoſe which were then imbibed. Whether the
s of America were themſelves tinctured with the pre-
g prejudice, or whether they thought it was wiſe to
way to the popular ſtream, is not worth an inquiry.
in it is, that they might at that time have made as
contracts as they pleaſed, upon very good terms,
hereby ſecured every neceſſary article, ſtipulating no
payment than their paper. I ſh ll not now ſtate
many advantages which would have reſulted from
ng that mode of obtaining ſupplies, becauſe men are
generally convinced of them. I ſhall ſimply ob-
that it had been ſanctioned by the conſtant practice
wiſe nations, particularly by the King of Pruſſia,
eateſt œconomiſt in Europe; and that if we had fol-
their example, it would have been the intereſt of the
ctors with all their Agents and deputies to keep
prices, or in other words, to keep up the value of
per. I mean not to draw invidious compariſons,
muſt be permitted to ſay, that there is wiſdom in
ing private intereſt ſubſervient to the public wel-
Let me add, that had contracts been made, there
not have been even the appearance of neceſſity to
the paper a lawful tender, or to regulate prices.
ther and a capital error, was the prohibition laid on
mmerce. By this the uſe of money was leſſened, at
oment when the quantity of it was increaſed. Ame-
eprived of manufactures from abroad, was compelled
e them at home, in a ſeaſon when the demand for
was increaſed by the demand of men for the army!
erchant was obliged to ſell his ſhips, and diſmiſs his
in foreign countries, when ſhips and ſeamen were
ry to diſtreſs the enemy. And the farmer being
ed of a market, had no longer any incitement to his
ry; from which muſt neceſſarily follow a ſcarcity of
ductions.
ird great error, in the line of finance, was the re-
on of prices. Its operation on the money has alrea-
n mentioned, but this was only one among many
It diſguſted the people at a time when their good
l affection was moſt neceſſary. It gave a woeful
ſion of the new governments, by laying down a vi-
of the rights of property as the corner ſtone on
they were to be erected. It diſcouraged commerce,
ctures and agriculture, or rather it left to the huſ-
an, tradeſman and merchant no encouragement at
tended to lock up all commodities, compelling the
community to become monopolizers. It introdu-
tedious and expenſive mode of trading by barter.
ſapped the foundations of civil authority, for the
tion of intereſt to contravene or elude the law was
at to be reſiſted. Hence the breach of it became
, and that taught the dangerous leſſon, that laws
broken with impunity. Of conſequence, the le-
e fell into contempt, becauſe it was made manifeſt
ey were not poſſeſſed of that ſuperior wiſdom and
which are the ſources of reverence and reſpect.
m the breach of regulations of the firſt kind aroſe
rſt between the government and the people. A con-
ways dangerous, but particularly ſo at ſuch times
in which it happened. This conteſt produced re-
ns of the ſecond kind, enforcing the former by pains
alties, and impowering perſons to ſeize at limited
As the legiſlatures felt a neceſſity of aſſigning rea-
or theſe laws they pretty generally agreed to
is it is neceſſary to carry on this juſt and neceſſary war,
hereas it is neceſſary to ſupport the army who are
in it. From ſuch recitals followed, firſt, a very
eable impreſſion of the juſtice of a war which was to
ntained by injuſtice, inſtead of fair, equal and ge-
xation; and ſecondly, a variance between the peo-
the army, or at leaſt an abatement of their warm
rdial affection towards each other. For on the one
the people felt a degree of coldneſs for thoſe who
eld up as the cauſe why their property was wreſted
em; and on the other hand, the army could not
diſguſted at a people who would not otherwiſe than
e give bread to their protectors. Beſides all this,
tiſh were greatly encouraged to carry on the war,
ope of obtaining that aſſiſtance among us which their
refugee adherents had promiſed. For to make the ſecond kind of regulations as palatable as poſſible, in compliance with the ruling whimſey of the day, they were all of them levelled at the diſaffected, the enemy had therefore the declared opinions of our own legiſlatures in their favour. Many good Whigs were in ſome degree intimidated by this bugbear of diſaffection, and the Tories were proportionably ſtrengthened and conſoled. The enemy ought indeed to have examined the true cauſes which produced this declaration of our legiſlatures, before they confided in it; but they might ſafely confide in the tendency of the laws to which it ſerved as a pretext. For a little reflection muſt have convinced them, as it ought to have convinced us, that, whatever abundance there might be in the country, our aukward mode of collecting ſupplies would not only render it difficult to obtain them in the inſtant, but infallibly produce a future deficiency.

Theſe ſecond regulations were the worſt children in the whole family of regulations. The tyranny of the former laws now appeared in its proper garb. The invaſion of the rights of property was clothed with every neceſſary circumſtance of violence. And the induſtrious men who bro't from abroad or produced at home thoſe things which we ſtood in need of, were ſubjected to all the inſult, and no little degree of the infamy of felons. Good God! What ſhould we think of a legiſlator who would declare, that it was a crime to procure bread for the hungry, or clothes for the naked, and enact, that thoſe who ſhould in future commit that crime, ſhould have their houſes and barns and ſtores broken open, their property ſeized, their perſons inſulted, and their reputation ſtigmatized with the odious appellations of Monopolizer and Tory? Change but the terms, and we have had ſuch laws. We have had them, even in the hour of our wants and diſtreſſes.

Here let us pauſe, and aſk of plain common ſenſe, what muſt be the neceſſary effect of this ſtrange policy. The anſwer is ſhort, Dearth and dearneſs. An anſwer to which melancholy experience hath affixed the ſeal of truth. What then have we left to hope, unleſs it be that ſalutary reflection, tho' late, may come at laſt? That it may teach us to avoid thoſe rocks and ſhoals from which we have hitherto ſo narrowly eſcaped, and on which thouſands before us have been miſerably ſhipwrecked?

It was hardly poſſible to have embittered the bitter draught which theſe laws had prepared for the people; yet even that was accompliſhed by the manner of enforcing them. Men of old approved character, who reſpected their neighbours and were by them reſpected, would not deſcend to it. The executors of theſe new laws therefore, were men who, like the laws themſelves, were new. They were men, raiſed to the low office of perſecution. And yet from neceſſity they were entruſted with money—but we will draw a veil over this part of the picture.

There were other pernicious conſequences which flowed from theſe laws. Property being ſhut up from market, it required a number of perſons to collect it for the public uſe whoſe labour was loſt to ſociety. Add to this, the great train which became neceſſary in order to bring it forwards, and the ſtill greater train which they required to feed and ſupply them. The quantity of unproductive labour neceſſarily maintained from theſe cauſes is almoſt beyond calculation, and the unneceſſary expence is in proportion to it. But this is not all. Theſe perſons are maintained, either by fixed ſalaries or by commiſſions. If by the former, they have no incitement to be induſtrious. Their ſalary goes on as faſt while they are idle as it does while they labour. And whether they ſleep or wake, whether the army be well or ill ſupplied, is equally to them a matter of indifference, ſave only, that indolence is more agreeable than toil, reſt more pleaſing than fatigue, and ſport more delightful than care. If the public ſervants are maintained by commiſſions, in this caſe they may become as much too attentive, as they are too negligent in the other. There was one Judas among twelve diſciples, and one Peter. There was one who betrayed his Lord, and one who denied him. Two out of twelve! I have not the ſlighteſt intention to accuſe or abuſe thoſe which have been or which are employed. I verily believe that they are in general much better than could reaſonably be expected, and I know that ſome of them are highly deſerving; but certainly it is dangerous to ſet the intereſt of individuals in oppoſition to that of the Community. Yet this danger inevitably followed from the baneful ſyſtem of regulations. And what is ſtill worſe, while one ſet of ſervants are ſtimulated by commiſſions to enhance prices, another ſet of them are lulled by ſalaries to omit the neceſſary exertions in forwarding what is procured.

Theſe are the appendages on a ſyſtem of regulations. Theſe are the fruits of that notable ſyſtem, which in ſpite of reaſon and of hiſtory was adopted, and in ſpite of feeling and experience adhered to. A ſyſtem of injuſtice, where injury is ſharpened by inſult. A ſyſtem, which if it could be rendered effectual, would, contrary to the declared wiſhes of its advocates, truly realize the money which moneyed men poſſeſs. For ſtrange as it may ſeem; the ſame perſons, in the ſame day, on the ſame occaſion, and almoſt in the ſame breath or ſentence, will tell us: That thoſe who buy and refuſe to ſell, abound in money. That this money ought not to be realized. And that prices ſhould be ſo regulated, as that this money would purchaſe twice as much as it otherwiſe would do.

But what are theſe regulations in the event? Are they not a tax, and a very unequal one? They certainly are intended to operate a tax, and on thoſe near to the ſeat of war, who already ſuffer enough of its diſadvantages. A tax levied on every man in proportion to his induſtry, and with every circumſtance of rigorous injuſtice. A penalty on commerce, an incitement to engroſſing, a diſcouragement of labor, a reward of indolence. What can ſuch a ſyſtem produce, except want and diſtreſs? Aſk of the farmer, why notwithſtanding the regulations, he ploughed and ſowed, or the merchant, why he imported, their anſwer is the ſame, a hope that, by the next harveſt or the next arrival, the regulations would be no more; and a confidence that, at the worſt, all regulations might be eluded. Happy it is for us that they may, or long ſince induſtry ceaſing, the fruits of it would have been no more, and pinched with want, perſecuting and perſecuted by each other, we ſhould have ſunk ſelf-ſubdued beneath the yoke prepared for us.

But to every argument that can poſſibly be uſed, we ſhall receive the empty anſwer of declamation. Spite of conſtant and of ſore experience we ſhall receive it. For thoſe who recommended regulations becauſe of the ſuppoſed impracticability of paying the prices of 1776, and increaſed their vociferouſneſs with the increaſed prices of 1777, and grew ſtill more extravagant with the extravagance of 1778; thoſe ſame perſevering politicians will doubtleſs ſupport the ſame dogmatical poſitions, notwithſtanding the contradiction of three ſucceſſive years. And ſtill they will argue, and though confuted they will argue ſtill; and ſtill find breath and words and noiſe, to puff and rave and roar, as vigorouſly, as boldly, and as loudly as ever. From the din of ſuch bellowings let us turn away, and conſult the ſacred oracle of experience.

By the fruit we may know the tree, and ſad fruit indeed hath this tree borne. Who would have ſuſpected, three years ago, that, in the midſt of a war againſt the greateſt naval power, our native productions ſhould become dearer than foreign commodities? Yet even this thing hath come to paſs. The whole ſyſtem of commerce hath been inverted, the laws of property invaded, the laws of juſtice infringed, every abſurdity practiſed, and every impoſſibility tried, to get a little beef and a little bread, which would almoſt have come forward of themſelves if things had been left to their natural courſe, if honeſt labor had been permitted to heap the bluſhing cluſters of plenty in the lap of freedom. And now, after ſtraining and working this cumbrous machinery of grinding regulations for three long tedious and oppreſſive years, what at laſt have we ſqueezed from it to recompence our toil? What but the dry huſks of penury? Nothing! Nay worſe than nothing. For it is notorious that, when we began this war, our country was full of proviſions, that our annual exportation and conſumption have been much leſs than they uſed to be, and that at preſent we are miſerably poor and bare.

Thus then when we look back on the path we have trodden, we ſhall find penal laws on refuſing the paper, and penal laws on receiving it, penal laws on induſtry, and penal laws on honeſty, penal laws to produce monopoly, and penal laws againſt it, contradiction ſtaring in the face of contradiction, and one half the people employed in exacting all theſe contradictory penalties from the other half; while one ſyſtem of finance hath rapidly ſucceeded another ſyſtem of finance, and one Utopian mountain been piled upon the top of another mountainous Utopia.—This is not the coloring of a fervid imagination, neither is it painted for the purpoſes of ridicule. I have not ſought after the faults which I have found; they lay in my path. I might have mentioned others, but I wiſh them to be hidden; and even theſe I would have concealed but it was neceſſary to point them out, that they may be avoided, and it was juſt to direct public enquiry to the true ſources of public misfortune. Yet not with a deſire to draw down cenſure on thoſe who have erred with upright intentions. Let me then repeat, that we ought not haſtily to conclude our preſent rulers inferior to their predeceſſors. Let me intreat thoſe rulers to profit by the many ſtriking examples before their eyes. And let me remind them, that, with ſuch examples, they will be doubly anſwerable for their own conduct.

I am your friend,
AN AMERICAN.

THOMAS M'FEE,

At his Dwelling houſe in Carter's Alley,

CONTINUES to poſt Merchants and Shopkeepers books, and in a regular, clear and mercantile manner; adjuſts the moſt intricate co-partnerſhips, private, and almoſt every other kind of long and unſettled accounts. He alſo draws and copies with neatneſs, care and expedition, ſuch writings as invoices, ſales, accounts current, and writes letters, &c. &c.

Such perſons as will pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may depend upon the utmoſt care, punctuality and diſpatch.

March 20.

Goods Received, and Sold on Commiſſion,

AT the Store of the ſubſcriber, in a convenient part of the city, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, at the ſign of the Hand ſaw, where all kind of goods are received, and ſold on the beſt terms for the owners. The cellars and ſtore-rooms are all dry and fit for the reception of any kind of goods. Any perſon having goods to diſpoſe of, either in town or country, ſuch as woolen or linen cloths, thread or yarn ſtockings, or any other articles in any branch, will meet with convenient room, and conſtant attendance will be given, by

JONATHAN ZANE.

Now on hand the following ARTICLES, viz.

Logwood, Braziletto, Fuſtick, Ground Redwood, Ground Logwood, Glaſs of various ſizes, Copperas, Chalk, Powder, Spaniſh brown, Lump and Powder Antimony, American ſquare Bar and Buſter Steel, Awl-blades by the groce, Glew, Galls, Snuff in bottles, Scarf and Thread Buttons, Hair Sand and Indian-meal Sieves, Wheat and Rhean Sieves, Oat Riddles, Saſh-Line and Weights, Fiſh-Hooks and Lines, a ſmall aſſortment of Ironmongery, &c. &c. A pair of four foot French Burr Mill-Stones, iron bound.

Ready money and a good price for Horſetails.

March 20.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1780.

DESERTED,

On the 19th inſtant, from Capt. Theophilus Parke's Company, in Col. Benjamin Flower's Regiment of Artillery and Artificers,

PATRICK CAIN, a native of Ireland, about twenty-one years of age, five feet five inches high, a well ſet fellow, with ſhort black hair, one of his fore teeth gone, had on a ſailors brown jacket, and canvaſs overalls, he is a remarkable ſwearer, and can beat the drum.

Daniel Morriſon, a native of Scotland, a lad of ſixteen years of age, wears his hair curled, which is light coloured, anſwering to his complexion, had on a blue coat faced with red, leather breeches, and white yarn ſtockings. It is ſuppoſed they are on board ſome of the veſſels in the river. Whoever ſecures either of the deſerters, and returns him to his regiment, ſhall receive One Hundred Dollars reward, and double that ſum for both, by applying to the Commiſſary General of Military Stores office, in this city.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

February 26, 1780.

A Petition from ſundry inhabitants of Carrolsbugh and Carrols Delight, praying that the ſaid tracts may be re ſurveyed, and the bounds aſcertained and fixt, was read; whereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid petition be publiſhed, that all perſons concerned may have notice thereof.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

To the Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES of the Freemen of the State of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met.

GENTLEMEN,

WE your humble petitioners, inhabitants of the tracts of land called Carrols Delight, and Carrolsburgh, containing each about 5000 acres of land, ſituate in the upper end of York county, (except a part of the latter which lies in the State of Maryland, as likewiſe the bounding tree) beg leave to repreſent to your Hon. Houſe, that the above mentioned tracts were obtained by patents from Maryland about the year 1735, and ſurveyed as cuſtomary in that State, viz. by marking one tree, called the bounding tree, and from which the various courſes were to proceed, and whence they were to return; which by not having the intermediate bounds marked as in the State of Pennſylvania, and the conſtant variation of the needle, has been a ſource of contention between the perſons inhabiting thoſe tracts, and the inhabitants of the adjacent lands. And as there are ſome of the lands thus circumſtanced, the property of widows and orphans, the accompts of which eſtates cannot be properly ſettled, nor conveyances given for the lands thus ſituate, but which may be ſubject to errors until the outſide lines of the ſaid tracts are ſettled by authority.—We therefore pray your Hon. Houſe to take our caſe into conſideration, and grant us relief by appointing a ſurveyor or ſurveyors of approved knowledge and integrity, to aſcertain and mark the outſide lines of the ſaid tracts, (except ſuch parts as lie within the State of Maryland) according to the courſes and diſtances of the original patents, allowing the angle of variation, as near as can be aſcertained, proportionate to the time the original ſurvey was made, and leaſt injurious to the neighbouring inhabitants. And whereas ſundry parcels of land, part of the aforeſaid tract of land, called Carrols Delight, were ſold to ſome of your petitioners, (but not conveyed) by Amos M'Ginley late of Carrols Delight, deceaſed, who alone was veſted with the power of conveying the ſaid lands, and died inteſtate, his children being minors.—We therefore pray your Honours to veſt the adminiſtrators to the eſtate of the ſaid Amos M'Ginley deceaſed, with ſufficient powers to convey and make ſufficient deeds for the ſaid lands, parts of Carrols Delight aforeſaid, which were ſold and not conveyed to the purchaſers. And your petitioners fully convinced of your undoubted right and authority, finally to ſettle all caſes of like nature within your juriſdiction, leave it with your Honours to determine, as the revenues of the ſaid tracts now revert to this State, whether the expences of aſcertaining the outſide lines and boundaries of the ſaid tracts, which lie within the State, ought not to be at the expence of the State; and if ſo that your Honours will be pleaſed to preſcribe the mode.—As your petitioners have at a conſiderable expence, procured deeds for lots of land within the ſaid tracts already, and ſhall be obliged without a doubt to take other deeds when the real limits of ſaid tracts are fixed—as the deeds which have been given, have been diſabled by re-ſurveys, eſpecially for the lands at the extreme diſtance from the boundary. But if your Honours ſhall not determine the State liable to defray the expences aforeſaid, we pray your Honours may adopt ſome means to oblige the inhabitants of the ſaid tracts, or the perſons in whom the property of the ſaid lands are veſted, as well within the ſaid tracts as of the adjacent lands; to pay their quota of ſaid expence, in proportion to their quantity of land and interference of lines—And your petitioners in full confident of your attention to the happineſs of your conſtituents, will ever pray.

Signed the 9th day of February, 1780.

Moſes M'Clean,	William Waugh, jun.
James Stevenſon,	Suſanna Waugh,
Ephraim Johnſton,	Andrew Hart,
William M'Clean,	Ann Maginley,
Iſaac Robinſon,	WilliamReid,
James M'Aliſter,	William Miller,
Thomas Clingan,	John Maginley,
Joſeph Hamilton,	James Brice
Benjamin Reed,	Jane Dunwody,
John Reid,	David Blyth,
Samuel Adams,	Joſeph Brown,
William Withrow,	David Agnew.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

March 18, 1780.

The Bill intitled "An Act further to continue ſuch parts of an Act intitled, "An Act to empower the Supreme Executive Council, and Juſtices of the Supreme Court, to apprehend ſuſpected perſons, and to increaſe the fines to which perſons are liable for neglecting to perform their tour of Militia duty, as relates to the apprehending of ſuſpected perſons," was read the ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for conſidertion.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

AN ACT further to continue ſuch parts of an Act intitled, "An Act to empower the Supreme Executive Council, and Juſtices of the Supreme Court, to apprehend ſuſpected perſons, and to increaſe the fines to which perſons are liable for neglecting to perform their tour of Militia duty," as relates to the apprehending of ſuſpected perſons.

WHEREAS the Act intitled, "An Act to empower the Supreme Executive Council, and Juſtices of the Supreme Court, to apprehend ſuſpected perſons, and to increaſe the fines to which perſons are liable for neglecting to perform their tour of Militia duty," paſſed the tenth day of October laſt, was by another Act paſſed on the twenty-ſeventh day of November laſt, continued for ſix months beyond the firſt limitation thereof, and the ſaid extended term will ſhortly expire; and the powers and authorities by the ſaid Act given, have been found uſeful, and it is proper the ſame be further extended;

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the ſaid Act as far as it relates to the apprehending of ſuſpected perſons, ſhall be, and the ſame hereby is continued for ſix months, from and after the twenty-ſeventh of April next, unleſs the war between the United States of America and Great Britain ſhall ſooner ceaſe.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Saturday, March, 18, 1780.

WHEREAS many of the purchaſers of confiſcated eſtates, taking advantage of the depreciation of the money, have neglected to comply with the conditions of ſale, which were, the payment of one fourth of the purchaſe money in ten days, and the remainder in one month from the time of ſale, to the great injury of the State, and the embarraſſment of the ſales.

Reſolved, therefore, That previous to the ſigning any deed, the exact times of ſale, and of payment, be inquired into by a ſtanding Committee of this Board, who are to report thereon. And as all the days of payment are long expired, the Agents do no other act whatever, on any pretence touching the paſt ſales, unleſs to certify the boundaries, and the times of ſale, and payment as aforeſaid.

And that there may be as little delay as poſſible to the purchaſers;

Reſolved, That the Vice Preſident, General Lacey, Mr. Thompſon and Mr. Whitehill, or any three of them, be a Committee for this purpoſe, to meet on this buſineſs, at the Council Chamber every morning, from ten to eleven o'clock, and the purchaſers when they apply for their deed, are directed to bring the original receipts.

March 21, 1780.

WHEREAS this Conncil have received information, that divers perſons have lately encloſed and are now about to encloſe lands within the bounds of the city of Philadelphia, which have heretofore remained open and common: AND WHEREAS it is highly injurious to the citizens in general, that individuals ſhould appropriate any of thoſe lands to their private uſe, without good and ſufficient title thereto, of which the authority of the State ought to be duly informed; therefore ordered.

That public notice be given, that all incloſures which have lately been ſet up, or which ſhall be hereafter ſet up on any of the ſaid lands, without authority and permiſſion from the State for that purpoſe, firſt had and obtained will be removed and the lands laid open as heretofore, any pretended rights or ſurveys made, without the expreſs order of the authority of the State notwithſtanding.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOSEPH REED, Eſq;
Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION,

WHEREAS the Congreſs of the United States of America, by their Reſolve of the Eleventh day of this inſtant, March, did recommend the the following words:

"IT having pleaſed the righteous Governor of the World, for the puniſhment of our manifold offences, to permit the Sword of War ſtill to harraſs our Country, it becomes us to endeavour, by humbling ourſelves before Him, and turning from every evil way, to avert His anger and obtain his favour and bleſſing: It is therefore hereby recommended to the ſeveral States,

That WEDNESDAY the twenty-ſixth day of April next, be ſet apart and obſerved as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER, that we may with one heart and one voice implore the Sovereign Lord of Heaven and earth to remember mercy in his judgments;—to make us ſincerely penitent for our tranſgreſſions;—to prepare us for deliverance, and to remove the evils with which he hath been pleaſed to viſit us;—to baniſh vice and irreligion from among us, and eſtabliſh virtue and piety by his divine grace;—to bleſs all public Councils throughout the United States, giving them wiſdom, firmneſs and unanimity, and directing them to the beſt meaſures for the public good;—*to bleſs the Magiſtrates and people of every rank, and animate and unite the hearts of all to promote the intereſt of their Country*;—to bleſs the public defence, inſpiring all Commanders and Soldiers with magnanimity and perſeverance, and giving vigour and ſucceſs to the military operations by ſea and land;—to bleſs the illuſtrious Sovereign, and the nation in alliance with theſe States, and all who intereſt themſelves in the ſupport of our rights and liberties;—to make that alliance of perpetual and extenſive uſefulneſs to thoſe immediately concerned, and mankind in general; to grant fruitful ſeaſons, and to bleſs our induſtry, trade and manufactures;—to bleſs all ſchools and ſeminaries of learning, and every means of inſtruction and education; to cauſe wars to ceaſe, and to eſtabliſh peace among the nations.

And it is further recommended, That ſervile labour and recreations be forbidden on the ſaid day."

WHEREFORE, as well in reſpect of the ſaid recommendation of Congreſs, as from a due ſenſe of the neceſſity of humbling ourſelves before the great Governor of the Univerſe, and imploring his protection and ſupport. WE do hereby earneſtly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth, that the ſaid Wedneſday, the twenty-ſixth day of April next, be ſet apart and obſerved as a day of Faſting, Humiliation and Prayer, according to the ſaid Reſolve.—And that they abſtain from all ſervile labour and recreation on the ſaid day.

GIVEN by order of the COUNCIL, under the Hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

JOSEPH REED,
Preſident.

ATTEST.
TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKE

SIR,

OBSERVING in your paper of the 4th inſtant, i note to a letter from Arthur Lee, Eſq; to the Pr ſident of Congreſs, an inſinuation that I was let into ſhare of the cutter Revenge, by Silas Deane, Eſq; th paid for by the public money; fearing that my ſilen might be conſtrued into a want of proof to the contrar or an acquieſcence to a charge equally falſe and ſcanda ous; I beg you will inſert the following, being an e tract of a letter from Meſſ Delap's of Bourdeaux, to r at Martinico; for at the time I left France, I did n know the cutter was purchaſed, but have ſince been i formed by a veſſel who brought the account of Capta Conyngham's releaſe from Dunkirk goal.—

"*We paid Silas Deane, Eſq; on your accoun*
"10,000 *Livres, for which you are debited.*"

This being in the cuſtomary ſtile of mercantile i formation, and having given theſe gentlemen orders pay that ſum to Silas Deane, Eſq; for that expreſs pu poſe, I carried it into my books as payment for my pr portion of ſaid cutter, and was more clear in ſo doin as I do ſolemnly declare, I never had directly or indire ly, any other commercial tranſaction with Mr. Deane. As Meſſ. Delap's are well known here, I leave their le ter with the Printer, to prove what I now aſſert.

I am very ſorry Mr. Lee has drawn me before the pu lic, without even previouſly acquainting me of this a fair; as I declare, the firſt I ever heard of a bare ſuſpic on, or even doubt of what he aſſerts, was from his pu lication.

I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,
DAVID H. CONYNGHAM

ERRATA. In the Bill for emitting One hundred thou ſand pounds, &c. &c. &c. inſtead of the words t prevent the *anger of empezzlement*, read the *danger of em bezzlement*; and inſtead of a reſervation of one *acre e each grant*, read *one acorn on each grant*.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1780.

THE Committee appointed by the Philo ſophical Society, to make and collect obſervation on the effects of the ſevere and long continued cold ſ laſt winter, requeſt the curious in every part of th Continent, to communicate to them ſuch remarks as the have already made, or may hereafter make on this ſub ject, particularly ſuch as may properly come under th following heads:

Firſt, Meteorological obſervations, accurately mad with good inſtrumen ts.

Secondly, The effects of the cold on the earth and wa ters; ſuch as the depth of earth frozen, the thickneſs o ice, &c. together with ſuch remarkable circumſtances, a may attend either freezing or thawing. Alſo its effect on ſpirituous, vinous and other liquors.

Thirdly, The effects of the cold, during and after th winter on animals, birds, reptiles, inſects and their chry ſalides.

Fourthly, The ſame on vegetables, diſtinguiſhing th indigenous from foreign, the ſpontaneous from the cul tivated.

Fifthly, What diſeaſes prevailed moſt in the extreme cold weather, and after it.

Accurate obſervations made on former winters, remarkable for cold will be acceptable.

As the comparing together different climates and different ſeaſons is not a matter of mere ſpeculative curioſity, but real benefits may be derived to mankind, by improving this branch of natural knowledge, the Committee promiſe themſelves the aſſiſtance of the ingenious, whether Members of the Society or otherwiſe, in their endeavours to unite in one common ſtock many valuable fragments of Philoſophy, which muſt otherwiſe periſh with individuals.

The Committee do not propoſe to make their report before the cloſe of next ſummer. In the mean time ſuch gentlemen as chuſe to favour the Society with their obſervations, will pleaſe to direct their letters to Col. Lewis Nicola, of Philadelphia.

[The Printers of News-papers on the Continent, are requeſted to give the foregoing a place in their reſpective Papers.]

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
REWARD.

LOST yeſterday, off a horſe at Mr. James Hunter's, a pair of SADDLE BAGS, containing amongſt other articles of wearing apparel, three ſhirts, almoſt new, unmarked; two pair of white ſilk ſtockings, one pair of them marked W. S. and ſome handkerchiefs, containing alſo a pocket-book, a book of accounts, a bundle of papers, of conſequence to the owner, but of no value to any other perſon, and a letter directed to Robert Morris, Eſq; of Philadelphia, encloſing eight Loan-Office Certificates, granted in Philadelphia, as follows: Four Certificates in the name of Thomas Leiper, No. 918, No. 919, No. 920, and No. 921, for 600 dollars each, dated January 24, 1778; four ditto in the name of Matthew Irvine, dated November 13, 1777, No. 553, for 1000 dollars, No. 1149, No. 1150, and 1158, for 600 dollars each. Loſt alſo from the holſters on the ſaid horſe, a pair of ſcrew barrelled Piſtols, inlaid and mounted with ſilver. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the Piſtols, and of the Bags with their contents, and proportionably for any part of them. A large part eſpecially will be paid for the books and papers by Mr. James Hunter, or the ſubſcriber at Fredericksburg.

P. BLACKBOURN.

March 4, 1780.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber in Salzburg township, Northampton county, a black MARE, about 7 or 8 years old, and has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

NICHOLAS UEBERROTH.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers will attend in the Committee Room (up ſtairs) in the State houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock the morning, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday ery week, during the ſitting of the General Aſſembly, examine and ſettle ſuch accompts as ſhall be brought fore them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, Jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers, being a Committee of Grievances ppointed by the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly, will eet in the Library Room (up ſtairs) in the State-ouſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the mornings of Iondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, during the preſent tting of the General Aſſembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on Monday laſt, from the ſubſcriber, a negroe man called JIM, about twenty ears of age, a ſhort ſet fellow, about five feet five inches igh, waddles in his walk, being much parrot-toed, he as a ſower down look, ſpeaks very bad Engliſh, he is uch cut in his face according to the negro cuſtom; had n light coloured cloaths, and took with him ſundry loaths unknown; it is ſuppoſed is gone, or a lurking in ne of the veſſels bound to ſea. All Maſters of veſſels are equeſted not to carry him off at their peril. Whoever akes up ſaid negroe, brings him to the owner, or ſecures im in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, and all eaſonable charges.

Philadelphia March the 11th, 1780.

THOMAS IRWIN.

A FEW BARRELS of

TALLOW,

TO BE SOLD BY

ADAMS AND MILLER,

TOBACCONISTS, in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreet, and within three doors of Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers.

TO BE SOLD,

An ELEGANT MAP of

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

From an actual ſurvey. Enquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday the 29th of March inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

A FRAME HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, continued in the Northern-Liberties above the Barracks, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 115 feet; the houſe is painted blue, well built, and in good repair, ſubject to a ground rent of 3l. 15s. currency per annum.

Alſo, a valuable Tan Yard and Lot of Ground, ſituate in the town of Gloucester, fronting the river Delaware, containing about half an acre more or leſs, with the tan-vats, bark-houſe, beam-houſe, lime-houſe and currying-pumps, as they now are.

And alſo a valuable Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of China-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 100 feet and a half, clear of ground-rent.

Alſo will be ſold at private ſale, a valuable Negroe Lad, eighteen or nineteen years of age, very capable of taking care of a pair of horſes, waiting on a table, and doing all kind of houſe-work. He is honeſt and ſober. Enquire of the Printer.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his DISTILLERY, within tha next gate-way above Church alley, in Third-ſtreet, (that formerly occupied by Samuel Burge.)

Has by Wholeſale and Retail,

NEAT Brandy,
Geneva,
Aniſeed Water,
Orange Water,
Spirits of Wine, proper for raiſing low proof liquors, &c.

N. B. He continues to make the above liquors of the beſt quality; and gives particular encouragement to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT CHARIOT.

To be be ſeen at WILLIAM SOWERSBY's Livery Stables in Cheſnut-ſtreet, the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

3d Month 16, 1780.

WAS STOLEN laſt night, out of the houſe of Lydia Jones, in Trediffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, the following articles, viz. a light coloured cloath coat, lately turned and mended at the elbows, lined with light brown worſted, wooden buttons, ſhanked with pewter nearly riveted, ſhort button holes worked with thread, no pocket flaps nor buttons at the hips; a half worn beaver hat, with flat ſilk loops, the crown lined with white linen, much ſullied; one pair light grey woolen ſtockings; one new fine white linen pocket handkerchief. Alſo a black leather pocket book with a ſteel claſp; a quantity of paper money in it, and ſome writings, one half joannes and three guineas. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed articles and money, ſo that the owner may have thm again, ſhall have one of the GUINEAS as a reward, paid by JOHN JONES.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

THE Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees, by the General Aſſembly of this State, for taking care of the State-Iſland, formerly known by the name of the Province-Iſland, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, near the mouth thereof, containing about three hundred and forty-ſeven acres of meadow, Give Notice to all who may deſire to rent the ſame, that they will receive propoſals written and directed to them, or any of them, until the 28th inſtant, when they will be ready to leaſe the ſame for a term not exceeding ſeven years, to the perſon making the moſt advantageous offer therefor.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE BRYAN,
ROBERT KNOX.

TO BE LET,

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, with three rooms on each floor, a kitchen, and cellar under the whole houſe, a well of exceeding good water near the kitchen, good ſtabling that will hold eight or ten horſes, and about eleven acres of cleared land. The houſe ſtands in an exceeding good place for any public buſineſs, being ſituated on the Durham road, in Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county, leading from Newtown to Bethlehem and Eaſtown. Poſſeſſion may be taken the firſt of April. Enquire of JOSEPH CAUFFMAN, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, or Capt. WILLIAM M'CALL, Inn-keeper, in Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county.

TO BE SOLD

Very Cheap, for CASH, by

COXE, FURMAN AND COXE,

In Penn-ſtreet, below Pine-ſtreet,

A Good ASSORTMENT of

QUEEN's WARE,

Some GLASS WARE,

A QUANTITY of

PEPPER,

And a few PIECES of Fine

SWANSKINS.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of ground containing between fifteen and twenty acres, ſituate in Trediffrin townſhip, about 10 acres cleared, whereon is erected a ſmall log dwelling-houſe, a ſtable and threſhing floor, a ſpring houſe, over an excellent ſpring of water near the door, a ſmall orchard, and about two acres of meadow. For terms apply to Lydia Jones near the premiſes.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER's OFFICE of the Court of Admiralty of the State of New-Jerſey, is now kept in Haddenfield, the Subſcriber having lately removed from Salem to Haddenfild.

J. BLOOMFIELD, Regiſter.

March 13, 1780.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the thirteenth inſtant, from the door of the ſubſcriber's coach-houſe, at the back of the Miniſter Plenipotentiary's houſe, a light Engliſh bodied WAGGON, with hoop tire, of a remarkable thickneſs, the pole hung very low, iron rings at the ends of the axle-trees: Whoever will give information, ſo that the thief may be apprehended, and the Waggon recovered, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

March 14. HENRY GURNEY.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

PHILIP WILSON,

IS removed to a corner houſe in South and Water or Penn ſtreets; and having imported Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Congo Tea and Salt, will ſell on the Cloweſt terms. He has alſo for ſale, Bohea and Green Teas.

RANAWAY from ſaid WILSON, on Friday laſt, a Negro man named BEN, lame in the left leg and foot, (having been ſhot in the back ſinews) wags his body and walks moſtly on his toes from the weakneſs of his heel; he is about twenty-ſix years of age, about five feet two inches high, broad and ſtrong made: He had on a blue coatee, the lapells and button-holes bound with blue tape, cloth coloured breeches and grey ſtockings. A reward of EIGHT DOLLARS, and charges of taking him up, ſhall be paid.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Chief Juſtice, William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; ſecond Juſtice, and John Evans, Eſq; third Juſtice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania; have iſſued their Precept bearing date the 26th day of February laſt paſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the 27th day of this inſtant, (March) Notice is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner, Eſcheator and Conſtables within the ſaid city, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; alſo all they that will proſecute againſt the priſoners, that are or then ſhall be in the Goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt; and all others whom it may concern, are deſired to take notice hereof, and govern themſelves accordingly.

Dated at Philadelphia, the firſt day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty, and in the Fourth Year of American Independence,

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Tueſday, November 23, 1779. A. M.

A PETITION from Henry Dougherty, of the city of Philadelphia, referred over from the late Houſe of Aſſembly, was read; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid Henry Dougherty is hereby appointed to the office of Collector of the Duties impoſed by an Act of Aſſembly intitled, "An Act for impoſing a duty on perſons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent perſons being imported into this Province," (now State).

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the Gen. Aſſembly.

WHEREAS the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, paſſed an Act intitled, "An Act to prevent infectious diſeaſes being brought into the city of Philadelphia," of which the following is an extract:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no Commander, Maſter or other perſon having charge of any ſhip or veſſel bound to the port of Philadelphia, or to any other port or place within this Province, having on board at the time the ſaid ſhip or veſſel departed from any port or place whatſoever beyond the ſeas any greater number of perſons, whether paſſengers or ſervants, or both, than forty, or having any perſon diſordered with an infectious diſeaſe, or coming from any ſickly port or place, ſhall bring his ſhip or veſſel, or ſuffer or permit the ſame to be brought, nearer to the city than the Iſland called Little Mud Iſland, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, or ſhall bring on ſhore, or cauſe or ſuffer to be landed or brought on ſhore, at any port or place within this Province, any of ſuch paſſengers or ſervants, or any part or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects of any other perſon or perſons whatever, until he ſhall have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that purpoſe under the hand of the Officer or his Deputy appointed by virtue of the Act intitled, An Act for impoſing a duty on perſons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent perſons being imported into this Province, under the penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, being thereof legally convicted in any Court of Quarter Seſſions within this Province," (now State).

AND WHEREAS the Honorable the Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, taking into conſideration the above Act, have been pleaſed to nominate and appoint the ſubſcriber Health Officer for the port of Philadelphia, of which all Maſters, Commanders, or other perſons having charge of any ſhip or veſſel coming into the ſaid port, are deſired to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

HENRY DOUGHERTY, Health Officer.

York County, Pennſylvania.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Houſes and tracts of Land, viz.

ONE tract of Land, about five miles from York-Town, on the main road leading to Carliſle; containing about 302 acres, whereon is a two ſtory log houſe, with a cellar under it, a ſtone kitchen, barn and ſtables, which would be convenient for a public houſe; about 100 acres of upland clear, and 15 of meadow, (but more may be made) with an orchard and a ſpring of water.

Another Farm adjoining the above, containing 318 acres, whereon is a two ſtory log houſe, a double barn, the under ſtory ſtone: about 100 acres of upland clear, and 6 of meadow, (but more may be made) about 400 apple-trees, beſides a quantity of fine cherry-trees, and a ſpring of water.

Another Tract in Weſtmoreland county, containing 350 acres, lying about two miles from Hannah's-Town, on a water called Crabtree Run; whereon is a houſe, ſhingled, and ſome rails ſplit; there are about 100 acres of ſaid tract very good meadow ground.

Alſo, a corner Lot in York-Town, oppoſite the Court-Houſe, whereon is a commodious two ſtory brick houſe, with four rooms on a floor, and a piazza round the front and end of the houſe, a convenient ſtable, and a very good pump of water; it is a good ſtand for any public buſineſs. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber in York-Town.

March, 1780. JOHN M'ALESTER.

N. B. If the above Farms are not ſold ſhortly, they will be rented for the enſuing year.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 17

THE Pennsylvania OR GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST night about one o'clock four villains broke open a ſtore of the ſubſcribers, and took out a pipe of Teneriffe WINE, guaging 120 gallons, marked near the bung B. R. and put in a boat ſuppoſed to belong to the Brig General Reed, as ſhe was taken the ſame night. The boat is 23 feet long, with five oars, a ſwivel ſtock in her bow, yellow mouldings round her gunnel. Whoever ſecures the wine, ſhall be entitled to the abbve reward, with all reaſonable charges paid, and for tae thieves, being convicted of their villainy, One Hundred Dollars.

VANUXEM and CLARK.

TO BE SOLD,
A QUANTITY of
FINE WHITE SAND,
Now on board of a Schooner lying at Jeremiah Warders's Wharf.
CONRAD SPANGENBERG.

THESE may inform that the Schooner REN (retaken) was brought into the port of New-London, in June laſt, by the privateer ſloop Revenge, and there ſold for the benefit of the captors and claimants; and having wrote repeatedly to the former owners, (as appeared by her papers) have as yet had no anſwer. We therefore give this public information, requeſting the claimants in ſaid Schooner to call on Mr. Thomas Nixon, in Philadelphia, who will give them further advice.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,
This day at the Continental Magazine of Proviſions, on Bickley's Wharf, in this city,
SOME Beef, Pork, dryed Herrings. The Sale to begin at Ten o'clock, and the money to be paid on the ſpot.

THOMAS M'FEE,
At his Dwelling houſe in Carter's Alley,
CONTINUES to poſt Merchants and Shopkeepers books, and in a regular, clear and mercantile manner; adjuſts the moſt intricate co-partnerſhips, private, and almoſt every other kind of long and unſettled accounts. He alſo draws and copies with neatneſs, care and expedition, ſuch writings as invoices, ſales, accounts current, and writes letters, &c. &c.
Such perſons as will pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may depend upon the utmoſt care, punctuality and diſpatch.
March 20.

New Caſtle, February 24, 1780.
To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
On Thurſday, the 30th day of March, at three o'clock,
A CERTAIN Lot of GROUND with the WHARF and STORES thereon, ſituate at the village of Chriſtiana-Bridge, in the county of New-Caſtle, bounded to the eaſtward with Chriſtiana-Creek, to the ſouthward with the Bridge and road leading over the ſame, and to the northward with the lot of Thomas Read; being a part of the real eſtate of Catharine Montgomery, deceaſed. Attendance will be given on the premiſes by THOMAS MONTGOMERY, Adminiſtrator of the ſaid deceaſed, or his Attorney.
By Order of the Orphan's Court,
JAMES BOOTH, Clerk.

TO BE LET,
A CONVENIENT good HOUSE, with a large garden, coach-houſe and ſtable, very pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country, about four miles from the city. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,
A NEAT CHARIOT.
To be be ſeen at WILLIAM SOWERSBY's Livery Stables in Cheſnut-ſtreet, the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Goods Received, and Sold on Commiſſion,
AT the Store of the ſubſcriber, in a convenient part of the city, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, at the ſign of the Hand-ſaw, where all kind of goods are received, and ſold on the beſt terms for the owners. The cellars and ſtore-rooms are all dry and fit for the reception of any kind of goods. Any perſon having goods to diſpoſe of, either in town or country, ſuch as woolen or linen cloths, thread or yarn ſtockings, or any other articles in any branch, will meet with convenient room, and conſtant attendance will be given, by
JONATHAN ZANE.
Now on hand the following ARTICLES, viz.
Logwood, Braziletto, Fuſtick, Ground Redwood, Ground Logwood, Glaſs of various ſizes, Copperas, Chalk, Powdered Spaniſh brown, Lump and Powder Antimony, American ſquare Bar and Blifter Steel, Awl-blades by the groce, Glew, Galls, Snuff in bottles, Scarf and Thread Buttons, Hair Sand and Indian-meal Sieves, Wheat and Rhean Sieves, Oat Riddles, Saſh-Line and Weights, Fiſh-Hooks and Lines, a ſmall aſſortment of Ironmongery, &c. &c. A pair of four foot French Burr Mill-Stones, iron bound.
Ready money and a good price for Horſetails.
March 20.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1780.

DESERTED,
On the 19th inſtant, from Capt. Theophilus Parke's Company, in Col. Benjamin Flower's Regiment of Artillery and Artificers,
PATRICK CAIN, a native of Ireland, about twenty-one years of age, five feet five inches high, a well ſet fellow, with ſhort black hair, one of his fore teeth gone, had on a ſailors brown jacket, and canvaſs overalls, he is a remarkable ſwearer, and can beat the drum.
Daniel Morriſon, a native of Scotland, a lad of ſixteen years of age, wears his hair queued, which is light coloured, anſwering to his complexion, had on a blue coat faced with red, leather breeches, and white yarn ſtockings. It is ſuppoſed they are on board ſome of the veſſels in the river. Whoever ſecures either of the deſerters, and returns him to his regiment, ſhall receive One Hundred Dollars reward, and double that ſum for both, by applying to the Commiſſary General of Military Stores office, in this city.

A FEW BARRELS of
TALLOW,
TO BE SOLD BY
ADAMS AND MILLER,
TOBACCONISTS, in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreet, and within three doors of Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers.

A NEAT EDITION OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT,
(In good Binding) is juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by
FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer,
In Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

LONDON, October 5.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 12.

SIR Charles Hardy, in his letter of the 9th inſtant, to Mr. Stephens, has incloſed a letter from Lieutenant George of the Rambler cutter; and Lieutenant Michell, the regulating officer at Dartmouth, has likewiſe incloſed in his letter of the ſame date, a letter from Mr. Valentine, an officer of the revenue at Salcombe, giving an account of an engagement between his Majeſty's ſhip the Quebec and a French frigate of 40 guns, of which the following are copies:

Rambler, at Spithead, Oct. 9, 1779.

SIR,

"I beg leave to acquaint you, that on Wedneſday the 6th inſtant, being then in company with his Majeſty's ſhip Quebec, Uſhant bearing ſouth 15 leagues: at day break we diſcovered three ſail to leeward, in the S. W. quarter. Captain Farmer made the ſignal for the Rambler to come under his ſtern, which I obeyed, he then aſked, me what I thought of them; I told him, a ſhip, a cutter and a Dutch hoy: He replied, he would go down and ſee what they were, and ordered me to keep cloſe to him. At half paſt eight we plainly perceived two of them to be a large French frigate, and a cutter: At nine the enemy's frigate began to fire at the Quebec, but at too great a diſtance to do any execution. At ten the Quebec, being within point-blank ſhot of the enemy, hoiſted her colours, and returned their fire, ſtill edging down to come to a cloſe engagement till ſhe was along ſide the French frigate immediately hoiſted my colours, and ſtood in between French frigate and the cutter, with an intent to cut from her conſort, and bring her to a cloſe engagement which I effected, and began to engage her at 11 cloſe along ſide; (I then found her force to be 16 ſix ers, and full of men:) We continued to engage her ſame poſition till within a few minutes of two when ſhe ſet all the ſail ſhe could croud, and bore us, we not having had the luck to carry away any material, and the Rambler having her garf ſhot away topmaſt ſhot through, the topſail hallyards, and the ſtanding and running rigging gone, and the rendered unſerviceable, was incapable of following with any hopes of coming up with her; at the ſame ſeeing both the frigates diſmaſted, and the Quebec fire, I endeavoured to get as near the Quebec as in hopes of ſaving ſome of her men; but there being little wind, and a large ſwell, found I could aſſiſt other way but by heiſting out our boat, which hoed, and ſent the Maſter and five men armed in her picked up ons Maſter's Mate, two young Midſhipmen and 14 men more of the Quebec's people, the enemy gate at the ſame time firing at the boat. As the Quebec was a conſiderable diſtance to the leeward of the Rambler I thought it would be in vain to ſend a ſecond time.

I want words ſufficient to deſcribe the noble and manner of Captain Farmer's engaging the enemy wards of three hours and a half that he lay along ſide gate, which carried twenty-eight eighteen pounders main deck, and twelve guns on her quarter deck caſtle. the Quebec continued burning very fiercely her colours flying, till ſix o'clock, when ſhe blew up much afraid, from the report of Mr. William Moore of the Maſter's mates of the Quebec, that Capt. and his officers that were alive when he left the ſhared the fate of the ſhip.

I muſt beg leave, at the ſame time, to recommend you, Sir, the officers and crew of the Rambler every thing that might be expected from Engliſh I am happy to ſay our loſs conſiſts of only one maſion his leg, the pilot ſhot through the arm with quet-ball, and ſeveral ſlightly wounded, as they aimed at our maſts and rigging, in which they ſucceeded too well; from the cutter's not returning the fire or three broadſides before ſhe bore away, and ſeeing few men on her decks, conclude ſhe ſuffered considerably.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your moſt obedient,
humble Servant,
JAMES GEORGE

To Sir Charles Hardy, Knt.
Admiral of the White,
and Commander in Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

BOSTON, March 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, paſſenger Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſhip L'Senſible, to his in this town, dated Corunna, December 16, 17

"As I know it will give you great pleaſure to hear every mark of attention and reſpect is paid by Courts, not only in words but actions to America mit me to inform you of the reception the Hon. dams and Mr. Dana met with on their arrival in Mr. Adams and Capt. Chavigny waited on the General at Ferrol, who treated Mr. Adams very indeed, offering him every thing in his power for modation of himſelf and company, and alſo invi to dine the next day. The French Vice Conſul only extremely polite, but ſo very kind as to lodgings for us all, which is rather difficult in this he alſo offered every ſervice in his power, invit dine, &c. &c. The next day Mr. Adams, Dana ly, excepting myſelf dined on board a French ſhip. Two days after, the French Conſul, who this place, paid us a viſit at Ferrol, and if poſſi paſſed the Vice Conſul, in politeneſs and kindneſ are, ſervants, and all ten in company; he alſo company the whole time we were here, ordering vants to provide proviſions and other refreſhme the way, as none are to be procured upon the ro our arrival at Corunna, Mr. Adams and Dana w the Governor, who received them very politely, every ſervice in his power, both in his public an character---aſſuring Mr. Adams that he had particular command from the King, his maſter, the Americans with diſtinguiſhed regard and re conſequence of that the King's ſtores, ſoldiers, thing elſe was much at the Ambaſſador's ſervice. morning his Excellency together with a number gentlemen did us the honor of a viſit; an honor ſuch as is very ſeldom conferred by a Spaniſh G To morrow we are to dine with his Excellenc which we ſhall take leave and proceed on our jo Paris, and may poſſible take Madrid in our ro diſtance is not more than one hundred and ſixty

ENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

E Committee appointed to bring in for carrying the Act of Congreſs of th inſtant into execution, brought in t of the ſame, which was read, and d to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, March 23.

e Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committhe whole, Mr. Wynkoop in the Chair, Bill entitled, An Act for funding and ning the Bills of Credit of the United of America, and for providing means ng the preſent war to an happy iſſue, nded on the Act of Congreſs of the inſtant; and having gone through the the Speaker reſumed the Chair, and hairman of the Committee reported the th ſome amendments thereon. Where- the Houſe reſolved, that the ſame be hed in the news-papers for conſiderati- before the ſecond reading in the Houſe, at five hundred copies be printed in ills.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

CT for funding and redeeming the Bills of Credit e United States of America, and for providing s to bring the preſent war to an happy concluſion.

EREAS the Honorable Congreſs of the United of America, by their Act of the eighteenth inſtant, ſolved and recommended to the ſeveral States in rds following; that is to ſay,

CONGRESS, March 18th, 1780.

HESE United States having been driven into this juſt and neceſſary war at a time when no regular civil governments were eſtabliſhed, ſufficient to enforce the collection of taxes, or to provide for the redemption of ſuch Bills of Credit as their ities obliged them to iſſue; and before the powers of e were ſufficiently convinced of the juſtice of their or of the probable event of the controverſy to afford id or credit, in conſequence of which, their Bills ing in quantity beyond the ſum neceſſary for the e of a circulating medium, and wanting at the ſame pecific funds to reſt on for their redemption, they een them daily ſink in value, notwithſtanding every that has been made to ſupport the ſame; inſomuch ey are now paſſed by common conſent in moſt parts e United States, at leaſt thirty-nine fortieths below ominal value, and ſtill remain in a ſtate of depre- whereby the community ſuffers great injuſtice, finances are deranged and the neceſſary diſpoſi for the defence of the country are much impeded and xed; and as effectually to remedy theſe evils for purpoſe the United States are now become compe- their independence being well aſſured, their civil nments eſtabliſhed and vigorous, and the ſpirit of citizens ardent for exertions, it is neceſſary ſpeedily uce the quantity of the paper medium in circulati- d to eſtabliſh and appropriate funds that ſhall en- e punctual redemption of the Bills; therefore,

SOLVED, That the ſeveral States continue to bring e Continental Treaſury by taxes, or otherwiſe, their uotas of Fifteen million of dollars monthly, as aſſign- by the reſolution of the 7th of October, 1779; a in the reſolve of the 23d of February laſt, for relin- ing two thirds of the ſaid quotas to the contrary notwithſtanding; and that the States be forthwith called on ake proviſion for continuing to bring into the ſaid ury their like quotas monthly to the month of April, houſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, incluſive:

AT ſilver and gold be receivable in payment of the quotas at the rate of one Spaniſh milled dollar, in of forty dollars of the Bills now in circulation:

AT the ſaid Bills as paid in, except for the months nuary and February paſt, which may be neceſſary e diſcharge of paſt contracts be not re-iſſued but de- ed:

AT as faſt as the ſaid Bills ſhall be brought in to be oyed, and funds ſhall be eſtabliſhed as hereafter men- d for other Bills, other Bills be iſſued not to exceed y account one twentieth part of the nominal ſum of ills brought in to be deſtroyed:

AT the Bills which ſhall be iſſued, be redeemable in , within ſix years after the preſent, and bear an in- t at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid n ſpecie at the redemption of the Bills, or the election e holder annually at the reſpective Continental Loan es, in Sterling Bills of Exchange drawn by the United s on their Commiſſioners in Europe, at four ſhillings ſix pence ſterling per dollar.

AT the ſaid new Bills iſſue on the funds of individual s for that purpoſe eſtabliſhed, and to be ſigned by ons appointed by them, and that the faith of the United es be alſo pledged for the payment of the ſaid Bills, in any State on whoſe funds they ſhall be emitted ſhould e events of war be rendered incapable to redeem them; h undertaking of the United States, and that of drawBills of Exchange for payment of intereſt as aforeſaid, be indorſed on the Bills to be emitted, and ſigned by ommiſſioner to be appointed by Congreſs for that pur-

HAT the face of the Bills to be emitted read as fol-, viz.

HE poſſeſſor of this Bill ſhall be paid —— Spaniſh ed dollars, by the thirty-firſt day of December 1786, intereſt in like money at the rate of five per cent per um by the State of——— according to an Act of Legiſlature of the ſaid State of the——— day of——

And the indorſement ſhall be as follows, viz.

HE United States enſure the payment of the within Bill, and will draw Bills of Exchange for the intereſt annually if demanded, according to a reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th day of March, 1780.

THAT the ſaid new Bills ſhall be ſtruck under the direction of the Board of Treaſury, in due proportion for each State according to their ſaid monthly quotas, and lodged in the Continental Loan-Offices in the reſpective States, where the Commiſſioners to be appointed by Congreſs in conjunction with ſuch perſons as the reſpective States, appoint, ſhall attend the ſigning of the ſaid Bills, which ſhall be compleated no faſter than in the aforeſaid proportion of one to twenty of the other Bills brought in to be deſtroyed, and which ſhall be lodged for that purpoſe in the ſaid Loan-Offices.

THAT as the ſaid new Bills are ſigned and compleated, the States reſpectively, on whoſe funds they iſſue, receive ſix tenths of them; and that the remainder be ſubject to the orders of the United States, and credited to the States on whoſe funds they are iſſued, the accounts whereof ſhall be adjuſted agreeably to the reſolution of the ſixth of October, 1779.

THAT the ſaid new Bills be receivable in payment of the ſaid monthly quotas at the ſame rate as aforeſaid of ſpecie; the intereſt thereon to be computed to the reſpective States, to the day the payment becomes due.

THAT the reſpective States be charged with ſuch parts of the intereſt on their ſaid Bills, as ſhall be paid by the United States in Bills of Exchange, and the accounts thereof ſhall be adjuſted agreeably to the reſolution aforeſaid of the ſixth of October, 1779.

THAT whenever intereſt on the Bills to be emitted ſhall be paid prior to their redemption, ſuch Bills ſhall be thereupon exchanged for others of the like tenor, to bear date from the expiration of the year for which ſuch intereſt is paid.

THAT the ſeveral States be called on to provide funds for their quotas of the ſaid new Bills, to be ſo productive as to ſink or redeem one ſixth part of them annually after the firſt day of January next.

THAT nothing in the foregoing reſolutions ſhall be conſtrued to aſcertain the proportions of the expence incurred by the war, which each State on a final adjuſtment ought to be charged with; or to exclude the claims of any State to have the prices at which different States have furniſhed ſupplies for the army hereafter taken into conſideration and equitably adjuſted.

THAT the foregoing reſolutions, with a letter from the Preſident, be diſpatched to the Executive of the ſeveral States, and that they be requeſted to call their Aſſemblies if not already convened, as ſpeedily as poſſible to take them into immediate conſideration, to eſtabliſh ample and certain funds for the purpoſes therein mentioned, and to take every other meaſure neceſſary to carry the ſame into full and vigorous effect, and that they tranſmit their Acts for that purpoſe to Congreſs without delay.

AND WHEREAS, it is incumbent on us to provide for the execution of the ſaid Act of the Honorable Congreſs, ſo far as the ſame concerns this State:

BE it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the monthly taxes on eſtates real and perſonal, and on taxable perſons, which are directed to be quotaed, aſſeſſed and levied, throughout the ſeveral counties of this State, in and by an Act of Aſſembly, intitled, "An Act for raiſing the ſum of two millions five hundred thouſand dollars monthly, during eight months, in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, for the ſupply of the Treaſury of the United States of America, and the Treaſury of this State," paſſed on the 26th of November laſt, ſhall be continued from the end of the ſaid eight months, for ſo long time as ſhall be neceſſary, together with the ſaid monthly taxes already directed as aforeſaid, to redeem the ſaid Bills of Credit of the United States of America now in circulation, to the amount of twenty five millions of dollars; and that gold and ſilver and the Bills of Credit to be emitted by virtue of an Act of Aſſembly of this ſeſſion, intitled, "An Act for emitting the ſum of One hundred thouſand pounds in Bills of Credit, &c. and alſo the new Bills of Credit herein after mentioned, be received in payment of the ſaid monthly taxes, after the rate of one milled dollar, in lieu of forty of the ſaid Bills of Credit of the United States of America, now in circulation; and that the Bills of Credit laſt mentioned, when received in taxes, (except as to the taxes of the months of January and February laſt) be not again iſſued, but kept in the hands of the Treaſurer of this State, to be cancelled and deſtroyed, and that other and new Bills redeemable in Specie, within ſix years, after the preſent year, bearing a yearly intereſt of five per centum, payable alſo in ſpecie, at the time of redemption, or at the option of the holder, annually, in ſterling Bills of Exchange, after the rate of Four and Six Pence ſterling per dollar, in the manner and to the amount, if the ſame ſhall be neceſſary, recommended by the Honorable Congreſs in their Act aforeſaid.

AND it is hereby declared by the authority aforeſaid, That this Houſe will as ſoon as convenient, provide adequate funds for redeeming and cancelling the eighth part of the ſaid new Bills of Credit, amounting to one million two hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, of the value of four ſhillings and ſix pence Sterling each, or of ſo many thereof, as may be iſſued in manner aforeſaid, together with the intereſt thereon to accrue as aforeſaid.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing in this Act ſhall extend to eſtabliſh or continue, beyond the tax for the month of Auguſt next, the appointment and applotment of the ſaid monthly taxes, according to the aſſeſſment thereof, within any townſhip, diſtrict or ward, made by virtue of an Act of Aſſembly, intitled, "An Act for raiſing the additional ſum of Five Millions Seven Hundred Thouſand Dollars, in the year 1779," but the ſame ſhall be re aſſeſſed within ſuch townſhips, diſtricts and wards, on new returns of perſons and eſtates, to be directed and made for that purpoſe, in the manner and under the penalties directed and provided, in and by the Act of Aſſembly laſt recited, without altering the quotas of the ſeveral counties, or of the ſaid townſhips, diſtricts and wards, or any of them, in order to levy the taxes, by this Act authorized to be raiſed and collected, for the month of September, and the months following, in an equal and juſt manner.

AND WHEREAS, certain tenants were, in and by the ſaid Act of Aſſembly, for raiſing the additional ſum of Five Millions Seven Hundred Thouſand Dollars in the year 1779, obliged to pay the taxes upon their ſeveral holdings, as a eaſement to their landlords for the depreciated rents paid for the ſame, and it is intended to give relief otherwiſe to the ſaid landlords, and ground rents for the ſame reaſon, were not by ſaid Act made liable to be taxed.

BE it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that in the ſaid re-aſſeſſment to be made, for levying the ſaid further monthly taxes by virtue of this Act, the taxes upon the ſaid holdings, ſhall be charged to and paid by the ſaid landlords; and that ground rents, and rent charges, ſhall be liable to be aſſeſſed, as other real eſtates, in ſuch re-aſſeſſment.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That an appeal be allowed from ſuch re-aſſeſſment, in like manner as is directed in and by the Act for raiſing the ſupplies for the year 1779, paſſed on the third day of April laſt.

Mr. DUNLAP,

The following reaſons of diſſent from the Act for the gradual abolition of ſlavery, lately paſſed, appears on the printed minutes of the Aſſembly, and I am induced to deſire you to inſert it in your paper, with ſome remarks.

Reaſons of the diſſenting Members, on the Bill for the gradual abolition of ſlavery.

Diſſentient,

1ſt. BECAUSE, altho' we are the Repreſentatives of a free State, and accountable to no other for our proceedings, as far as regards our internal police; yet as we are confederated with other States for our common exertion and defence, we are of opinion, that, in adopting a meaſure, to which ſome of them cannot in their preſent invaded condition (with its attendant calamities) conform, we ſhould be highly cenſurable, as regardleſs of the ſafety of our neighbours, even ſuppoſing that it could not injure ourſelves: but when we conſider, that the pernicious conſequences which ſuch a meaſure, may draw on any State or States in the Union, tend to weaken that Body, of which this State is a Member, and indirectly to involve this State in difficulties which we think we ſhould have to anſwer for to our conſtituents; we muſt conſider it as a ſtep imprudent, premature, and for which we had no inſtructions from them.

2d. Becauſe, notwithſtanding, we approve and are ſenſible of the humanity and juſtice of manumiting ſlaves in time of peace; we cannot think this the proper time, ſince the ſeat of war is likely to be transferred to the Southward; and to all appearance the force of that country may be called out, when the white inhabitants will be obliged to leave their families, and all that is near and dear to them, at the mercy of a ſuperior force of ſlaves, which may from the ſound of freedom, that may go forth from this Law, (perhaps unattended with every circumſtance) lead the Negroes of theſe States, to a demand of an immediate and entire freedom, or to other diſorders, that may end in the greateſt cruelties, which an ignorant, and perhaps deſperate people, ſtimulated by the enemies of their maſters, can be capable of committing.

3d. Becauſe, if even the time were come when ſlaves might be ſafely emancipated, we could not agree to their being made free citizens in ſo extenſive a manner as this law propoſes; we think they would have been well ſatiſfied, and the Legiſlature would have ſufficiently anſwered their humane purpoſes, had theſe unhappy people been enabled to enjoy the fruits of their labour, and been protected in their lives and property, in the manner white perſons are, without giving them the right of voting for, and being voted into offices, intermarrying with white perſons, confronting them with their maſters, and being witneſſes in every reſpect during the limited time of their ſervitude, which we fear in ſome inſtances may ruin families. We think that future Legiſlatures, might have added to their privileges in proportion as they would have found them more civilized and better qualified to receive them, with much more propriety than they could abridge them; ſhould they be found too extenſive, after being fixed by a fundemental law.

4th. Becauſe, the motion of poſtponing the comparing of this Bill till next ſeſſion of Aſſembly, and a motion for the previous queſtion on the paſſing of this Bill, were overruled; as both theſe motions were only intended to gain more time for knowing the ſentiments of our conſtituents, and to know whether a change of circumſtances might not then enable us to vote for the Bill.

Samuel Culbertſon,	James Cunningham,
James Anderſon,	James Dickſon,
John Whitehill,	Chriſtian Lower,
John Van Campen,	Valentine Eckert,
Chriſtopher Wagner,	Chriſtopher Kucker,
Samuel Mechlin,	William Portor,
William Brown, Jun.	David Kennedy,
James Jacks,	James Boyd,
John Proctor,	Patrick Anderſon,
Joſeph Park,	Joſeph Blewer,
Iſaac Meaſon,	Robert Martin.
Daniel Heeſter, Jun.	

ON the firſt and ſecond reaſons, it is obſervable, that the Bill had been firſt read in Aſſembly 18 months ſince; publiſhed for conſideration twice; the firſt time above a year ago, ſo that the Southern States having Delegates ſitting here in Congreſs, as well as the uſual information of our news papers, have had full notice of the intention, ſurely the jealouſy with which private intereſt ever watches over property, if it was ſtruck at, would have been alarmed long before now, and theſe Diſſentients have imagined dangers for the rice, indigo and tobacco planters, which they themſelves have not apprehended. But is it ſtrange reaſoning, that when the Britiſh Generals every where proclaim liberty to ſlaves, any relaxation of their bondage, on our part, ſhould provoke the negroes againſt the Americans. Theſe gentlemen perhaps have not heard, that Col. Laurens, ſon of the late worthy Preſident of Congreſs, is lately returned home from the main army to propoſe to the State of South-Carolina, to arm and array regiments of ſlaves for the public ſervice, to be free at the end of the war; which if the gradual freedom of the offſpring of a few thouſand ſlaves in Pennſylvania, is of any conſequence, muſt be drowned and loſt in the magnitude of the worthy Colonel's propoſition.

As to the third reaſon; the Conſtitution ſecures to every one equal liberty, to ſtrangers as well as natives. But the objects of this Law will be all natives. Can there then be any reſerve? As to their marrying whites, is not the difference of colour, and the approbrium which fixes on a

white; who takes a black mate to his bed, a reſtraint beyond any law? Would a law ſtrengthen this barrier? Is there a tendency to ſuch marriages, even where negroes abound? Would it be conſiſtent with natural right for a Legiſlature to prohibit a match of this ſort? It is neither beſtiality nor inceſt; under what claſs of crime is it to be ranked? As to the competency of Negroes to give evidence, it has been tried for many years, even in the caſe of ſlaves, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, without inconvenience.

If the reaſon be good againſt negroes, there is equal reaſon for debarring a multitude of profane and worthleſs whites from giving evidence but the difficulty in both caſes is eaſed by allowing of teſtimony to their characters The ſame anſwer will ſerve for allowing them the right to hold offices. The people are called by the conſtitution, and their deareſt intereſts to chuſe perſons moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue, is likely they will chuſe negroes or mulattoes, who are degraded by a tinge they cannot waſh out. Certainly theſe members of Aſſembly pay no compliment to themſelves, or their conſtituents, in ſuppoſing negroes will be their ſucceſſors. The people they may be aſſured, will neither elect raſcally whites, nor the debaſed blacks.

LIBERAL.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

NUMBER I.

I AM one arrived at that age and experience, who having ſeen the end of all popular applauſe, that like the morning miſt, it vaniſhes away, am induced, by a purer principle, love to my country, to undertake, at this time, a ſeries of papers addreſſed to the public. Never was there greater neceſſity for every man to put his hand to the oar; we are becalmed far from the harbour; the mariners are aſleep; and it behoves to call, with a loud voice, Yoho, upon deck there.

At the beginning of the preſent conteſt, the idea was entertained, that the non-importation agreement would lay Britain under the neceſſity of relinquiſhing her claims, and cultivating the affection of her Colonies. This idea, however vainly entertained, was pernicious to us; as we thereby deprived ourſelves of all thoſe articles of foreign commerce, which were neceſſary for carrying on the war. After the commencement of actual hoſtilities, April, 1775, we were ſtill of opinion, that Britain, in a ſhort time, would ſee her true intereſt, and offer reaſonable terms of accommodation. Hence came the reſolutions of temporary enliſtments, and many partial and ſhort ſighted meaſures, which have been greatly ruinous to the hope of a ſpeedy iſſue to the conteſt. The neglect of taxation has alſo been the offſpring of theſe falſe and deluſive hopes; it being apprehended, that peace muſt ſhortly enſue, and then we might tax with eaſe and at leiſure.

For my part, I was far from believing that a few years would ſee an end of the debate. Britain had ſeen the ſpirit of the Americans in their reſiſtance to the Stamp-Act; ſhe had ſeen that arms alone could effectually force upon them claims contrary to their liberties; ſhe had counted the coſt of this, and had it in view to prevail, or to perſiſt, in the undertaking. I had frequently ſaid in converſation, that the continuance of the war might be 21 years; I had painted to myſelf, in the moſt favourable event of things, our ſea-ports poſſeſſed by the enemy; our armies obliged to retire to the barrier of the mountains, where far inland we ſhould hear of them puſhing and being puſhed, beating and being beaten; on yonder hill, on this plain, and in that valley. Britain was among the firſt powers of Europe, triumphant from a former war, ſteady in her purpoſe to reduce us, and it was not to be ſuppoſed that ſhe would eaſily deſiſt from her pretenſions. Her commerce furniſhed her with great reſources, and not for many years would ſhe ſink under the expences of even diſtant campaigns.

America, on the other hand, was animated with a pure ſpirit of liberty; ſhe was nervous, and unbroken, ſhe had all that, for which, on earth it is dear, to contend. Beaten from the ſea-coaſt, her inhabitants could retire within the barrier of the mountains, and even after they had ceaſed to be able to oppoſe regular armies, could continue an incurſive war, until encreaſing in the woods, and by the ſtreams of the weſt, they could roll back on their oppreſſors, and expel them from the ſoil. From this view of things, I could not be of opinion, that accommodation could ſpeedily take place; Britain with all her ſtrength and paſſion, had it not in her power to conquer; and America would never yield.

The alliance of theſe States with France, was a great æra of our hopes; we began to believe, that Britain could not even for a ſhort time carry on the war in America, and at the ſame time reſiſt the monarchy of France. This was a miſtake: Britain, by her ſituation as an iſland, is ſecure from the inroad of the French armies, and her fleets muſt be beaten before the neighbouring power can attempt an invaſion. Hence, on the part of France, it has hitherto continued, and it will continue to be, principally a naval war. In this, it is impoſſible for us to give any perceptible aſſiſtance, in any other manner, than by diſtreſſing, in ſome degree, the trade of our enemies. France therefore has herſelf the main battle to fight; and as long as Britain ſhall be able to hold up againſt the naval power of the Houſe of Bourboun, ſhe will continue to ſtruggle, and like a perſon in the rage of madneſs, to beat all whom ſhe finds around her.

The idea of a peace prevailed in the ſpring of the year 1779, and by raiſing falſe expectations, which in the end were diſappointed, tended to deſtroy the patience of the people; it being natural to the human mind, to prepare itſelf for long labours, and to ſuſtain them patiently, when it has at firſt expected that they would be long; but on the contrary, to repine and be diſſatisfied, when evils are drawn out to a greater duration than was at firſt expected.

In the courſe of the paſt winter, the idea of a peace has been kindled up; and for this reaſon, principally, that Commiſſioners on our part have been appointed to negociate for that purpoſe. It is, without doubt, prudent and humane, to make every proper advance towards an accommodation; to be prepared to receive terms of peace, that when offered there may be no delay in putting a ſtop to the effuſion of human blood. Beſides, propoſals of accommodation make a gradual progreſs on the human mind, and though they may not have an immediate and viſible effect, will, in the end, be found to have made a good impreſſion, and to have tended to throw the minds of men forward to this object. For this reaſon, I do not mean to cenſure the ſending Commiſſioners with powers to negotiate a treaty, but I would not have the people of this country, to form from them any apprehenſions, that the Congreſs know more than is generally known, or that ſome advances on the part of Britain, have laid the foundation for this meaſure.

It is evident from the laſt ſpeech * of the King of England to his Parliament, that his "thoughts are ſtill for war." Yet on this Continent we are led to indulge the thoughts of peace. There is danger from this veternum of the mind. We have ſtruggled with the maladies of the debate, until the preſent hour, ſtill approaching nearer to the end of our labours; but we are to conſider, that the moſt dangerous period which the patient has to paſs, is between the abatement of the fever and the ſpring of health. Then, truſting too much to the unconfirmed vigour which he feels, he takes the cool air, and is ſenſible of a relapſe.

It is high time that we be rouſed in every State from New Hampſhire to Georgia. We are yet in the midſt of a wide ocean, knowing not what ſtorms may deſcend upon us. It behoves us to be alert, active, induſtrious, indefatigable; diſmiſſing party quarrels and partial conſiderations, and holding in view the great object, the general liberties of our country. We may ſet it down as a certain truth, that we ſhall have no ſolid ground to expect peace, until our enemies ſhall ceaſe to retain poſſeſſion of a foot of territory within any of the Thirteen United States.

AN ANTI-ANGLICAN.

* November 25, 1779.

PROVIDENCE, February 19.

Wedneſday laſt Capt. Gideon Crawford, in the ſloop Nancy, of this port, arrived in the river from Gottenburg, in Sweden, after a tedious paſſage of 106 days. He ſailed from Sweden in company with Capt. Claghan, who arrived at Boſton the laſt of December.

Captain Crawford was ſixty days beating on the coaſt, and ſuffered much in the late ſevere weather. —About three leagues to the ſouthward of Block Iſland, he met with a very large body of ice, which he ſailed round, and within Block-Iſland he was obliged to ſail through a large quantity of ice that had floated from up the weſtern ſound; his veſſel however received but little injury.

Extract of a letter from a principle merchant at Gottenburgh, dated October 15, 1779, received by Captain Crawford.

"By an American veſſel lately arrived at the neighbouring free Port of Marſtrand, I have been favoured with the Form of your Houſe, in conſequence of which I take the liberty of addreſſing to you this letter, and to make you a tender of my beſt ſervices in this part of the world. The extending of commerce which every merchant muſt have in view, and the immenſe field for ſpeculation which the glorious independence of America opens at preſent, make me bold to preſume, that commercial buſineſs might be tranſacted between your country and this to mutual advantage. Being a native of Sweden, I think myſelf equally a judge thereof, as I hope to have it in my power to effectuate whatever plan may be ſtruck out to promote it, and at the ſame time to deſerve the confidence of thoſe who may think proper to honor me with their friendſhip and correſpondence. Permit me to ſuggeſt to you a few obſervations for your government: Sweden conſumes large quantities of tobacco, indigo, rice, &c. which hitherto have been imported direſtly from England, Swediſh exports which would anſwer for an American market, in my opinion, are, iron in bars, wrought ditto, wrought braſs and copper, ſteel, wire, nails, ſail cloth and cordage, all kinds of India goods, particularly tea, china, ſilks, &c. What other European goods might be wanted, could eaſily be collected at Marſtrand from the neighbouring countries. The port of Marſtrand is conveniently ſituated for diſtributing the products of all theſe countries to furniſh returns to America. Ships can enter and ſail from Marſtrand at all ſeaſons of the year. This town is ſituated only 12 Engliſh miles from Marſtrand, and no place in Europe is preferable to it for purchaſing, of teas, both with reſpect to price and quality."

[GOTTENBURG is a trading town of Sweden, with an excellent harbour, in the borders of W. Gothland, near the entrance of the Molndal river, in the W. Sea. It is regularlarly fortified, having two citadels on the land ſide, and a citadel on the ſea ſide, for its defence. It is the ſeat of a Biſhop, and contains 13000 inhabitants. In 1731 an Eaſt India Company was erected here. Its navigation is conſiderable, as ſhips can ſail from thence to all the ſea ports without the Categat, and not be obliged to go through the Sound or Baltic It lies 228 miles S. W. of Stockholm, and 164 N. of Copenhagen. Lat. 52, 29 N. Long. 11, 36, E.—MARSTRAND is a very old Staple town of Bohur Lehn, in Gothland, in Sweden with an excellent harbour, to which is an entrance on the ſouth and noth ſide, and defended by the impregnable citadel of Corlſtein Buſching.]

PHILADELPHIA.

At a General Aſſembly of the Governor and company of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford by adjournment, &c. on the 6th day of January 1780.

An Act for repealing an Act, intitled, "An Act for "ſupporting the credit and currency of the Bills of "Credit emitted and made current, by the Congreſs "of the United States of America, and the Bills of "public Credit of this State;" and for the furtherance and promoting commutative juſtice.

BE it enacted by the Governor, Council and Repreſentatives, in General Court Aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the ſaid Act, intitled as aforeſaid, be and the ſame is hereby repealed and made null and void.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Bills of Credit heretofore emitted by authority of Congreſs, or of the General Aſſembly of this State, ſhall be a Legal Tender, as money in all payments within this State according to their current value; having regard as well to the times of making all contracts, as to the time of rendering judgment. To which all Courts within this State, in their reſpective juriſdictions, are to conform themſelves.

Provided nevertheleſs, That the Bills of Credit heretofore emitted by the United States, ſhall remain a Legal Tender at the nominal value, to anſwer all debts due from the inhabitants of this State, to their creditors in other States, until ſuch time, as the State or States to which ſuch creditors belong, ſhall make ſimilar laws to promote equal juſtice.

Lebanon, March 10th, 1780.

IN CONGRESS, March 20, 1780.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the States to reviſe their Laws enacted purſuant to a former reſolution of Congreſs, making the Continental Bills of Credit a tender in diſcharge of debts and contracts, and to amend the ſame in ſuch manner as they ſhall judge moſt conducive to juſtice in the preſent ſtate of the paper currency: And,

That it be further recommended, that the ſaid Laws be enacted in ſuch manner, that no perſons may take unjuſt advantage to defeat the good purpoſes of this reſolution, by availing themſelves of the notice thereof before the paſſing of the ſeveral Acts.

March 22.

Reſolved, That the office of commiſſioner of cloathing accounts, eſtabliſhed by a reſolve of Congreſs, of the 2d of March, 1779, be diſcontinued after ſix months from the date hereof; and that all perſons having cloathing accounts for the year 1777, and who do not exhibit them to the ſaid commiſſioner within that period, ſhall not receive any compenſation for any arrearages they may thereafter claim to be due to them.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, March 23, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on Wedneſday the 29th inſt. at 12 o'clock.

A pair of excellent COLOGNE MILL STONES, and one pair of ſmall FRENCH BURR STONES, for a Chocolate Mill.

WANTED,

A WOMAN that can COOK, and aſſiſt in doing the work of a ſmall family; none need apply but one that can be well recommended, and to ſuch, good wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Salzburg townſhip, Northampton county, a black MARE, about 7 or 8 years old, and has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

NICHOLAS UEBERROTH.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST yeſterday, off a horſe at Mr. James Hunter's, a pair of SADDLEBAGS, containing amongſt other articles of wearing apparel, three ſhirts, almoſt new, unmarked; two pair of white ſilk ſtockings, one pair of them marked W. S. and ſome handkerchiefs, containing alſo a pocket-book, a book of accounts, a bundle of papers, of conſequence to the owner, but of no value to any other perſon, and a letter directed to Robert Morris, Eſq; of Philadelphia, incloſing eight Loan Office Certificates, granted in Philadelphia, as follows: Four Certificates in the name of Thomas Leiper, No. 918, No. 919, No. 920, and No. 921, for 600 dollars each, dated January 24, 1778; four ditto in the name of Matthew Irvine, dated November 13, 1777, No. 553, for 1000 dollars, No. 1149, No. 1150, and 1158, for 600 dollars each. Loſt alſo from the holſters on the ſaid horſe, a pair of ſcrew barrelled Piſtols, inlaid and mounted with ſilver. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the Piſtols, and of the Bags with their contents, and proportionably for any part of them. A large part eſpecially will be paid for the books and papers by Mr. James Hunter, or the ſubſcriber at Frederickſburg.

P. BLACKBOURN.

March 4, 1780.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Or exchanged for milk Cows and Calves, in the town of Northumberland,

A LOT and TENEMENT. The Lot contains ſixty feet in front and two hundred and forty feet in depth. A good deed will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt me as Deputy Quarter-Maſter General, and have not brought in their accounts, are earneſtly requeſted to do it immediately, that they may have certificates given and their accounts ſettled: Thoſe who neglect this notice, and do not bring in their accounts before the firſt of April next, will be excluded from the firſt payment I am enabled to make.

JOHN MITCHELL, D.Q.M.G.

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Money, Bills upon France, or Loan-Office Certificates drawing intereſt on France,

A PLANTATION containing two hundred and eighty-four acres of land, pleaſantly ſituate on the main road leading from Trenton to Allentown, within two and a half miles of Trenton and the ſame diſtance from a landing, which makes it much more valuable as a team may haul four loads of wood in a day from it to the landing. There is a ſmall dwelling-houſe and a ſmall orchard on it; about fifty acres cleared, the reſt good woodland, on which there may be about twelve acres of meadow made. For terms apply to Mr. ALEXANDER NELSON, Merchant, in Water-ſtreet, above Walnut ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber in Trenton, State of New-Jerſey, where the premiſes may be viewed and the terms made known.

BERNARD HANLON.

Best possible image

TO BE LET,

The following PROPERTY *in the County of Cape-May, in the State of New-Jersey.*

ON a lease for a certain rent,--One third of the herbage of the Seven-mile Beach, which will support forty cattle annually from October till July, without any person to take care of them.

On a lease for any number of years, for such a proportion of the produce as will be advantageous as well to the tenant as landlord,--Three Plantations and tracts of land and marsh, laying on the waters of Dennis's Creek, two of which have good landings, from which there may be an easy carriage in shallops to Philadelphia, and the third within half a mile of a landing; each tract will keep thirty or forty cattle, the land equal to any in that country, will bear a plentiful crop of every kind of grain, and the tenant will have liberty to clear any quantity of land he chuses, upon terms beneficial to him.

A large quantity of very valuable timber, within one mile of a landing, to be made into pipe, hogshead and barrel staves, by delivering the owner one half at the stump.

Also a number of lots of cedar swamp, on a share.

In short, any persons who have plenty of labourers may be assured of making a profitable contract by applying to THOMAS LEAMING, Senior, near the premises, or the subscriber in Water-street, below the Drawbridge, Philadelphia:

THOMAS LEAMING, Junior.

JOHN DIAMOND,
ROPE-MAKER,

Living in Market street, above Sixth-street, Philadelphia, makes and sells Wholesale and Retail,

SEWING, whipping, seine and blocking twine; log, deep sea and hand lead lines; housline and marline, jack and fishing-lines of all sorts; drum and tobacco cord, bedcords, sacking bottom lines, leading lines, plow traces, halters, white rope of all sorts, &c.

COHEN AND JUDAH,

Have for SALE the following articles, which they will dispose of reasonable, viz.

IRISH linens, calicoes, hairbines, moreens, diaper table-cloths, ready-made shirts, leather breeches, ready-made boots, green tea, loaf sugar, Poland starch, &c. &c.

Said COHEN and JUDAH have for sale, a fast-sailing topsail SCHOONER, burthen from 90 to 100 tons, her sails, anchors and cables almost new, and is now fitting to proceed on any voyage. They will also dispose of (with said schooner) about 1500 wt. of exceeding good IRISH BEEF. Any person inclinable to purchase, may treat with them at their store in Second-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said COHEN and JUDAH take Goods to dispose of on Commission.

TO BE LET,

SUNDRY Lots of Ground for pasture, adjoining the South street of this city. Also some Meadow Ground. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL.

WANTED,

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, to cook and undertake the management of a kitchen, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTS A PLACE.

A WOMAN with a good breast of milk, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

THAT Part of the CARGO of the Ship Golden Rose, which was condemned as prize in the Court of Admiralty, is now ready for distribution.

The Agent or Agents duly authorised by officers, seamen, or others having right or share therein, by being on board the privateer brigantine Holker, at the time of the above capture or otherwise, are hereby informed thereof, that they may appear and make known within three days from the date hereof, his or their authority to act as Agent or Agents for such persons, agreeable to law. MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marshal.

March 22, 1780.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,

Printed on fine strong paper and a new type.

N. B. Those who buy by the thousand shall have a large allowance.

The BEAUTIFUL HIGH BRED HORSE
BLACK AND ALL BLACK,
From VIRGINIA,

FULL sixteen hands high, and in great perfection, rising eight years old, will stand the ensuing season at the subscribers in Cecil county, Maryland, and cover mares at Two Hundred and Fifty pounds the season. His blood is equal to any on the Continent, which is properly attested by a number of the first gentlemen in Virginia; he was got by Brunswick, an imported horse, Brunswick was got by Oronoko, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the famous Miss Slamerkina Brumswick's dam was got by Babram, from as good stock as any in England. BLACK AND ALL BLACK's dam was got by Arisl, who was got by Morton's Traveller, out of Selima, his grand dam was full blooded and a sister of Bullyrock. He is remarkable for getting as elegant and high formed colts as any horse in Virginia; his performance upon the turf has been sufficiently proved, and for near two years has publicly challenged any covering horse upon the Continent. Gentlemen from a distance may depend upon good pasturage being provided, and the greatest care taken of their mares; but the subscriber will not be answerable for any escapes. The money to be paid when the mares are first covered.

ELIHU HALL.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers will attend in the Committee Room (up stairs) in the State house, at half past Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday every week, during the sitting of the General Assembly, to examine and settle such accompts as shall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, Jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honorable House of Assembly, will meet in the Library Room (up stairs) in the State-House, at half past Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, during the present sitting of the General Assembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

At the Coffee-House, on Wednesday the 29th of March instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

A FRAME HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, situate on the east side of Third-street, continued in the Northern-Liberties above the Barracks, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 115 feet; the house is painted blue, well built, and in good repair, subject to a ground-rent of 3l. 15s. currency per annum.

Also, a valuable Tan Yard and Lot of Ground, situate in the town of Gloucester, fronting the river Delaware, containing about half an acre more or less, with the tan-vats, bark house, beam-house, lime-house and currying-pumps, as they now are.

And also a valuable Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of China-street, between Front and Second streets, in the district of Southwark, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 100 feet and a half, clear of ground rent.

Also will be sold at private sale, a valuable Negroe Lad, eighteen or nineteen years of age, very capable of taking care of a pair of horses, waiting on a table, and doing all kind of house-work. He is honest and sober. Enquire of the Printer.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the thirteenth instant, from the door of the subscriber's coach-house, at the back of the Minister Plenipotentiary's house, a light English bodied WAGGON, with hoop tire, of a remarkable thickness, the pole hung very low, iron rings at the ends of the axle-trees: Whoever will give information, so that the thief may be apprehended, and the Waggon recovered, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

March 14. HENRY GURNEY.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Tuesday, November 23, 1779. A. M.

A PETITION from Henry Dougherty, of the city of Philadelphia, referred over from the late House of Assembly, was read; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the said Henry Dougherty is hereby appointed to the office of Collector of the Duties imposed by an Act of Assembly intitled, "An Act for imposing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into this Province," (now State).

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the Gen. Assembly.

WHEREAS the Assembly of Pennsylvania, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, passed an Act intitled, "An Act to prevent infectious diseases being brought into the city of Philadelphia," of which the following is an extract;

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no Commander, Master or other person having charge of any ship or vessel bound to the port of Philadelphia, or to any other port or place within this Province, having on board at the time the said ship or vessel departed from any port or place whatsoever beyond the seas any greater number of persons, whether passengers or servants, or both, than forty, or having any person disordered with an infectious disease, or coming from any sickly port or place, shall bring his ship or vessel, or suffer or permit the same to be brought, nearer to the city than the Island called Little Mud Island, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, or shall bring on shore, or cause or suffer to be landed or brought on shore, at any port or place within this Province, any of such passengers or servants, or any part or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects of any other person or persons whatever, until he shall have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that purpose under the hand of the Officer or his Deputy appointed by virtue of this Act intitled, An Act for imposing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into this Province, under the penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, being thereof legally convicted in any Court of Quarter Sessions within this Province," (now State).

AND WHEREAS the Honorable the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, taking into consideration the above Act, have been pleased to nominate and appoint the subscriber Health Officer for the port of Philadelphia, of which all Masters, Commanders, and other persons having charge of any ship or vessel coming into the said port, are desired to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

HENRY DOUGHERTY, Health Officer.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

THE Subscribers being appointed Trustees by the General Assembly of this State, for taking care of the State-Island, formerly known by the names of the Province-Island, situate on the west side of Schuylkill, near the mouth thereof, containing about three hundred and forty-seven acres of meadow, &c. Notice to all who may desire to rent the same, that they will receive proposals written and directed to them, or any of them, until the 28th instant, when they will be ready to lease the same for a term not exceeding five years, to the person making the most advantageous offer therefor.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE BRYAN,
ROBERT KNOX.

York County, Pennsylvania.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Houses and tracts of Land, viz.

ONE tract of Land, about five miles from York Town, on the main road leading to Carlisle; containing about 302 acres, whereon is a two story house, with a cellar under it, a stone kitchen, barn, stables, which would be convenient for a public house, about 100 acres of upland clear, and 15 of meadow, (but more may be made) with an orchard and a spring of water.

Another Farm adjoining the above, containing acres, whereon is a two story log house, a double the under story stone: about 100 acres of upland and 6 of meadow, (but more may be made) about apple trees, besides a quantity of fine cherry-trees, a spring of water.

Another Tract in Westmoreland county, containing 350 acres, lying about two miles from Hannah's-Town on a water called Crabtree Run; whereon is a shingled, and some rails split; there are about acres of said tract very good meadow ground.

Also, a corner Lot in York-Town, opposite Court-House, whereon is a commodious two story house, with four rooms on a floor, and a piazza the front and end of the house, a convenient stable a very good pump of water; it is a good stand for public business. For further particulars enquire of subscriber in York-Town.

March, 1780. JOHN M'ALESTER.

N. B. If the above Farms are not sold shortly, will be rented for the ensuing year.

TO BE SOLD
Very Cheap, for CASH, by
COXE, FURMAN AND COX,
In Penn-street, below Pine-street,
A Good ASSORTMENT of
QUEEN's WARE,
Some GLASS WARE,
A QUANTITY of
PEPPER,
And a few PIECES of Fine
SWANSKIN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 17

GENERAL ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

The following General Orders lately iſſued by our Illuſtrious General the Commander in Chief of the American Army, we hope will be acceptable to all our readers, and in particular to the patriotic and joyous Sons of ST. PATRICK:

Head-Quarters, Morris-Town, March 16, 1780.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE GENERAL congratulates the army on the very intereſting proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland, and of the inhabitants of that country, which have been lately communicated, not only as they appear calculated to remove thoſe heavy and tyrannical oppreſſions on their trade, but to reſtore to a *Brave and Generous People*, their ancient Rights and Freedom, and by their operation, promote the cauſe of America: Deſirous of impreſſing on the minds of the army tranſactions ſo important in their nature, the General directs that all fatigue and working parties ceaſe for to-morrow the SEVENTEENTH inſtant, a day held in particular regard by the people of that nation. At the ſame time that he orders this as a mark of the pleaſure he feels on the occaſion, he perſuades himſelf that the celebration of the day will not be attended with the leaſt rioting or diſorder.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two ſtory BRICK HOUSE and Lot of LAND, containing in front on Arch-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length 114 feet, to a ten foot alley, which extends into Sixth-ſtreet, with the right to that alley.

A three ſtory Brick Houſe, two rooms and an entry on a floor, a brick piazza, a brick kitchen with a room over it, there is a good pavement before the door, alſo a pump belonging to this eſtate, ſituate in Almond-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; the lot has 20 feet in front, and 65 in depth.

A Plantation of upwards 70 acres choice Land, within ſix miles from the city, a good proportion of orchard, meadow and timber.

A Plantation of 180 and 3-4 acres, in New-Caſtle county, adjoining the Red Lyon tavern, two miles from navigable water, and ſeven miles from New-Caſtle. This farm rents for 80 buſhels of wheat, and 80 of Indian-corn, a year.

One hundred and thirty acres of patented Land, about a mile and a half from the town of Northumberland.

One hundred and thirty-three acres patented Land, in Berks county, ſixteen miles from Reading, a fine creek runs through the land. For terms inquire of LEWIS WEISS, Scrivener, in Arch-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the gate of the Engliſh Church Burial-ground.

WANTED,

A WOMAN that can COOK, and aſſiſt in doing the work of a ſmall family; none need apply but one that can be well recommended, and to ſuch, good wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST night about one o'clock four villains broke open a ſtore of the ſubſcribers, and took out a pipe of Teneriffe WINE, guaging 120 gallons, marked near the bung B. R. and put in a boat ſuppoſed to belong to the Brig General Reed, as ſhe was taken the ſame night. The boat is 23 feet long, with five oars, a ſwivel ſtock in her bow, yellow mouldings round her gunnel. Whoever ſecures the wine, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, with all reaſonable charges paid, and for the thieves, being convicted of their villainy, One Hundred Dollars.

VANUXEM and CLARK.

THOMAS M'FEE,

At his Dwelling houſe in Carter's Alley,

CONTINUES to poſt Merchants and Shopkeepers books, and in a regular, clear and mercantile manner; adjuſts the moſt intricate co-partnerſhips, private, and almoſt every other kind of long and unſettled accounts. He alſo draws and copies with neatneſs, care and expedition, ſuch writings as invoices, ſales, accounts current, and writes letters, &c. &c.

Such perſons as will pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may depend upon the utmoſt care, punctuality and diſpatch.

March 20.

JUST OPENED for SALE, at

RICHARD FOCTMAN's STORE,

In Second-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A great VARIETY of

LINENS,

CONSISTING of 7-8 and 3-4 Dowlaſs, Platilla Royal, Britanniaſs, and Iriſh Linens; Faſhionable Chain and plain Gauſes, Modes, Sarſnets, Perſians, Ribbonds, Nankeens, elegant Chintzes and Callicoes, Cambricks, beſt Hyſon and Souchong Tea.

N. B. Goods received for ſale on the uſual commiſſion.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THOUGHTS on the means of ſupplying the Army, and defraying the expences of government.

THE only obſtacle of any moment, that ſeems now to interrupt the progreſs of our public affairs, and to prevent a ſpeedy and glorious termination of the war and eſtabliſhment of our independence, is the depreciation of our currency: By the removal of that, we ſhall open a clear avenue to the attainment of thoſe deſirable objects. Money has always been conſidered as the ſinews of war. Our enemies therefore, deſpairing of being able to reduce America to a ſtate of vaſſalage by force of arms, and relying on the truth of this propoſition, have long ſince adopted a plan for ruining our affairs, by what appeared to them ſo obvious and effectual a means for accompliſhing their purpoſe, the deſtruction of our public credit. Aided by the traitors to their country, thoſe vipers that infeſt its boſom and ſting concealed, they have ſucceeded ſo far as to involve us in many and great difficulties; but the diſeaſe is not without a remedy, and it ſhould be inſtantly applied. It is evident to every man of common underſtanding, that the depreciation of the money was, in a great degree occaſioned by the artifices and villainy of our enemies, previous to a ſtop being put to the emiſſions; and that ſince that period, it has proceeded from that ſource entirely. They imagine that by greatly impairing, if not altogether annihilating the credit of our currency, they will render us unable to obtain ſupplies for the army, and to defray the charges of the civil adminiſtration of government, thus, by cutting the ſinews of our ſtrength, and ſubjecting us to anarchy and confuſion, to make us an eaſy prey to their tyranny and reſentment. In order, therefore, to fruſtrate their deſigns, and counteract their ſchemes, I would humbly propoſe, that Congreſs recommend to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States in the Union, to impoſe on all improved lands, a tax at the rate of ſuch a certain ſum in the pound, of the annual value at which they are, or ſhall be aſſeſſed; nearly on the ſame principles as the * land tax in England: This tax to be in lieu of every other payable by the land-holder, and to be rendered either in the § produce of the land, or in ſtock, according to the circumſtances of the different ſ
The prices of theſe to be fixed by Commiſſioners
county, in ſpecie, as a ſtandard, whereby to
the quantity of thoſe ſpecific articles, which ſu
holder is to furniſh, in poportion to the ſum in w
land is rated; the aſſeſſment of which muſt alſo
in ſpecie, on account of its fixed and certain valu
States that raiſe grain, might by this means
ſufficient quantity to ſupply the army, and the
war, in the ſervice of the government, and to p
ſalaries of thoſe civil officers who are allowed a ce
nual income. Where tobacco is the ſtaple, the
may be paid in that commodity, and ſhipped of
gents to be employed by the public for that pur
procure in return, cloathing, rum, ſalt and other
ries for the army. From the New-England Stat
be obtained beef and pork, in the ſame manner
vania, Delaware State, New-Jerſey, and New
ſhould be obliged to furniſh their land-tax in g
ly; Maryland and Virginia in grain and t
South-Carolina in rice and indigo: In the othe
the landholders ſhould be at liberty to read
tax in ſuch other articles, the production of th
as are beſt ſuited to their circumſtances; and
might be exported to advantage (in the ſam
ner as the tobacco) and ſerve to pay the of
government: Excepting ſo much beef and pork a
my might require for its own conſumption. Let
ſtore houſes be engaged in the moſt convenient p
each county, in ſome one of which every landhold
in the county, ſhould be obliged to depoſit before
ticular day, his quota of the tax; and in caſe of
the delinquent to be ſubject to a penalty of at lea
the value of the tax which he was to have paid, to
out of his eſtate: Upon producing to the officer t
pointed for that purpoſe, a certificate of the del
ſo much grain, &c. and the number of miles the ſa
brought, each perſon ſhould receive payment for th
age thereof, proportioned to the diſtance and q
the price to be aſſeſſed by the Commiſſioners befo
tioned. Two ſeparate magazines ſhould be prov
each county-town, for the reception of theſe articl
one to contain thoſe deſigned for the uſe of the a
for exportation, or both; the other for that part
priated to the civil officers of government, for their ſ
The whole to be conveyed from the ſeveral ſtore
country, to the magazines of their reſpective coun
the public waggons. Every offi er of governmen
an income payable in produce, ſhould, upon the
of his ſhare into the magazine, obtain vouchers to
mount in ſeparate receipts for ſix or eight buſhels o
each, and for other articles in proportion; and
be permitted, by endorſing an order thereup
make the ſame deliverable to the perſon parti
named in the order. Such taxes, in money mi
laid on the inhabitants of towns and trading pe
the ſeveral Legiſlatures ſhould think proper, in
put them upon an equal footing with the landed inte
By this means there would be no occaſion to rai
vaſt ſums which the preſent depreciated ſtate of o
rency renders neceſſary to procure ſupplies for th
&c. and which is attended with great diſadvanta
the landed part of the community, in the firſt inſtan
ultimately to the public in general; one great
ment which our enemies have to injure our natio
dit would be removed; and the taxes in money o
from the trading people to whoſe hands it is moſtly
ned, might be ſo conſiderable as to admit of larg
being from time to time taken out of circulation
ſide; which with the adoption of thoſe meaſures
oned in the late inſtructions from the Aſſembly
State to it's Delegates in Congreſs, together wi
foregoing plan, would tend greatly to the appre
of the Continental Currency. And, to facilitate
compliſhment of this grand and important buſ
general regulation of prices ſhould be carried into
tion immediately; agriculture be encouraged; a
funding ſpecie out of the country reſtrained, as
poſſible. I have thrown together the following de
remarks upon the nature and influence of different
of taxes, in hopes they may be of ſome uſe.—"
like neceſſity (ſays Mr. Poſtlethwayt), when carri
far, deſtroy induſtry, by engendering deſpair
even before they reach this pitch, they raiſe the
of the labourer, and heighten the price of al
modities."—"The beſt taxes are thoſe which are
upon conſumptions, eſpecially thoſe of luxury, a

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* "The method of raiſing the land-tax in England, is by charging a particular ſum upon each county, according to the valuation given in A. D. 1692: And this ſum is aſſeſſed and raiſed upon individuals, (their perſonal eſtates as well as real, being liable thereto) by Commiſſioners appointed in the Act, being the principal land-holders of the county, and their officers." I. Black. Com. 313.

§ Tobacco, "ſays Doctor Douglaſs," is not only their chief produce for trade, (in Virginia and Maryland,) but may alſo be called their medium or currency; it i
ved in taxes and debts, the inſpector's notes for to
received by him, may be transferred, and upon
theſe notes, the inſpector immediately delivers
bearer ſo much tobacco. See his ſummary, hiſtori
political, &c.

‡ "In Barbadoes, formerly, the merchants
their books, and the public officers received thei
in ſugar, fixed as a ſtandard at ſo much per h
weight." See Poſtlethwayt's univerſal dict of tra
com.

growth or manufacture; becauſe, ſuch taxes are by the public. They ſeem to be in ſome meaſure y, ſince a man may chooſe how far he will uſe the ity which is taxed: They are paid gradually and y, and being compounded with the natural price of modity, they are ſcarcely perceived by the conſu- Their only diſadvantage is that they are expen- he levying. "Taxes upon * poſſeſſions are levied expence, but have every other diſadvantage. Moſt however, are obliged to have recourſe to them, in ſupply the deficiencies of the other." "As the of taxes to the public reſults only from the neat in- and the evil to individuals extends not only to the duce, but to every other expence and loſs, inci- conſequential, that tax is moſt beneficial to the and leaſt injurious to the ſubject, which produ- ge ſum through a cheap collection, and which is from every other eventual charge." "Certain it no good to the nation can be produced by taxes in modities. They may ſtarve the induſtrious, never will induce the idle and extravagant to la- nd ſave for the benefit of his landlord. And the of ſuch landlords, who, under ſuch pretence, ghten their own burthens, by laying inſupportable on their tenants, is of a piece with that œconomy, to ſwell a large rental beyond its natural ſize, lo- a riſe of rents, much more money than is gained per; And it does not require much logic to de- te, that where the tenant is undone, the landlord portionably ſuffer." Mr. Locke treating of a , ſays, "it is in vain, in a country whoſe fund to hope to lay the charge of the government on g elſe: There, at laſt, it will terminate. The t, do what you can, will not bear it, the labour- t, and therefore the landholder muſt: And whe- were beſt to do it, by laying it directly where it aſt ſettle, or by letting it come to him, by the of his rents, which, when they once are fallen, e knows, are not readily raiſed again, let him ." Mr Poſtlethwayt, after taking notice of the cts of taxes upon commodities, concludes thus. they, according to Mr. Locke's intimation, been aiſed wholly upon the land, how many millions ave been ſaved to the nation, by the different man- ollection; and how would the landed intereſt have ed?" He ſays this down as a propoſition in full that a tax upon land is more advantageous to the ity in general, and the landed intereſt in parti- han that upon commodities; and more effectual purpoſes which render taxes neceſſary." "Taxes nds (continues the ſame author,) cannot be too laid, nor too unexpenſively raiſed: And there- at the land, as well as commodities, might be ef- eaſed of their weighty incumbrances, it becomes om of the Legiſlature to think ſeriouſly of one fin- that will anſwer that great end." "Cuſtoms learned Judge) are a tax immediately paid by chant, although ultimately by the conſumer. And e are the duties felt leaſt by the people; and if ly managed, the people hardly conſider that they at all; for the merchant is eaſy, being ſenſible he pay them for himſelf; and the conſumer who ys them, confounds them with the price of the ity." 1 Black. Com. 326.

I have ventured to offer to the public my private ts, on a ſubject of the higheſt national impor- mpelled to it by the moſt ardent zeal for my coun- ſure.—In a free State it is the privilege of every o do ſo; nor ſhould he be deterred from it, when a poſſibility of its being of ſervice, by a diffidence n abilities, or from the apprehenſion of being to have obtruded his opinions upon the world from of vanity and ſelf conceit.—A true patriot feels nt gratification, in the reflection of having exert- talents, with which nature has endowed him, in e of his country. ARISTIDES.

h 16th, 1780.

* is muſt be underſtood of thoſe poſſeſſions that profit to the poſſeſſor, ſuch as carriages, plate, like.

PHILADELPHIA:

AN ACT for the gradual abolition of Slavery.

WHEN we contemplate our abhorrence of that condition to which the arms and tyranny of Great- were exerted to reduce us; when we look back riety of dangers to which we have been expoſed, y miraculouſly our wants in many inſtances have plied, and our deliverances wrought; when even d human fortitude have become unequal to the ; we are unavoidably led to a ſerious and grate- of the manifold bleſſings which we have unde- received from the hand of that Being from whom od and perfect gift cometh. Impreſſed with theſe ve conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to which hath been extended to us; and a releaſe at ſtate of thraldom, to which we ourſelves were cally doomed, and from which we have now every t of being delivered. It is not for us to inquire, why, reation of mankind, the inhabitants of the ſeveral the earth were diſtinguiſhed by a difference in or complexion. It is ſufficient to know that all are k of an Almighty hand. We find in the diſtribu- the human ſpecies, that the moſt fertile as well moſt barren parts of the earth are inhabited by complexions different from ours, and from each from whence we may reaſonably as well as religi- ſer, that He, who placed them in their various ſi- s, hath extended equally His care and protection and that it becometh not us to counteract His . We eſteem it a peculiar bleſſing granted to us, are enabled this day to add one more ſtep to uni- ivilization, by removing as much as poſſible, the of thoſe who have lived in undeſerved bondage, m which, by the aſſumed authority of the Kings ain, no effectual legal relief could be obtained. d by a long courſe of experience from thoſe nar- judices and partialities we had imbibed, we find rts enlarged with kindneſs and benevolence towards all conditions and nations; and we conceive our- t this particular period extraordinarily called upon bleſſings which we have received, to manifeſt the ſincerity of our profeſſion, and to give a ſubſtantial proof of our gratitude.

AND WHEREAS the condition of thoſe perſons who have heretofore been denominated Negroe and Mulatto ſlaves, has been attended with circumſtances which not only deprived them of the common bleſſings that they were by nature entitled to, but has caſt them into the deepeſt afflictions by an unnatural ſeparation and ſale of huſband and wife from each other, and from their child- ren; an injury the greatneſs of which can only be con- ceived, by ſuppoſing that we were in the ſame unhappy caſe. In juſtice therefore to perſons ſo unhappily circum- ſtanced, and who, having no proſpect before them where- on they may reſt their ſorrows and their hopes, have no reaſonable inducement to render that ſervice to ſociety, which they otherwiſe might; and alſo in grateful comme- moration of our own happy deliverance from that State of unconditional ſubmiſſion, to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Britain:

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repre- ſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Penn- ſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That all perſons, as well Negroes and Mu- lattos as others, who ſhall be born within this State from and after the paſſing of this Act, ſhall not be deemed and conſidered as ſervants for life or ſlaves; and that all ſervi- tude for life or ſlavery of children in conſequence of the ſlavery of their mothers, in the caſe of all children born within this State, from and after the paſſing of this Act as aforeſaid, ſhall be, and hereby is utterly taken away, extinguiſhed and for ever aboliſhed.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the au- thority aforeſaid, That every Negroe and Mulatto child born within this State after the paſſing of this Act as a- foreſaid, who would, in caſe this Act had not been made, have been born a ſervant for years or life, or a ſlave, ſhall be deemed to be and ſhall be by virtue of this Act the ſervant of ſuch perſon or his or her aſſigns, who would in ſuch caſe have been entitled to the ſervice of ſuch child, until ſuch child ſhall attain unto the age of twenty eight years, in the manner and on the conditions whereon ſer- vants bound by indenture for four years, are or may be retained and holden; and ſhall be liable to like correcti- on and puniſhment, and intitled to like relief in caſe he or ſhe be evilly treated by his or her maſter or miſtreſs; and to like freedom dues and other privileges as ſervants bound by indenture for four years, are or may be intitled, un- leſs the perſon to whom the ſervice of any ſuch child ſhall belong, ſhall abandon his or her claim to the ſame, in which caſe the Overſeers of the Poor of the city, town- ſhip or diſtrict reſpectively, where ſuch child ſhall be ſo abandoned, ſhall by indenture bind out every child ſo a- bandoned, as an apprentice for a time not exceeding the age herein before limited, for the ſervice of ſuch children.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every perſon who is or ſhall be the owner of any Negroe or Mulatto ſlave or ſervant for life, or till the age of thirty one years, now within this State, or his law- ful attorney, ſhall on or before the ſaid firſt day of No- vember next, deliver or cauſe to be delivered in writing to the Clerk of the Peace of the county, or to the Clerk of the Court of Record of the city of Philadelphia, in which he or ſhe ſhall reſpectively inhabit, the name and ſirname and occupation or profeſſion of ſuch owner, and the name of the county and townſhip, diſtrict or ward, wherein he or ſhe reſideth and alſo the name and names of any ſuch ſlave and ſlaves, and ſervant and ſervants for life or till the age of thirty-one years, together with their ages and ſexes ſeverally and reſpectively ſet forth and annexed, by ſuch perſon owned or ſtatedly employed, and then being within this State, in order to aſcertain and diſtinguiſh the ſlaves and ſervants for life and years, till the age of thirty one years, within this State, who ſhall be ſuch on the ſaid firſt day of November next, from all other perſons, which particulars ſhall by ſaid Clerk of the Seſſions and Clerk of ſaid City Court be en- tered in books to be provided for that purpoſe by the ſaid Clerks; and that no Negroe or Mulatto now within this State, ſhall from and after the ſaid firſt day of November, be deemed a ſlave or ſervant for life or till the age of thir- ty-one years, unleſs his or her name ſhall be entered as aforeſaid on ſuch records, except ſuch Negroe and Mu- latto ſlaves and ſervants as are herein after excepted, the ſaid Clerk to be entitled to a fee of Two Dollars for each ſlave or ſervant ſo entered as aforeſaid, from the Treaſurer of the county, to be allowed to him in his accounts.

Provided always, That any perſon in whom the owner- ſhip or right to the ſervice of any Negroe or Mulatto ſhall be veſted, at the paſſing of this Act, other than ſuch as are herein before excepted, his or her heirs, executors adminiſtrators and aſſigns, and all and every of them, ſe- verally ſhall be liable to the Overſeers of the poor of the city, townſhip or diſtrict to which any ſuch Negroe or Mulatto ſhall become chargeable, for ſuch neceſſary ex- pence, with coſts of ſuit thereon, as ſuch Overſeers may be put to through the neglect of the owner, maſter or miſtreſs of ſuch Negroe or Mulatto, notwithſtanding the name and other deſcriptions of ſuch Negroe or Mulatto, ſhall not be entered and recorded as aforeſaid; unleſs his or her maſter or owner ſhall, before ſuch ſlave or ſervant attain his or her twenty eighth year, execute and record in the proper county, a deed or inſtrument, ſecuring to ſuch ſlave or ſervant his or her freedom.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the offences and crimes of Negroes and Mulattoes, as well ſlaves and ſervants, and freemen, ſhall be enquired of, adjudged, corrected and puniſhed in like manner as the offences and crimes of the other inhabitants of this State are, and ſhall be enquired of, adjudged, corrected and puniſhed, and not otherwiſe; except that a ſlave ſhall not be admitted to bear witneſs againſt a freeman.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in all caſes wherein ſentence of death ſhall be pro- nounced againſt a ſlave, the Jury before whom he or ſhe ſhall be tried, ſhall appraiſe and declare the value of ſuch ſlave, and in caſe ſuch ſentence be executed, the Court ſhall make an order on the State Treaſurer, payable to the owner for the ſame, and for the coſts of proſecution, but in caſe of a remiſſion or mitigation for the coſts only.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the reward for taking up runaway and abſconding Negroe and Mulatto ſlaves and ſervants, and the penalties for enticing away, dealing with, or harbouring, conceal- ing or employing Negroe and Mulatto ſlaves and ſervants ſhall be the ſame, and ſhall be recovered in like manner, as in caſe of ſervants bound for four years.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no man or woman of any nation or colour, except the Negroes or Mulattos, who ſhall be regiſtered as afore- ſaid, ſhall at any time hereafter be deemed, adjudged or holden, within the territories of this Commonwealth, as ſlaves or ſervants for life, but as freemen and freewomen, and except the domeſtic ſlaves attending upon Delegates in Congreſs, from the other American States, foreign Miniſters and Conſuls, and perſons paſſing through, or ſojourning in this State, and not becoming reſident there- in, and ſeamen employed in ſhips, not belonging to any inhabitant of this State, nor employed in any ſhip owned by any ſuch inhabitant. Provided, ſuch domeſtic ſlaves be not aliened or ſold to any inhabitant, nor (except in the caſe of Members of Congreſs, foreign Miniſters and Conſuls) retained in this State longer than ſix months

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the au- thority aforeſaid, That this Act nor any thing in it con- tained, ſhall not give any relief or ſhelter to any abſcond- ing or runaway Negroe or Mulatto ſlave or ſervant, who has abſented himſelf or ſhall abſent himſelf from his or her owner, maſter or miſtreſs, reſiding in any other State or country, but ſuch owner, maſter or miſtreſs, ſhall have like right and aid to demand, claim and take away his ſlave or ſervant, as he might have had in caſe this Act had not been made: And that all Negroe and Mulatto ſlaves, now owned, and heretofore reſident in this State, who have abſented themſelves, or been clandeſtinely carried away, or who may be employed abroad as ſeamen, and have not returned or been brought back to their owners, maſters or miſtreſſes, before the paſſing of this Act may within five years be regiſtered as effectually as is ordered by this Act, concerning thoſe who are now within the State, on producing ſuch ſlave, before any two Juſtices of the Peace, and ſatisfying the ſaid Juſtices by due proof, of the for- mer reſidence, abſconding, taking away, or abſence of ſuch ſlave as aforeſaid; who thereupon ſhall direct and order the ſaid ſlave to be entered on the record as a- foreſaid.

AND WHEREAS attempts may be made to evade this Act, by introducing into this State, Negroes and Mulat- tos, bound by covenant to ſerve for long and unreaſona- ble terms of years, if the ſame be not prevented;

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no covenant of perſonal ſervitude or apprenticeſhip what- ſoever ſhall be valid or binding on a Negroe or Mulatto for a longer time than ſeven years, unleſs ſuch ſervant or apprentice were at the commencement of ſuch ſervitude or apprenticeſhip under age the of twenty one years in which caſe ſuch Negroe or Mulatto may be holden as a ſervant or apprentice reſpectively, according to the covenant, as the caſe ſhall be, until he or ſhe ſhall attain the age of twenty-eight years, but no longer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That an Act of Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylva- nia, paſſed in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and five, intitled, "An Act for the trial of Negroes;" and another Act of Aſſembly of the ſaid Province, paſſed in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty five, intitled, "An Act for the better regulating of Negroes in this Province;" and another Act of Aſſembly of the ſaid Province, paſſed in the year One thouſand ſeven hun- dred and ſixty-one, intitled, "An Act for laying a du- ty on Negroe and Mulatto ſlaves imported into this Pro- vince;" and alſo another Act of Aſſembly of the ſaid Province, paſſed in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, intitled, "An Act for making perpe- tual an Act for laying a duty on Negroe and Mulatto ſlaves imported into this Province, and for laying an ad- ditional duty on ſaid ſlaves," ſhall be and are hereby re- pealed annulled and made void.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the firſt day of March, Anno Domini, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

TO THE PUBLIC

WHEREAS ſundry eſtates have been advertiſed to be ſold on the 12th of April next, and through ſome miſtake made by the Clerk: The ſale is poſtponed to a future day.

GEORGE SMITH,] Agents for
WILLIAM M'MULLIN.] P. county.

March 29th, 1780.

ALL perſons indedbted to the eſtate of EMANUEL JOSIAH, deceaſed, are once more deſired to make ſpeedy payment. And all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are de- ſired to bring in their accounts, on or before the firſt day of May next, to

JAMES JOSIAH, Adminiſtrator.

WAS LOST,

ON Monday laſt on the Lancaſter road, be- tween Downings town, and the Three Crown Ta- vern, Eighty four Half Johanneſes and Seven Moi ores, directed, Capt. Clayton, Lancaſter, No. 1. ſticked up in a piece of oznaburgs. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the Printer hereof, or to Capt. Clayton at Lancaſter, ſhall be well rewarded.

March 28th, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 25th inſtant, out of the ſubſcri- ber's Counting-Houſe, in Water-ſtreet, five doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, one piece of deep blue BROAD CLOTH, of the ſecond quality, containing twenty- eight yards. Whoever will give information of the ſame, that the owner may recover it, ſhall receive Five Hun- dred Dollars, or in proportion for any part thereof; and for the Cloth, Thief or Thieves the above reward, paid by

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

March 28, 1780.

[From a New-York paper, dated the thirteenth inst.]

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 9.

LORD North rose, and the house observing a profound silence, his Lordship proceeded to fulfill his promise by making some propositions to the house for the relief of Ireland. He said he should only shortly open the propositions he meant to offer, and refer them to the consideration of a Committee to be appointed for a future day. An Hon. gentleman (Mr. Burke) in the course of the debate, had asked him whether he knew the propositions he had formed would prove satisfactory to Ireland? In a question of such importance, of such great magnitude, he said it was impossible for him to undertake an answer for the consequences; but from all the information he had been able to procure (and he had made very ample enquiries) from what he had learned to be the opinion of the principal persons of Ireland, and from having conversed with those who were the most capable of giving information on the subject, he was himself convinced that they would prove satisfactory; he begged, however, to be understood as here giving only his own opinion, and not as taking upon himself the entire responsibility; by all he could learn of the real meaning of the Parliament of Ireland, by the words a free trade, he did not understand, nor had it been said by any one person either here or there, that a free, untaxed, and unlimited commerce with this country, was expected or desired, the real cause of the complaints of Ireland, was the restrictions on their trade; restrictions begun to be imposed in the reign of Charles the second, and which had since been, from time to time, encreased on various commercial principles; his intention was to take off such of those restrictions as were most burthensome and most complained of; and not only this, he also intended to open new sources of wealth and commerce to Ireland, not upon any speculative views of politics, but upon real, ascertainable grounds. To this measure his Lordship declared he was led from a thorough conviction that the interests of Ireland did not interfere with a collective view of the interests of Great Britain, and that it was wise and politic to give her as much encouragement and relief as was consistent with the ability of Great Britain. The language of the Irish Parliament was not a demand but a petition; in their address to his Majesty, they had complained in decent and dutiful language, of their distressed and impoverished situation, and pointed out a free trade, as the means which appeared to them the most likely to enable them to retrieve their affairs; neither did the Parliament of Ireland say a word that amounted to a complaint of any defects in their constitution, as had been thrown out by some gentlemen in that house in former debates, or state in any other grievance than such as was comprehended under the idea of a free trade. His Lordship, after dwelling some little time on the nature of his subject, read the resolutions he meant to move, when the house should at a future day be in a Committee on the affairs of Ireland. The first was substantially as follows: "That it be expedient to repeal so much of an Act of Parliament as prohibits the exportation of glass manufacture from the kingdom of Ireland."

In explanation of the above resolutions, his Lordship said that the restrictions on the woollen manufactures of Ireland had been obviously laid on under and understood and implied compact between the two kingdoms, relative to their respective trades; under which compact it was conceived that Ireland was to have the linen manufacture, and England the woollen. It had indeed of late years happened that the linen manufacture had been established in Great-Britain; that we had participated with Ireland in the benefit of that trade; that both countries had throve with it, and that this day he believed our linen trade was about equal to that of Ireland.

Under this view of the matter, he said it was but fair to admit Ireland to a participation of the woollen trade with us, and to let them share the benefit of it, and profit by their industry, which in this respect had certainly been checked and impeded hitherto.

His Lordship's second resolution was, "That it be expedient to repeal so much of an Act made in the nineteenth of His late Majesty George the Second, as prohibits the exportation of glass, glass bottles, and other articles of glass manufacture, from the Kingdom of Ireland, to any part of Europe, the British Colonies in America, and British Settlements on the coast of Africa."

His Lordship expatiated a little upon the second resolution, and the restrictions upon the trade of Ireland, respecting the exportation of glass, &c. had not like those respecting the woollen manufacture been imposed under the idea of any compact implied or direct.

His third resolution was, "That Ireland be suffered to carry on a trade of export and import to and from the British Colonies in America, and the West Indies, and her settlements on the coast of Africa, subject to such limitations, regulationsrestrictions, and duties, as the Parliament of Ireland should impose."

WILLIAMSBURG, March 18.

SAILED from Corke the 24th of December, sixty transports for America, with provisions, and a large quantity of furniture for horses, but no troops on board, under convoy of the Richmond and Raleigh frigates of 32 guns each. Ten of these transports, and one of the frigates, being slow sailors, parted from the rest ten days after they left Corke; which part, it is thought, were for New York, the remainder for Georgia. This intelligence is confirmed by one of the transports sent in here by an American cruizer.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.

On Tuesday last, John Elmslie, Turner, and Daniel Dawson, Smith, both of this city, refusing last fall, to attend as Constable in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for this county, being indicted, were found guilty thereof and fined 50l. each. These persons being obstinately disaffected, refused to give bail, and had lain in goal for several months past.

Same day one Carrigan, a British deserter was found guilty of burglary and larceny, in Bristol township.

Last Tuesday afternoon, a fire broke out in the upper part of a house at the corner of Pine and Front-streets, and the wind being very high, threatened great devastation to the neighbourhood; but by the vigorous exertions of the inhabitants, it was happily extinguished, without any other damage than destroying the roof of that and an adjoining house.

The Supreme Executive Council of this State have appointed William Henry, Esquire, to be Lieutenant, and Ephraim Bonham, and Frederick Hagner, Esquires, Sub-Lieutenants of the city of Philadelphia. Col. William Coats to be Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Col. Jacob Ehgle, Col. George Smith, Col. William Deane, and Capt. Andrew Rith, Sub-Lieutenants of the county of Philadelphia.

Col. Joseph Hart to be Lieutenant, and Col. Andrew Kichleine, Lieut. Col. George Wall, jun. and Lieut. Col. Joshua Anderson, to be Sub Lieutenants of the county of Bucks.

The remainder of the Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants will be published in next week's paper.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOSEPH REED, Esq;

President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS divers of the inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, within this State, have, by their humble petition, represented to the Honorable House of Assembly, in their present Sessions, that they are in a state of most imminent danger, from a number of violent wicked persons within the said county, who, being detected in counterfeitng money and such like evil practices, have burnt the barns, mills and houses of sundry well-disposed and faithful subjects of this State, who have exerted themselves in discovering and bringing to justice the above offenders: AND WHEREAS Benjamin Nugent, William Nugent, John Rosborough, Charles Johnson and Dr. John M'Cartney, are among others charged with the perpetration of the above offences, but have hitherto eluded the hands of public justice: And the said petition being recommended to the care and notice of this Council: For the discovery and punishment of such pernicious and attrocious crimes, and that the said Benjamin Nugent, William Nugent, John Rosborough, Charles Johnson and Dr. John M'Cartney, may be brought to condign and exemplary punishment, WE have thought fit to issue this our Proclamation, hereby promising and engaging that the public Reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS shall be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Benjamin Nugent, William Nugent, John Rosborough, Charles Johnson and Dr. John M'Cartney, or ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for either of them, and safely deliver them, or either of them, to any Sheriff within any Goal of this State, together with reasonable expences attending the same. And WE do hereby strictly charge, enjoin and require all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and all other the faithful and liege subjects within this Government, to make diligent search and enquiry after the above offenders, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure them, and every of them, so that they may be brought to justice.

GIVEN, by Order of the Council, under the hand of his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

JOSEPH REED,
PRESIDENT.

ATTEST.
TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

‡‡‡ The TRUSTEES of the UNIVERSITY meet this evening at six o'clock, at the Council Chamber.
March 30, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,
At the Coffee-House, on Saturday the 1st of April, at 12 o'clock,
The SNOW POLLY, as per Inventory.
WILLIAM BROWN,
Auctioneer.

WILL be SOLD,
On WEDNESDAY the 19th of April, if not sold before at Private Sale,

THE SHALLOP RED CEDAR, with her tackle and apparel, now laying at Mr. Tatnell's wharf in Wilmington; she sails remarkably fast, is four years old, and built with red cedar and live-oak. Attendance will be given, and terms made known by the subscribers, in the borough of Wilmington.

GEORGE GARDEN,
CORNELIUS PLEINES, and
ENOCH ANDERSON.

N. B. LOST, (belonging to the Shallop Red Cedar) a NEW KEEL BOAT, without ring-bolts, the fore-thought carried away. Whoever will take up the same, and deliver it to either of the above mentioned persons at Wilmington, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid.

WANTED,

In a small family,

A MAN who understands the management of horses, and that can do any kind of house work: Such a one being well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, may be informed of an exceeding good place by enquiring of the Printer.

To be sold, an assortment of paints ground in oil, enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD BY
LEONARD DORSEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
SALT,
Of an exceeding good QUALITY.

Philadelphia, March 29th, 1780.

LAST night the house of the subscriber was broke open, and the following stolen out of it, viz.

Ten Shirts, six ruffled and four plain, five marked B. H. No. 6, the others marked B. H. numbers forgot.
Six Neckcloths,
One pair Russia Sheets, marked E. H. No. 4.
One Damask Breakfast Cloth,
Six Towels,
One pair Pillow Cases, marked B. H.
Six Shifts,
One spotted Silk Handkerchief,
Two pair Silk Stockings,
One White Cotton Skirt, fringed,
Two Dimety Under Petticoats,
Two pair White Holland Gloves,
Four Linen Aprons,
Five Night Caps,
Two Gowns, one Striped Purple and White, the other Striped and spotted,
One large Copper Tea Kettle,
Two pair Thread, and one pair Cotton Stockings,
One Flowered Lawn Apron, &c. &c.

Whoever apprehends thie for thieves together with the goods, shall have Three Hundred Dollars reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the goods, or in proportion for any part of them. BENJAMIN HOGELAND.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY from the subscriber, living in Spruce-street between Fourth and Fifth-streets, a brindled COW, with a white face, and a ring round her left eye, has both of her ears slit, and will calf in six weeks. Whoever takes up said Cow, and brings her to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

ABNER LOUIS.

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Money, Bills upon France, or Loan-Office Certificates drawing interest on France,

A PLANTATION containing two hundred and eighty-four acres of land, pleasantly situate on the main road leading from Trenton to Allentown, within two and a half miles of Trenton and the same distance from a landing, which makes it much more valuable as a team may haul four loads of wood in a day from it to the landing. There is a small dwelling house and a small orchard on it; about fifty acres cleared, the rest good woodland, on which there may be about twelve acres of meadow made. For terms apply to Mr. ALEXANDER NELSON, Merchant, in Water-street, above Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber in Trenton, State of New-Jersey, where the premises may be viewed and the terms made known.

BERNARD HANLON.

Let the PUBLIC BEWARE.

WHEREAS Bernard Hanlon, of Trenton, has advertised in the New-Jersey Gazette, a plantation for sale, lying in Nottingham township, and county of Burlington—I the underwritten subscriber take this method to inform the public that the said land originally belonged to John Porterfield, in fee-simple, and after the death of my grand-father was regularly attach'd by my father as lawful executor of my deceased grand father, to answer a debt due to the estate of my said grand-father from the said John Porterfield, and, according to a regular course of law, was sold by the then Sheriff Joseph Hollingshead, at public sale, when my father proved the purchaser; but my father dying before he received the Sheriff's deed for the said land, his administrators have since been told that they must wait till I, who was the heir of my deceased father, should become of age. Therefore being now of full age, do forewarn all manner of persons from purchasing the same, as I am determined to defend my title against any claim founded on any attachment made on said land, to answer any other debt of said Porterfield, since it was sold at public sale, as above.

Trenton, March 14, 1780. ISAIAH YARD.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 22, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That, in pursuance of the Resolves of Congress, there have been destroyed in this Office, the following sums of the emissions of Continental Currency taken out of circulation, viz.

	Dollars.
Of the emission of May 20, 1777,	12,445,567
Of the emission of April 11, 1778,	19,858,804
	32,304,371

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treasurer of Loans.

COHEN AND JUDAH,

Have for SALE the following articles, which they will dispose of reasonable, viz.

IRISH linens, calicoes, hairbines, moreens, diaper table-cloths, ready-made shirts, leather breeches, ready-made boots, green tea, loaf sugar, Poland starch, &c. &c.

Said COHEN and JUDAH have for sale, a fast-sailing topsail SCHOONER, burthen from 90 to 100 tons, her sails, anchors and cables almost new, and is now fitting to proceed on any voyage. They will also dispose of (with said schooner) about 1500 wt. of exceeding good IRISH BEEF. Any person inclinable to purchase, may treat with them at their store in Second-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said COHEN and JUDAH take Goods to dispose of on Commission.

Best possible image

Philadelphia, March 21, 1780.

THE Committee appointed by the Philosophical Society, to make and collect observations on the effects of the severe and long continued cold of last winter, request the curious in every part of the Continent, to communicate to them such remarks as they have already made, or may hereafter make on this subject, particularly such as may properly come under the following heads:

First, Meteorological observations, accurately made with good instruments.

Secondly, The effects of the cold on the earth and waters; such as the depth of earth frozen, the thickness of ice, &c. together with such remarkable circumstances, as may attend either freezing or thawing. Also its effects on spirituous, vinous and other liquors.

Thirdly, The effects of the cold, during and after the winter on animals, birds, reptiles, insects and their chrysalises.

Fourthly, The same on vegetables, distinguishing the indigenous from foreign, the spontaneous from the cultivated.

Fifthly, What diseases prevailed most in the extreme cold weather, and after it.

Accurate observations made on former winters, remarkable for cold will be acceptable.

As the comparing together different climates and different seasons is not a matter of mere speculative curiosity, but real benefits may be derived to mankind, by improving this branch of natural knowledge, the Committee promise themselves the assistance of the ingenious, whether Members of the Society or otherwise, in their endeavours to unite in one common stock many valuable fragments of Philosophy, which must otherwise perish with individuals.

The Committee do not propose to make their report before the close of next summer. In the mean time such gentlemen as chuse to favour the Society with their observations, will please to direct their letters to Col. Lewis Nicola, of Philadelphia.

[The Printers of News-papers on the Continent, are requested to give the foregoing a place in their respective Papers.]

A NEAT EDITION OF THE

NEW TESTAMENT,

(In good Binding) is just published and to be sold by

FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer,

In Market-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia.

A FEW BARRELS of

TALLOW,

TO BE SOLD BY

ADAMS AND MILLER,

TOBACCONISTS, in Market-street, between Front and Second-street, and within three doors of Messrs. Hall and Sellers.

For SALE, (Wholesale and Retail) by

JOSEPH PALMER,

At the store lately occupied by Mrs. Thomas Clifford and Sons, in Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia,

OLD Madeira Wine,
Old Spirit,
West-India Rum,
Loaf, Clayed and Muscovado Sugars,
Coffee,
Tea,
Chocolate,
Indigo,
Spices, &c. &c. &c.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD.

LOST yesterday, off a horse at Mr. James Hunter's, a pair of SADDLE BAGS, containing amongst other articles of wearing apparel, three shirts, almost new, unmarked; two pair of white silk stockings, one pair of them marked W. S. and some handkerchiefs, containing also a pocket-book, a book of accounts, a bundle of papers, of consequence to the owner, but of no value to any other person, and a letter directed to Robert Morris, Esq; of Philadelphia, enclosing eight Loan Office Certificates, granted in Philadelphia, as follows: Four Certificates in the name of Thomas Leiper, No. 918, No. 919, No. 920, and No. 921, for 600 dollars each, dated January 24, 1778; four ditto in the name of Matthew Irvine, dated November 13, 1777, No. 553, for 1000 dollars, No. 1149, No. 1150, and 1158, for 600 dollars each. Lost also from the holsters on the said horse, a pair of screw barrelled Pistols, inlaid and mounted with silver. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the Pistols, and of the Bags with their contents, and proportionably for any part of them. A large part especially will be paid for the books and papers by Mr. James Hunter, or the subscriber at Fredericksburg.

P. BLACKBOURN.

March 4, 1780.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, in Salzburg township, Northampton county, a black MARE, about 7 or 8 years old, and has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

NICHOLAS UEBERROTH.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

IS GIVEN FOR

CLEAN LINEN RAGS,

BY

JOHN DUNLAP.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

November 23, 1779. A. M.

A PETITION from Henry Dougherty, of the city of Philadelphia, referred over from the late House of Assembly, was read; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the said Henry Dougherty is hereby appointed to the office of Collector of the Duties imposed by an Act of Assembly intitled, "An Act for imposing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into this Province," (now State).

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the Gen. Assembly.

WHEREAS the Assembly of Pennsylvania, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, passed an Act intitled, "An Act to prevent infectious diseases being brought into the city of Philadelphia," of which the following is an extract:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no Commander, Master or other person having charge of any ship or vessel bound to the port of Philadelphia, or to any other port or place within this Province, having on board at the time the said ship or vessel departed from any port or place whatsoever beyond the seas any greater number of persons, whether passengers or servants, or both, than forty, or having any person disordered with an infectious disease, or coming from any sickly port or place, shall bring his ship or vessel, or suffer or permit the same to be brought, nearer to the city than the Island called Little Mud Island, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, or shall bring on shore, or cause or suffer to be landed or brought on shore, at any port or place within this Province, any of such passengers or servants, or any part or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects of any other person or persons whatever, until he shall have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that purpose under the hand of the Officer or his Deputy appointed by virtue of the Act intitled, An Act for imposing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into this Province, under the penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, being thereof legally convicted in any Court of Quarter Sessions within this Province," (now State).

AND WHEREAS the Honorable the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, taking into consideration the above Act, have been pleased to nominate and appoint the subscriber Health Officer for the port of Philadelphia, of which all Masters, Commanders, or other persons having charge of any ship or vessel coming into the said port, are desired to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

HENRY DOUGHERTY, Health Officer.

York County, Pennsylvania.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Houses and tracts of Land, viz.

ONE tract of Land, about five miles from York-Town, on the main road leading to Carlisle; containing about 302 acres, whereon is a two story log house, with a cellar under it, a stone kitchen, barn and stables, which would be convenient for a public house; about 100 acres of upland clear, and 15 of meadow (but more may be made) with an orchard and a spring of water.

Another Farm adjoining the above, containing 318 acres, whereon is a two story log house, a double barn, the under story stone: about 100 acres of upland clear, and 6 of meadow, (but more may be made) about 400 apple-trees, besides a quantity of fine cherry-trees, and a spring of water.

Another Tract in Westmoreland county, containing 350 acres, lying about two miles from Hannah's Town, on a water called Crabtree Run; whereon is a house, shingled, and some rails split; there are about 100 acres of said tract very good meadow ground.

Also, a corner Lot in York-Town, opposite the Court-House, whereon is a commodious two story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a piazza round the front and end of the house, a convenient stable, and a very good pump of water; it is a good stand for any public business. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in York-Town.

March, 1780. JOHN M'ALESTER.

N. B. If the above Farms are not sold shortly, they will be rented for the ensuing year.

DESERTED,

On the 19th instant, from Capt. Theophilus Parke's Company, in Col. Benjamin Flower's Regiment of Artillery and Artificers,

PATRICK CAIN, a native of Ireland, about twenty-one years of age, five feet five inches high, a well set fellow, with short black hair, one of his fore teeth gone, had on a sailors brown jacket, and canvas overalls, he is a remarkable swearer, and can beat the drum.

Daniel Morrison, a native of Scotland, a lad of sixteen years of age, wears his hair curled, which is light coloured, answering to his complexion, had on a blue coat faced with red, leather breeches, and white yarn stockings. It is supposed they are on board some of the vessels in the river. Whoever secures either of the deserters, and returns him to his regiment, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward, and double that sum for both, by applying to the Commissary General of Military Stores office, in this city.

Philadelphia, March 23, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on Wednesday the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock.

A pair of excellent COLOGNE MILL-STONES, and one pair of small FRENCH BURR STONES, for a Chocolate Mill.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1780.

WHEREAS the Estates of John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Joel Evans, Peter Arthur, John Kearsley and Andrew Elliot, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We the Subscribers, Agents for the said county, do hereby give notice, that the estates of the said John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Joel Evans, Peter Arthur, John Kearsley and Andrew Elliot, consisting of the following tracts and parcels of land, viz. John Parrock's, No. 1, one lot in Spring Garden, in the Northern Liberties, containing 140 feet by 36. on which are two brick kitchens and wooden tenements; No. 2. one lot in the Liberties aforesaid, containing about five acres, a small brick tenement thereon; Samuel Shoemaker, No. 1. a tract of land on the banks of the river Schuylkill, containing about 27 acres, a handsome brick house and sundry improvements thereon; No. 2. one tract in the Precinct of Richmond, on Point no Point road, of about 70 acres with improvements; No. 3. one other tract adjoining thereto, also two lots in Kingsington; John Butcher one tract in Blockley Township, about fifty six acres on Schuylkill with improvements; Joel Evans one tract in Blockley Township aforesaid, about fifty acres; Peter Arthur one lot in Southwark, 15 feet by 90; John Kearsley about 3 acres and a half in the Northern Liberties; Andrew Elliot one lot on the Gloucester Point road, of about 25 acres, also one tract on the Ridge road of about 50 acres, and one other on the Lower Ferry road, of about 35 acres. All which will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Court-House, in Philadelphia, on the 12th day of April next, the sale will continue from day to day, till the whole be disposed of.

The terms of sale will be according to law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the same one-fourth of the purchase-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of the payment of the purchase-money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And we the Agents, do also pursuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or any of them, and creditors of the said John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Joel Evans, Peter Arthur, John Kearsley and Andrew Elliot, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE SMITH,]
WIL. M'MULLIN,] Agents.

WANTED,

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, to cook and undertake the management of a kitchen, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Goods Received, and Sold on Commission

AT the Store of the subscriber, in a convenient part of the city, in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, at the sign of the Hand-saw, where all kind of goods are received, and sold on the best terms for the owners. The cellars and store-rooms are all dry and fit for the reception of any kind of goods. Any person having goods to dispose of, either in town or country, such as woolen or linen cloths, thread or yarn stockings, or any other articles in any branch, will meet with convenient room, and constant attendance will be given, by

JONATHAN ZANE.

Now on hand the following ARTICLES, viz.

Logwood, Brazilletto, Fustick, Ground Redwood, Ground Logwood, Glass of various sizes, Copperas, Chalk, Powdered Spanish brown, Lump and Powder Antimony, American square Bar and Blister Steel, Axe blades by the groce, Glew, Galls, Snuff in bottles, Scarf and Thread Buttons, Hair Sand and Indian-meal Sieves, Wheat and Rhean Sieves, Oat Riddles, Sein Line and Weights, Fish-Hooks and Lines, a small assortment of Ironmongery, &c. &c. A pair of four foot French Burr Mill-Stones, iron bound.

Ready money and a good price for Horsetails.

March 20.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1780.

THESE may inform, that the Schooner REN (retaken) was brought into the port of New-London, in June last by the privateer sloop Revenge, and there sold for the benefit of the captors and claimants; and having wrote repeatedly to the former owners, (as appeared by her papers) have as yet had no answer. We therefore give this public information, requesting the claimants in said Schooner to call on Mr. Thomas Nixon, in Philadelphia, who will give them further advice.

TO BE SOLD

A QUANTITY of

FINE WHITE SAND,

Now on board of a Schooner lying at Jeremiah Warders's Wharf.

CONRAD SPANGENBERG.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image.